

FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : ZTE CORPORATION
EQUIPMENT : LTE/WCDMA/GSM(GPRS) Multi-Mode
Digital Mobile Phone
BRAND NAME : ZTE
MODEL NAME : Z3353CA
FCC ID : SRQ-Z3353CA
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR PART 2 (2.1093)

We, Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan), would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan), the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Tony Zhang

Reviewed by: Tony Zhang / Supervisor

Kat Yin

Approved by: Kat Yin / Manager



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1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **ZTE CORPORATION, LTE/WCDMA/GSM(GPRS) Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone, Z3353CA**, are as follows.

Highest Standalone SAR Summary					
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Head (Separation 0mm)	Hotspot (Separation 10mm)	Body-worn (Separation 15mm)
			1g SAR (W/kg)		
Licensed	GSM	GSM850	0.81	0.80	0.62
		GSM1900	0.51	1.07	0.39
	WCDMA	Band V	0.50	0.57	0.47
		Band IV	0.41	0.67	0.13
		Band II	0.60	0.74	0.41
	LTE	Band 12	0.30	0.47	0.36
		Band 13	0.41	0.80	0.69
		Band 5	0.50	0.67	0.61
		Band 66/Band4	0.34	0.81	0.27
		Band 2	0.66	0.58	0.38
		Band 7	0.51	1.14	0.94
DTS	WLAN	2.4GHz WLAN	0.86	0.13	<0.10
DSS	Bluetooth	Bluetooth	0.10		
Date of Testing:			2022/1/1 ~ 2022/1/16		
Remark: This device supports LTE B4 and B66. Since the supported frequency span for B4 falls completely within the supports frequency span for LTE B66 , both LTE bands have the same target power, and both LTE bands share the same transmission path; therefore, SAR was only assessed for LTEB66.					

Declaration of Conformity:
The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded are presented in accordance with the regulation limits or requirements declared by manufacturers.
Comments and Explanations:
The declared of product specification for EUT presented in the report are provided by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer takes all the responsibilities for the accuracy of product specification.

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.



2. Administration Data

Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan) is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.02.

Testing Laboratory			
Test Firm	Sporton International Inc. (Kunshan)		
Test Site Location	No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300 People's Republic of China TEL : +86-512-57900158 FAX : +86-512-57900958		
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No.	FCC Designation No.	FCC Test Firm Registration No.
	SAR01	CN1257	314309

Applicant	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P. R. China

Manufacturer	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P. R. China

3. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r03
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02r01



4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	LTE/WCDMA/GSM(GPRS) Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	Z3353CA
FCC ID	SRQ-Z3353CA
IMEI Code	862829060000055
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WCDMA Band IV: 1712.4 MHz ~ 1752.6 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz LTE Band 13: 779.5 MHz ~ 784.5 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1779.3 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS/EGPRS RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA DC-HSDPA HSPA+ (16QAM uplink is not supported) LTE: QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE
HW Version	Z3353CAHW1.0
SW Version	Z3353CAV1.0.0B01
GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer mode	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: 1. 802.11n-HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz WLAN. 2. This device does not support DTM operation and support GPRS/EGPRS mode up to multi-slot class 12. 3. This device WLAN 2.4GHz supports hotspot operation and Bluetooth support tethering applications. 4. When hotspot mode is enabled, power reduction will be activated to limit the maximum power of WCDMA band II, LTE band 2/7. 5. This is a variant report for Z3353CA. The difference please refers to the Z3353CA_ Class II Permissive Change letter exhibit separately. Based on the similarity between current and previous project, only the worse cases from reference original report (Sporton Report Number FA010610) were verified for difference.	



4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05																																																															
FCC ID	SRQ-Z3353CA																																																														
Equipment Name	LTE/WCDMA/GSM(GPRS) Multi-Mode Digital Mobile Phone																																																														
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 5: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz LTE Band 7: 2502.5 MHz ~ 2567.5 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz LTE Band 13: 779.5 MHz ~ 784.5 MHz LTE Band 66: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1779.3 MHz																																																														
Channel Bandwidth	LTE Band 2: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 4: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 5: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 7: 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 12: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 13: 5MHz, 10MHz LTE Band 66: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz																																																														
Uplink Modulations used	QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM																																																														
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Voice and Data																																																														
LTE Release Version	R11, Cat 5																																																														
CA Support	Not Supported																																																														
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	<p>Table 6.2.3-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 1, 2 and 3</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Modulation</th> <th colspan="6">Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{RB})</th> <th rowspan="2">MPR (dB)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1.4 MHz</th> <th>3.0 MHz</th> <th>5 MHz</th> <th>10 MHz</th> <th>15 MHz</th> <th>20 MHz</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>QPSK</td> <td>> 5</td> <td>> 4</td> <td>> 8</td> <td>> 12</td> <td>> 16</td> <td>> 18</td> <td>≤ 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 QAM</td> <td>≤ 5</td> <td>≤ 4</td> <td>≤ 8</td> <td>≤ 12</td> <td>≤ 16</td> <td>≤ 18</td> <td>≤ 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 QAM</td> <td>> 5</td> <td>> 4</td> <td>> 8</td> <td>> 12</td> <td>> 16</td> <td>> 18</td> <td>≤ 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>64 QAM</td> <td>≤ 5</td> <td>≤ 4</td> <td>≤ 8</td> <td>≤ 12</td> <td>≤ 16</td> <td>≤ 18</td> <td>≤ 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>64 QAM</td> <td>> 5</td> <td>> 4</td> <td>> 8</td> <td>> 12</td> <td>> 16</td> <td>> 18</td> <td>≤ 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>256 QAM</td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">≥ 1</td> <td>≤ 5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N _{RB})						MPR (dB)	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 1	16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 1	16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 2	64 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	≤ 2	64 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	≤ 3	256 QAM	≥ 1						≤ 5
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256 QAM	≥ 1						≤ 5																																																								
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)																																																														
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.																																																														
Power reduction applied to satisfy SAR compliance	Yes, When hotspot mode is enabled, power reduction will be activated to limit the maximum power of LTE band 2/7.																																																														



Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band																
LTE Band 2																
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)				
L	18607	1850.7	18615	1851.5	18625	1852.5	18650	1855	18675	1857.5	18700	1860				
M	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880				
H	19193	1909.3	19185	1908.5	19175	1907.5	19150	1905	19125	1902.5	19100	1900				
LTE Band 4																
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)				
L	19957	1710.7	19965	1711.5	19975	1712.5	20000	1715	20025	1717.5	20050	1720				
M	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5				
H	20393	1754.3	20385	1753.5	20375	1752.5	20350	1750	20325	1747.5	20300	1745				
LTE Band 5																
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)				
L	20407	824.7	20415	825.5	20425	826.5	20450	829	20450	829	20450	829				
M	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5	20525	836.5				
H	20643	848.3	20635	847.5	20625	846.5	20600	844	20600	844	20600	844				
LTE Band 7																
	Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)				
L	20775	2502.5	20800	2505	20825	2507.5	20850	2510	20850	2510	20850	2510				
M	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535	21100	2535				
H	21425	2567.5	21400	2565	21375	2562.5	21350	2560	21350	2560	21350	2560				
LTE Band 12																
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)				
L	23017	699.7	23025	700.5	23035	701.5	23060	704	23060	704	23060	704				
M	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5				
H	23173	715.3	23165	714.5	23155	713.5	23130	711	23130	711	23130	711				
LTE Band 13																
	Bandwidth 5 MHz				Bandwidth 10 MHz				Bandwidth 15 MHz				Bandwidth 20 MHz			
	Channel #		Freq.(MHz)		Channel #		Freq.(MHz)		Channel #		Freq.(MHz)		Channel #		Freq.(MHz)	
L	23205		779.5		23230		782		23255		784.5		23280		787	
M	23230		782		23255		784.5		23280		787		23305		789.5	
H	23255		784.5		23280		787		23305		789.5		23330		792	
LTE Band 66																
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)				
L	131979	1710.7	131987	1711.5	131997	1712.5	132022	1715	132047	1717.5	132072	1720				
M	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745	132322	1745				
H	132665	1779.3	132657	1778.5	132647	1777.5	132622	1775	132597	1772.5	132572	1770				



5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 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.

5.2 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. The 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.

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

6.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)


$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

7.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 µW/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.


The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Photo of DAE


7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



Mounting Device for Laptops

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}, \Delta y_{Area}$	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}, \Delta y_{Zoom}$		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm	
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm	
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details. * When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASy measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.



9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	750MHz System Validation Kit	D750V3	1087	2019/3/27	2022/3/24
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d258	2020/5/7	2023/5/6
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit	D1750V2	1090	2019/3/27	2022/3/25
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d170	2019/3/26	2022/3/25
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	908	2019/3/25	2022/3/23
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1061	2020/11/26	2023/11/25
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1303	2021/6/18	2022/6/17
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7684	2021/10/4	2022/10/3
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	SAM Twin	TP-1697	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8821C	6201432831	2021/4/13	2022/4/12
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46106933	2021/7/31	2022/7/30
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1138	2021/6/9	2022/6/8
Anritsu	Vector Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201682672	2021/1/7	2022/1/6
Anritsu	Vector Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201682672	2022/1/6	2023/1/5
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Meter	NRVD	102081	2021/8/12	2022/8/11
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Sensor	NRV-Z5	100538	2021/8/12	2022/8/11
Rohde & Schwarz	Power Sensor	NRV-Z5	100539	2021/8/12	2022/8/11
R&S	CBT BLUETOOTH TESTER	CBT	101246	2021/4/12	2022/4/11
EXA	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV7	101631	2021/10/14	2022/10/13
FLUKE	DIGITAC THERMOMETER	51II	97240029	2021/8/13	2022/8/12
Testo	Thermo-Hygrometer	608-H1	1241332102	2021/1/7	2022/1/6
Testo	Thermo-Hygrometer	608-H1	1241332102	2022/1/6	2023/1/5
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation1	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation2	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuation3	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note 1	
BONN	POWER AMPLIFIER	BLMA 0830-3	087193A	Note 1	
BONN	POWER AMPLIFIER	BLMA 2060-2	087193B	Note 1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	20500	Note 1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	11691D	MY48151020	Note 1	

Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification according to KDB 865664 D01. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval. The justification data in appendix C can be found which the return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration for each dipole.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.2.

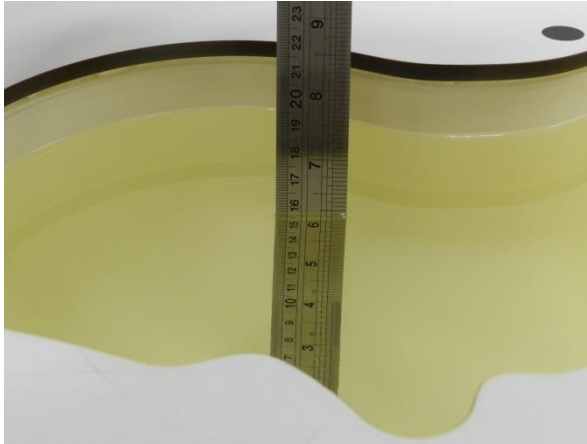


Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

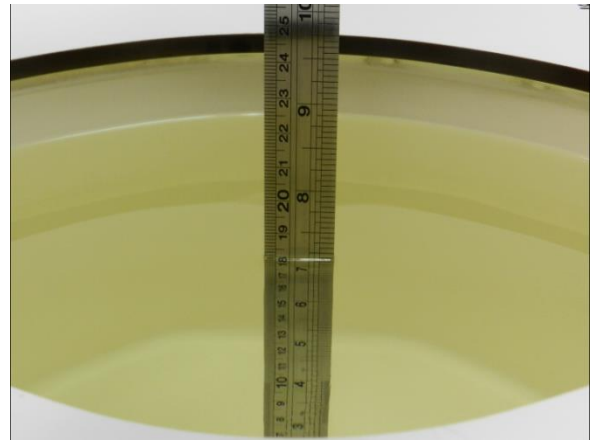


Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Head	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
750	Head	22.7	0.916	43.369	0.89	41.90	2.92	3.51	±5	2022/1/1
835	Head	22.7	0.929	42.039	0.90	41.50	3.22	1.30	±5	2022/1/4
1750	Head	22.8	1.409	40.678	1.37	40.10	2.85	1.44	±5	2022/1/7
1900	Head	22.9	1.428	38.741	1.40	40.00	2.00	-3.15	±5	2022/1/10
2450	Head	22.8	1.806	38.623	1.80	39.20	0.33	-1.47	±5	2022/1/13
2600	Head	22.6	1.923	38.326	1.96	39.00	-1.89	-1.73	±5	2022/1/16

10.3 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Head	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2022/1/1	750	Head	50	1087	7684	1303	0.421	8.36	8.42	0.72
2022/1/4	835	Head	50	4d258	7684	1303	0.480	9.44	9.6	1.69
2022/1/7	1750	Head	50	1090	7684	1303	1.850	36.40	37	1.65
2022/1/10	1900	Head	50	5d170	7684	1303	1.940	39.00	38.8	-0.51
2022/1/13	2450	Head	50	908	7684	1303	2.450	52.80	49	-7.20
2022/1/16	2600	Head	50	1061	7684	1303	2.610	56.60	52.2	-7.77

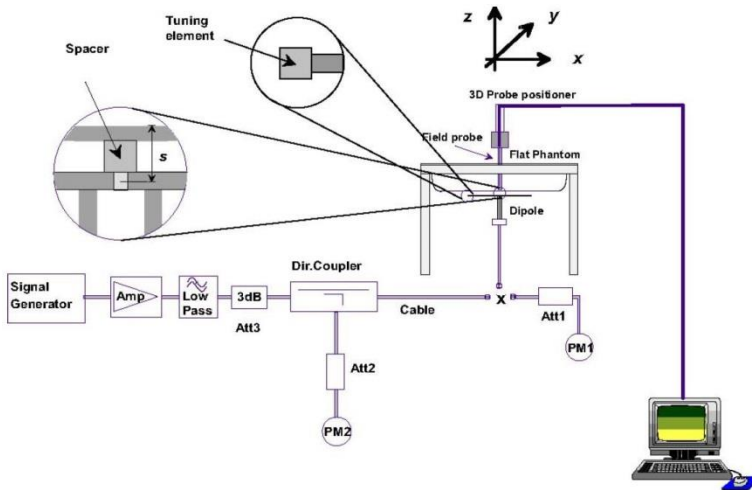


Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 11.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled “M,” the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked “LE,” and the right ERP is marked “RE.” Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 11.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 11.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 11.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

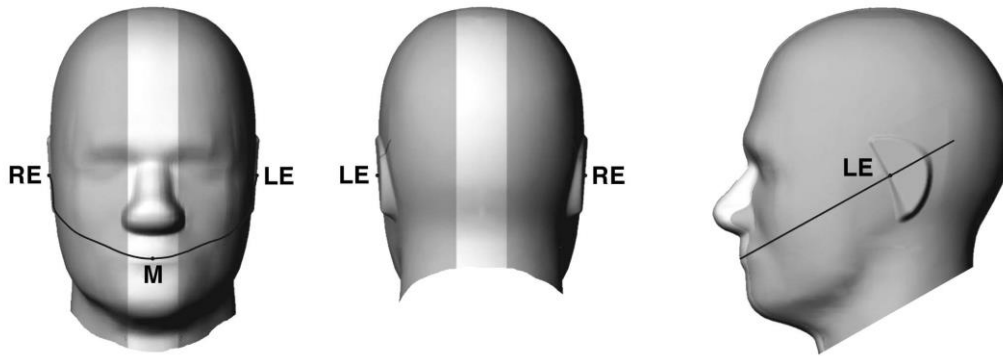


Fig 11.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

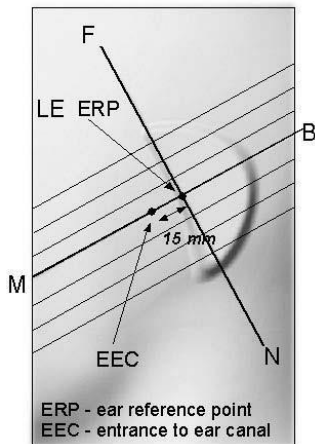


Fig 11.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

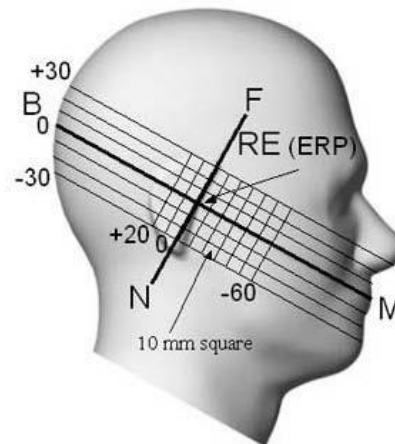


Fig 11.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 11.2.1 and Figure 11.2.2), and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 11.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 11.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 11.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 11.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

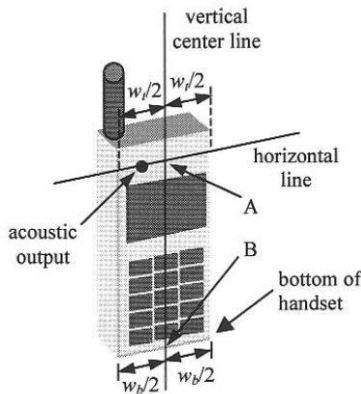


Fig 11.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—“fixed case”

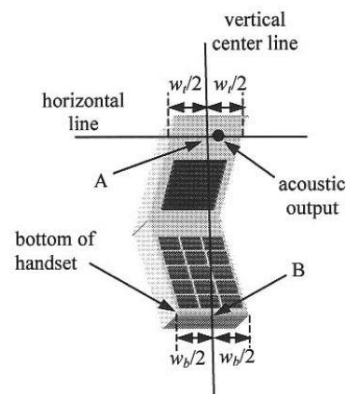


Fig 11.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—“clam-shell case”

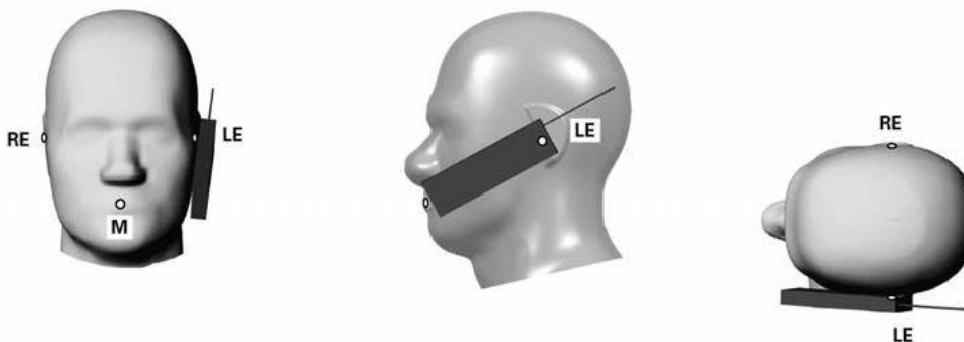


Fig 11.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 11.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

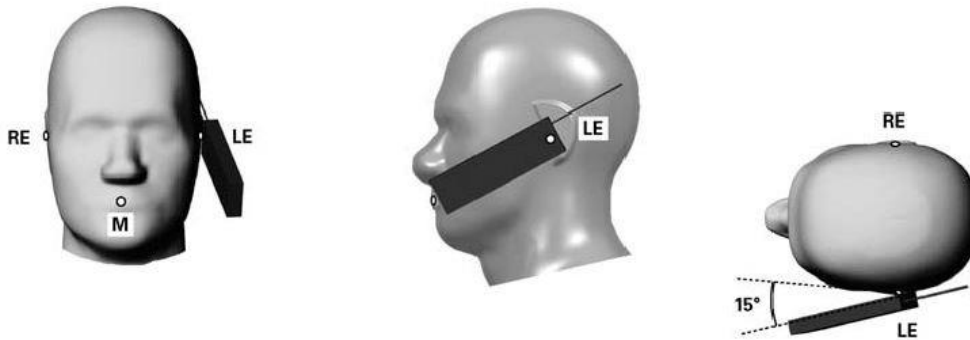


Fig 11.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 11.4). Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Accessories for body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are test with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-chip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

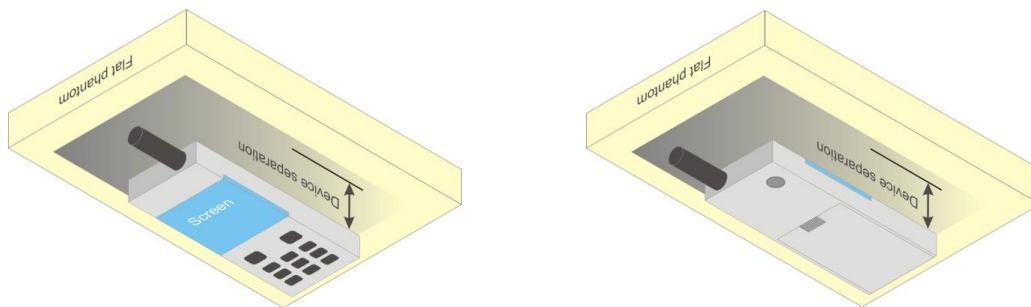


Fig 11.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v02r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.



12. SAR Test Results

12.1 Head SAR

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
750MHz																	
01	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	23095	707.5	23.03	24.00	1.250	0.09	0.243	0.304
02	LTE Band 13	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	23230	782	22.49	24.00	1.416	0.03	0.287	0.406
835MHz																	
03	GSM850	-	-	-	-	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	251	848.8	29.24	29.50	1.062	0.04	0.767	0.814
04	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	4233	846.6	23.94	24.00	1.014	-0.03	0.494	0.501
05	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	20525	836.5	22.94	24.00	1.276	0.17	0.390	0.498
1750MHz																	
06	WCDMA IV	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	1413	1732.6	23.14	24.00	1.219	0.16	0.338	0.412
07	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	132072	1720	22.76	23.50	1.186	-0.02	0.283	0.336
1900MHz																	
08	GSM1900	-	-	-	-	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	810	1909.8	26.71	27.50	1.199	0.11	0.426	0.511
09	WCDMA II	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	9262	1852.4	23.34	24.00	1.164	-0.03	0.516	0.601
10	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Right Cheek	0mm	Full	18700	1860	22.62	24.00	1.374	-0.07	0.477	0.655
2600MHz																	
11	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Left Cheek	0mm	Full	20850	2510	23.22	24.00	1.197	-0.05	0.425	0.509

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
2450MHz															
12	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	0mm	Full	1	2412	15.97	16.50	1.130	100	1.000	-0.09	0.757	0.855
13	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Left Cheek	0mm	Full	0	2402	6.31	8.00	1.476	76.86	1.084	0.18	0.064	0.102



12.2 Hotspot SAR

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	
750MHz																		
14	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	10mm	Full	23095	707.5	23.03	24.00	1.250	-0.19	0.375	0.469	
15	LTE Band 13	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	10mm	Full	23230	782	22.49	24.00	1.416	0.14	0.562	0.796	
835MHz																		
16	GSM850	-	-	-	-	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	10mm	Full	251	848.8	29.24	29.50	1.062	-0.11	0.749	0.795	
17	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10mm	Full	4182	836.4	23.94	24.00	1.014	-0.10	0.561	0.569	
18	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	10mm	Full	20525	836.5	22.94	24.00	1.276	-0.05	0.527	0.673	
1750MHz																		
19	WCDMA IV	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	10mm	Full	1513	1752.6	23.15	24.00	1.216	0.07	0.549	0.668	
20	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Bottom Side	10mm	Full	132572	1770	22.76	23.50	1.186	0.06	0.684	0.811	
1900MHz																		
21	GSM1900	-	-	-	-	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Bottom Side	10mm	Full	810	1909.8	26.71	27.50	1.199	-0.10	0.895	1.074	
22	WCDMA II	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	10mm	Reduced	9400	1880	22.32	23.00	1.169	-0.16	0.630	0.737	
23	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Bottom Side	10mm	Reduced	18700	1860	21.74	23.00	1.337	-0.05	0.432	0.577	
2600MHz																		
24	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Bottom Side	10mm	Reduced	21350	2560	20.55	21.00	1.109	0.01	1.030	1.142	

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
2450MHz															
25	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	10mm	Full	6	2437	16.32	16.50	1.042	100	1.000	-0.13	0.123	0.128



12.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
750MHz																	
26	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	15mm	Full	23095	707.5	23.03	24.00	1.250	0.03	0.287	0.359
27	LTE Band 13	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	15mm	Full	23230	782	22.49	24.00	1.416	0.04	0.484	0.685
835MHz																	
28	GSM850	-	-	-	-	GPRS 4 Tx slots	Back	15mm	Full	251	848.8	29.24	29.50	1.062	-0.02	0.587	0.623
29	WCDMA V	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	15mm	Full	4132	826.4	23.89	24.00	1.026	-0.11	0.458	0.470
30	LTE Band 5	10M	QPSK	1	25	-	Back	15mm	Full	20525	836.5	22.94	24.00	1.276	0.05	0.474	0.605
1750MHz																	
31	WCDMA IV	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	15mm	Full	1312	1712.4	23.12	24.00	1.225	-0.01	0.107	0.131
32	LTE Band 66	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	15mm	Full	132072	1720	22.76	23.50	1.186	-0.03	0.226	0.268
1900MHz																	
33	GSM1900	-	-	-	-	GPRS 2 Tx slots	Front	15mm	Full	810	1909.8	26.71	27.50	1.199	0.03	0.322	0.386
34	WCDMA II	-	-	-	-	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	15mm	Full	9400	1880	23.39	24.00	1.151	0.05	0.353	0.406
35	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	15mm	Full	18900	1880	22.70	24.00	1.349	-0.02	0.283	0.382
2600MHz																	
36	LTE Band 7	20M	QPSK	1	49	-	Back	15mm	Full	21350	2560	23.16	24.00	1.213	0.04	0.777	0.943

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Power Reduction	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
2450MHz															
37	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	15mm	Full	6	2437	16.32	16.50	1.042	100	1.000	-0.03	0.060	0.063

Note: The verified maximum SAR from chapter 12.1 to 12.3 are all less than original report, so no need to consider co-located SAR for original report has been performed conservatively.



12.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

Table with 18 columns: No., Band, BW (MHz), Modulation, RB Size, RB offset, Mode, Test Position, Gap (mm), Power State, Ch., Freq. (MHz), Average Power (dBm), Tune-Up Limit (dBm), Tune-up Scaling Factor, Power Drift (dB), Measured 1g SAR (W/kg), Ratio, Reported 1g SAR (W/kg). Rows include GSM1900 and LTE Band 7 measurements.

General Note:

- 1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated measured SAR.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

Test Engineer : Bruce Li, Martin Li, Ricky Gu



13. Uncertainty Assessment

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be $\leq 30\%$, for a confidence interval of $k = 2$. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg and highest measured 10-g SAR is less 3.75W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.



14. References

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

-----THE END-----



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Head_750MHz

DUT: D750V3 - SN:1087

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_750 Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.916$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.369$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(10.74, 10.74, 10.74); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.559 W/kg

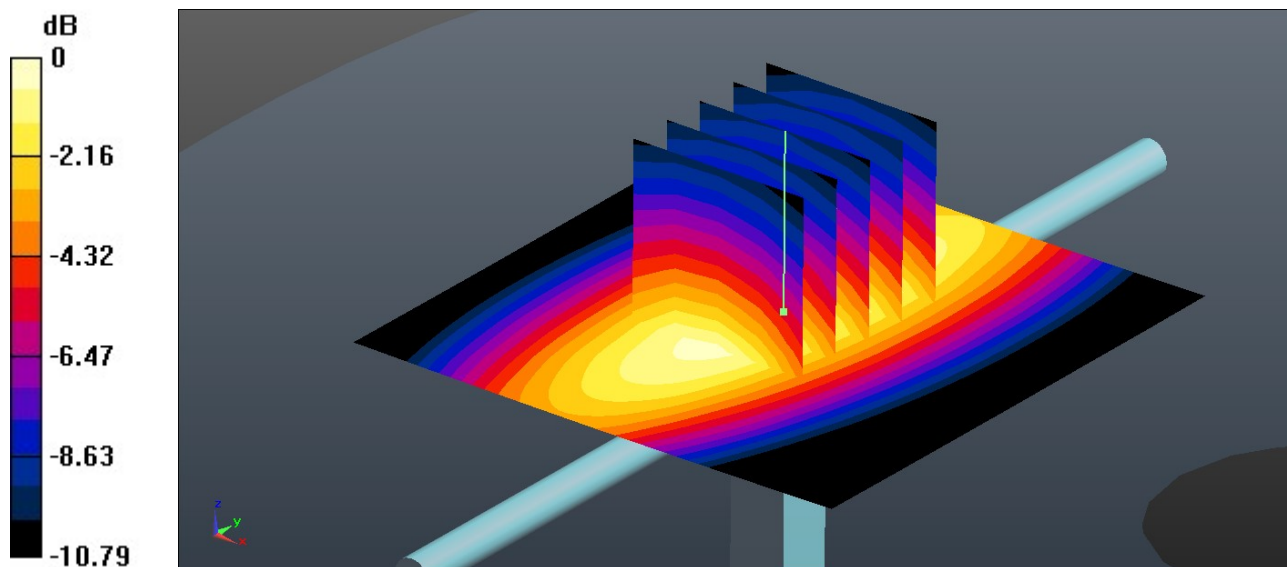
Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.32 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.649 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.421 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.276 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.569 W/kg



0 dB = 0.569 W/kg = -2.45 dBW/kg

System Check_Head_835MHz

DUT: D835V2 - SN:4d258

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.929 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.039$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(10.5, 10.5, 10.5); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.650 W/kg

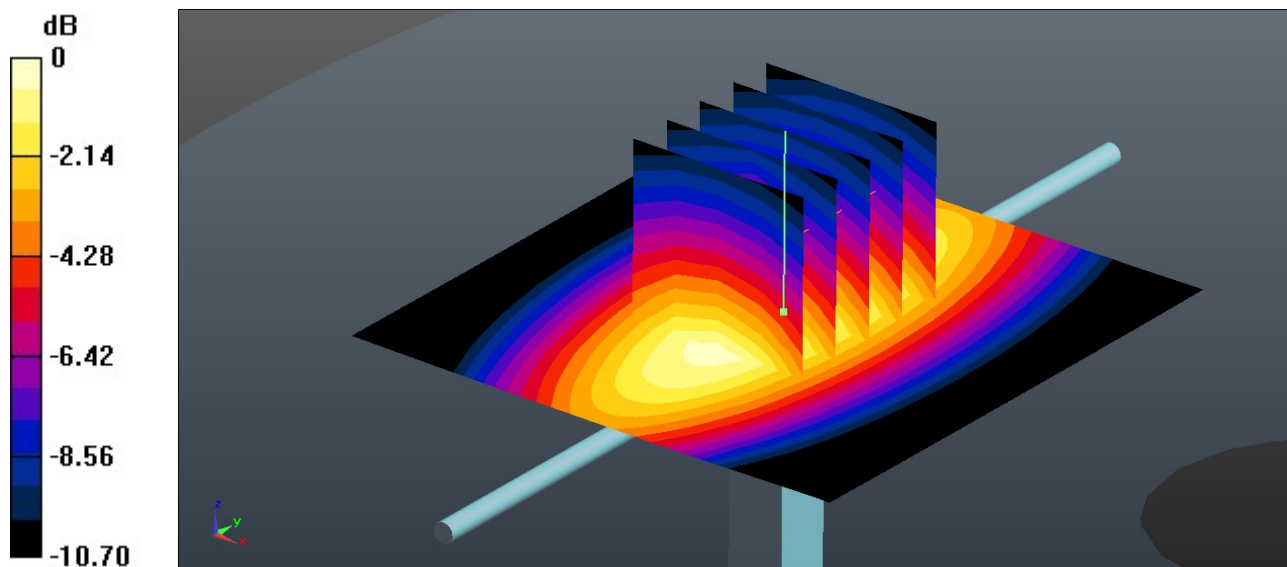
Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 27.53 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.732 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.480 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.314 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.645 W/kg



System Check_Head_1750MHz

DUT: D1750V2 - SN:1090

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1750 Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.409$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.678$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(9.15, 9.15, 9.15); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.89 W/kg

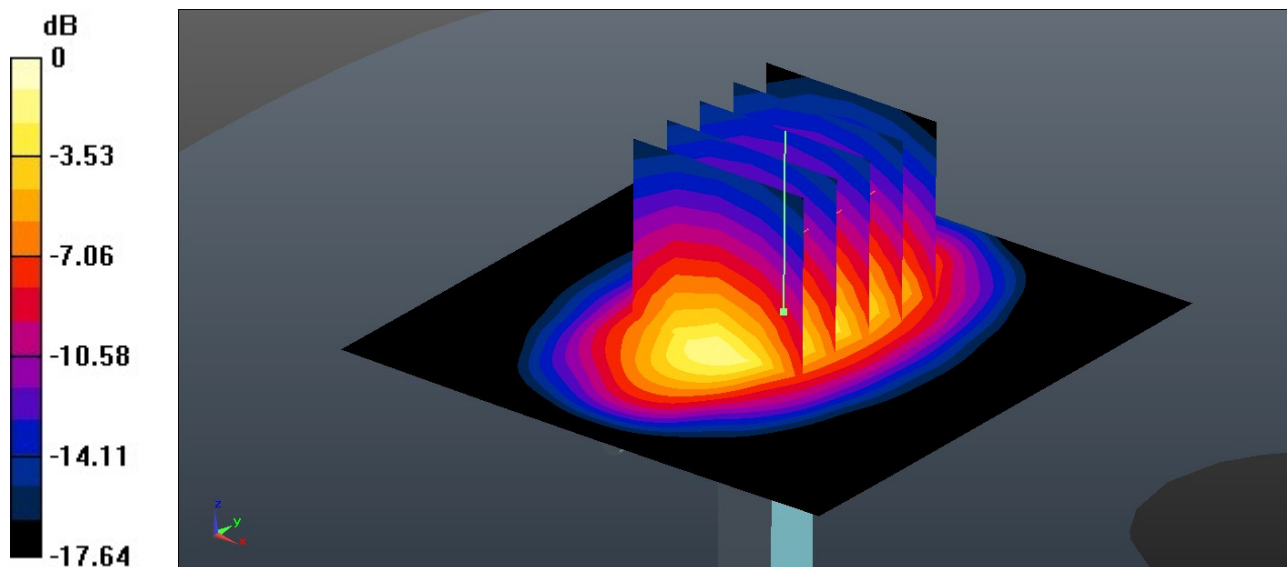
Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 45.77 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.975 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.88 W/kg



0 dB = 2.88 W/kg = 4.59 dBW/kg

System Check_Head_1900MHz

DUT: D1900V2 - SN:5d170

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.428$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.741$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

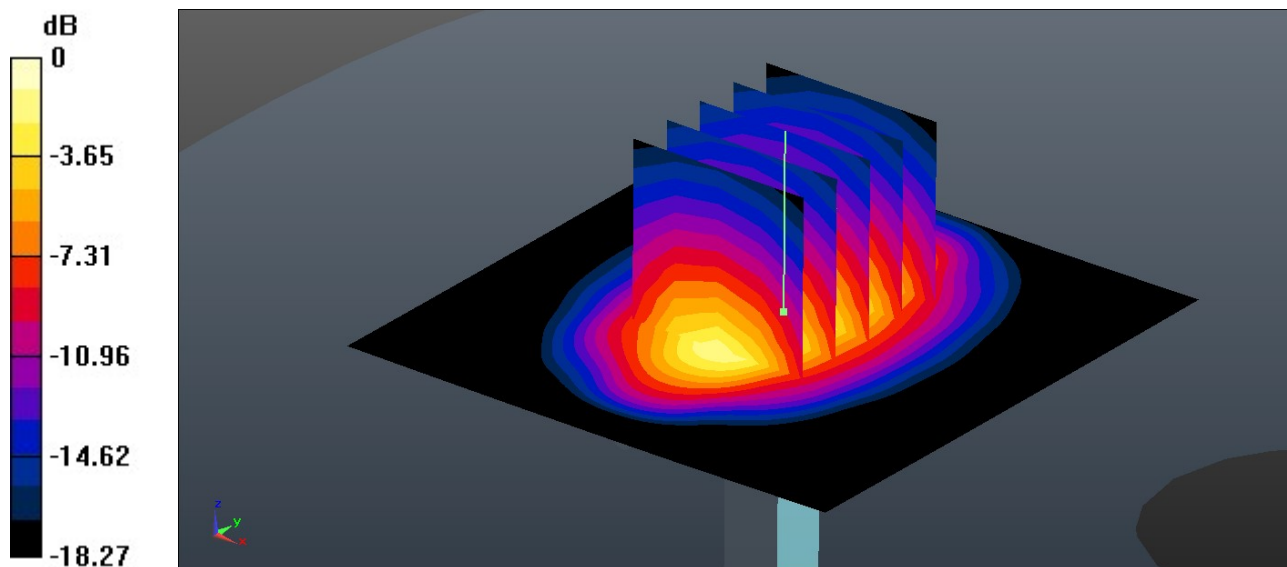
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(8.73, 8.73, 8.73); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.09 W/kg

Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 47.23 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.66 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.94 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.05 W/kg



0 dB = 3.05 W/kg = 4.84 dBW/kg

System Check_Head_2450MHz

DUT: D2450V2 - SN:908

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.806$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.623$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

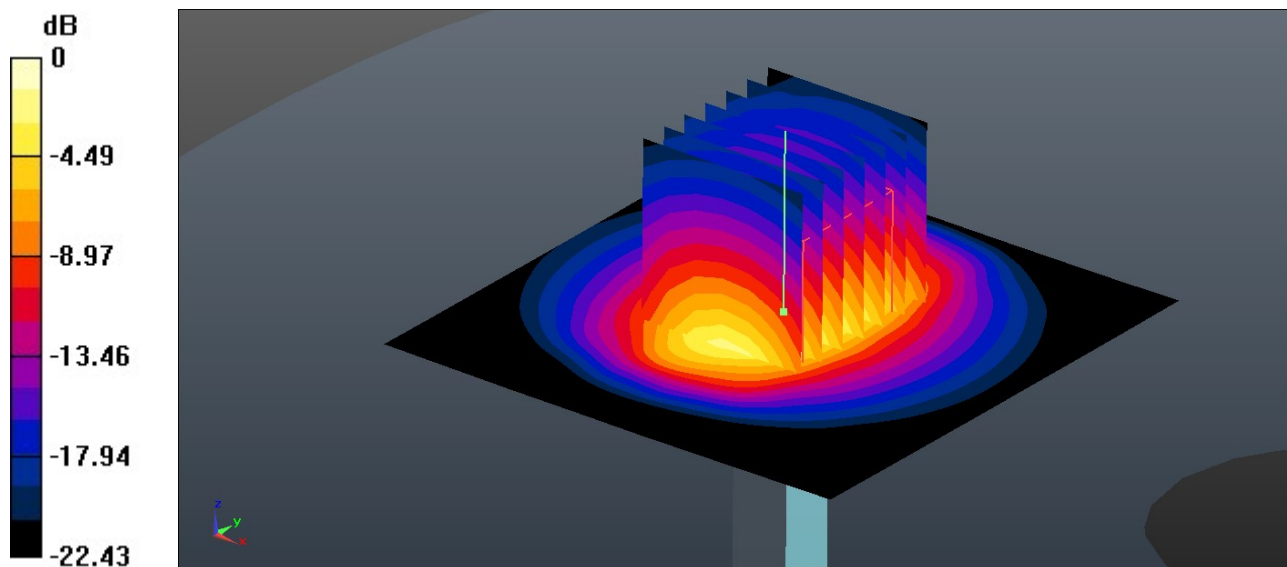
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(8.28, 8.28, 8.28); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.98 W/kg

Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 46.92 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.07 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.12 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.92 W/kg



0 dB = 3.92 W/kg = 5.93 dBW/kg

System Check_Head_2600MHz

DUT: D2600V2 - SN:1061

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2600 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2600 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.923$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.326$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

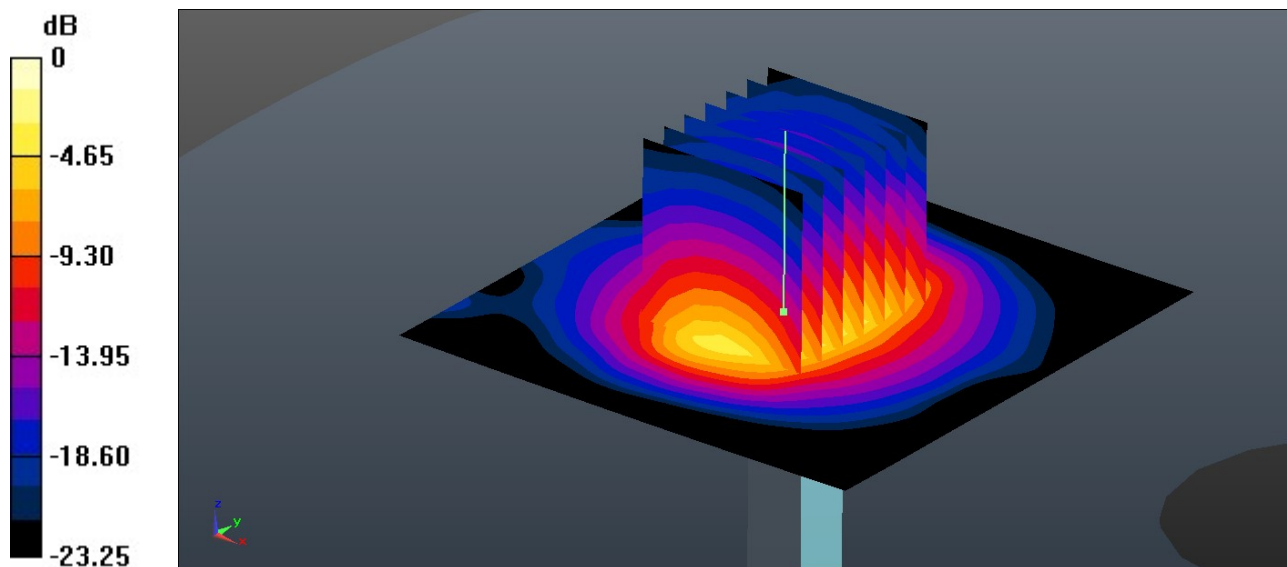
Ambient Temperature : 23.1 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(8.14, 8.14, 8.14); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.47 W/kg

Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 49.11 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.80 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.61 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.16 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.55 W/kg



0 dB = 4.55 W/kg = 6.58 dBW/kg



Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

01_LTE Band 12_10M_QPSK_1RB_25Offset_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch23095

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 707.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750 Medium parameters used: $f = 707.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.511$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

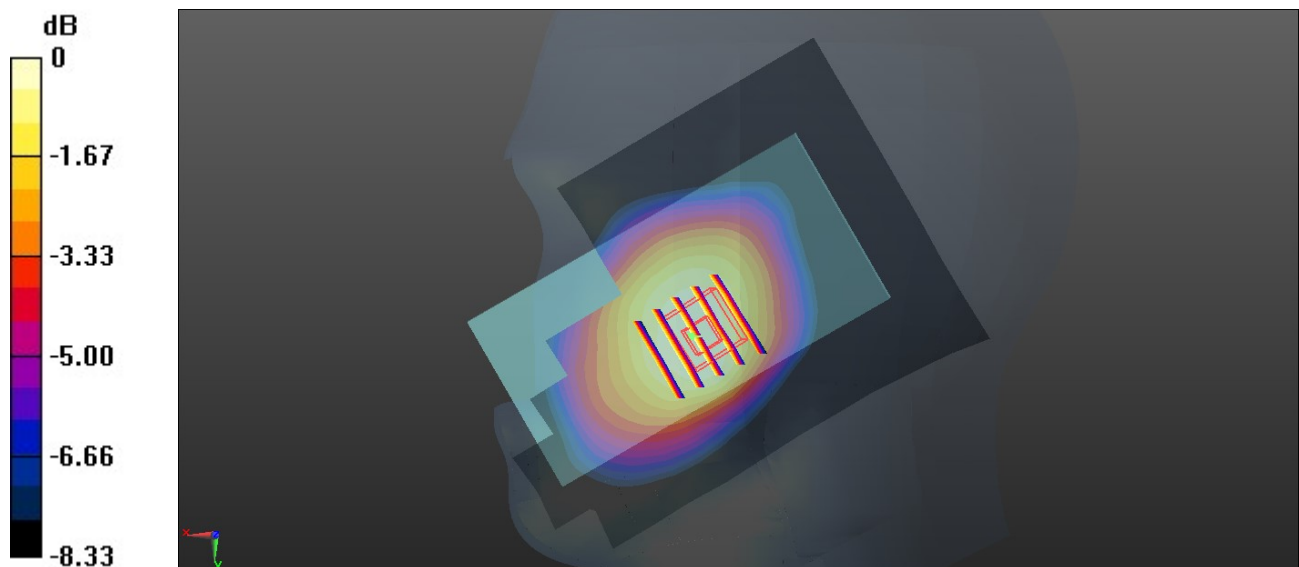
Ambient Temperature : 23.0 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.0 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(10.74, 10.74, 10.74); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.292 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.46 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.315 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.243 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.187 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.289 W/kg



0 dB = 0.289 W/kg = -5.39 dBW/kg

02_LTE Band 13_10M_QPSK_1RB_25Offset_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch23230

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 782 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750 Medium parameters used: $f = 782 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.927 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 43.341$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

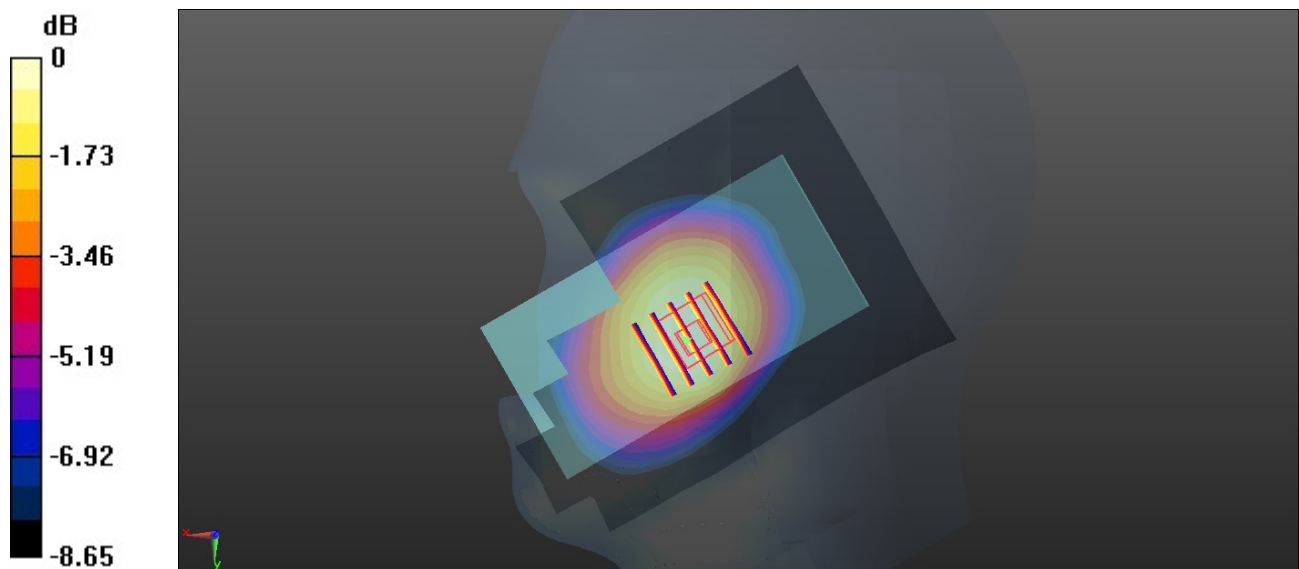
Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(10.74, 10.74, 10.74); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.347 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
Reference Value = 19.81 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.374 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.287 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.219 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.341 W/kg



0 dB = 0.341 W/kg = -4.67 dBW/kg

03_GSM850_GPRS 4 Tx slots_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, GSM850 (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.08
Medium: HSL_835 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.934$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.022$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

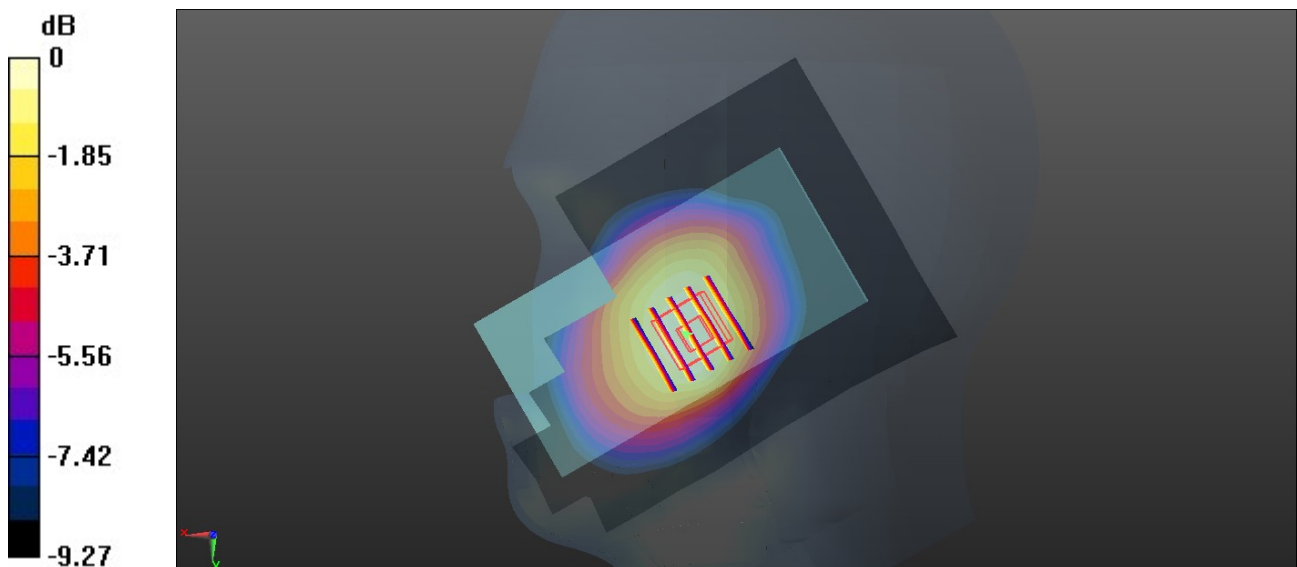
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(10.5, 10.5, 10.5); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.903 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.33 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.00 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.767 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.575 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.907 W/kg



0 dB = 0.907 W/kg = -0.42 dBW/kg

04_WCDMA V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch4233

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835 Medium parameters used: $f = 846.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.933$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.023$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

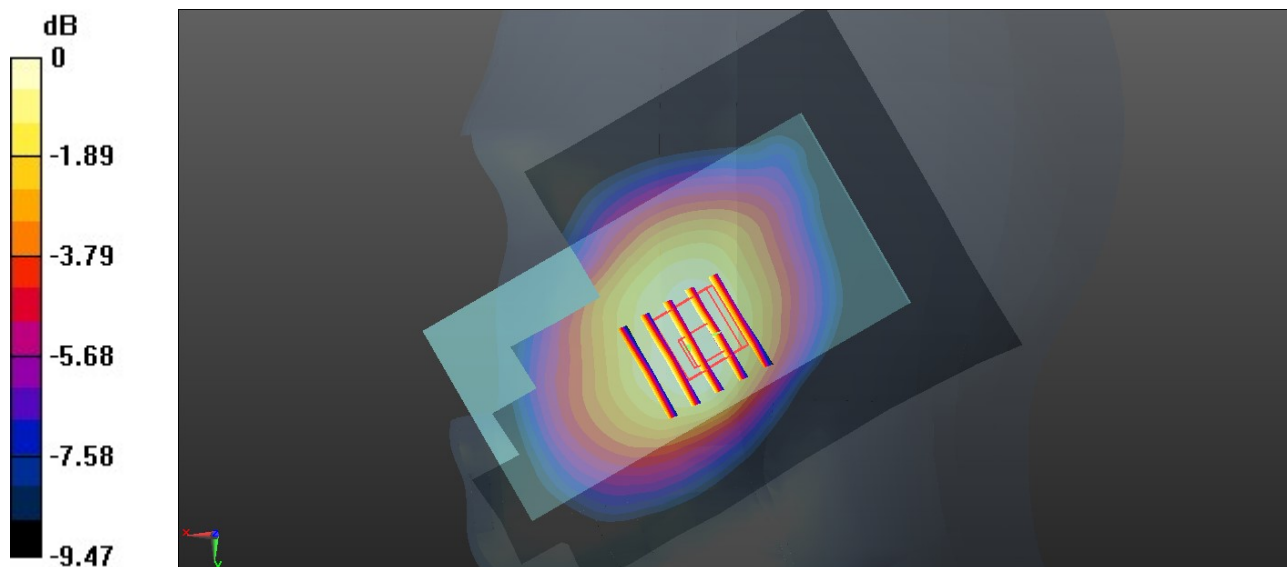
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(10.5, 10.5, 10.5); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.602 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.654 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.494 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.375 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.592 W/kg



0 dB = 0.592 W/kg = -2.28 dBW/kg

05_LTE Band 5_10M_QPSK_1RB_25Offset_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch20525

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_835 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.929$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.043$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

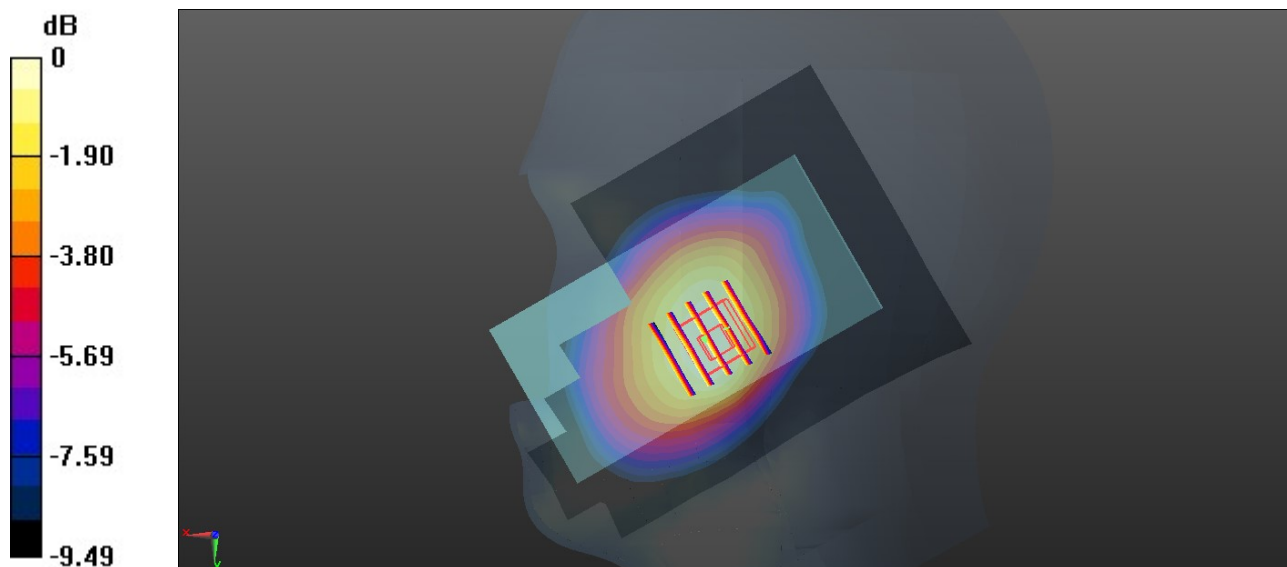
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(10.5, 10.5, 10.5); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.450 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.03 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.517 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.390 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.293 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.464 W/kg



0 dB = 0.464 W/kg = -3.33 dBW/kg

06_WCDMA IV_RMC 12.2Kbps_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch1413

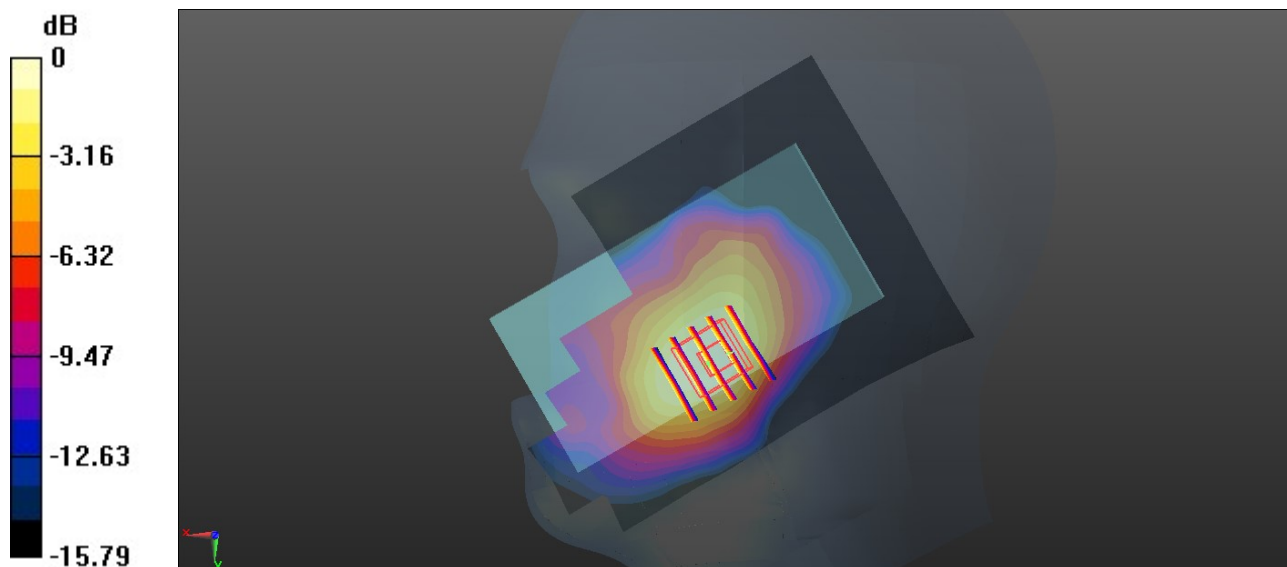
Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1732.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750 Medium parameters used: $f = 1732.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.399$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.751$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(9.15, 9.15, 9.15); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.485 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.535 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.338 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.211 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.450 W/kg



0 dB = 0.450 W/kg = -3.47 dBW/kg

07_LTE Band 66_20M_QPSK_1RB_49Offset_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch132072

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 1720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750 Medium parameters used: $f = 1720$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.394$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.784$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

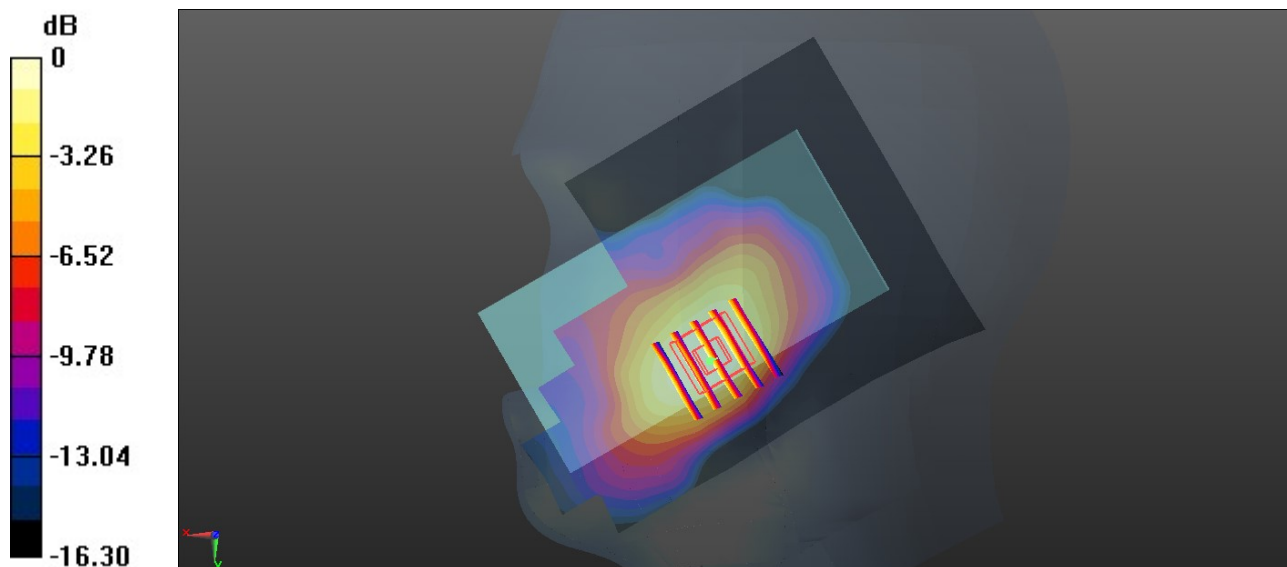
Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(9.15, 9.15, 9.15); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.425 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.78 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.443 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.283 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.179 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.383 W/kg



0 dB = 0.383 W/kg = -4.17 dBW/kg

08_GSM1900_GPRS 2 Tx slots_Right Cheek_0mm_Ch810

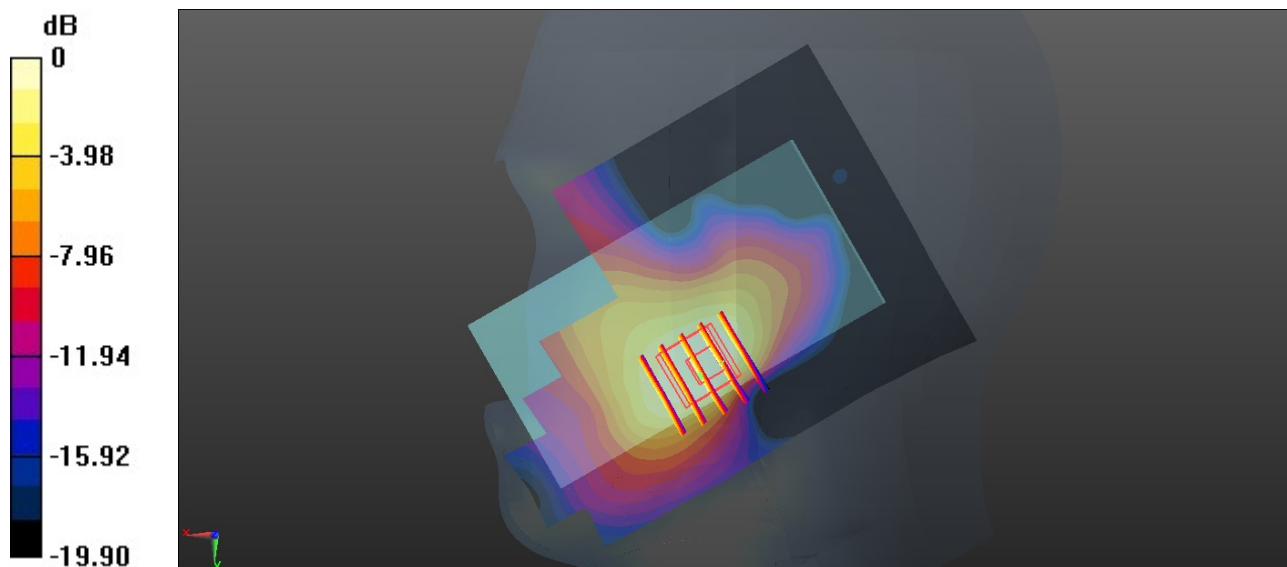
Communication System: UID 0, PCS (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: HSL_1900 Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.432$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.737$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7684; ConvF(8.73, 8.73, 8.73); Calibrated: 2021/10/4
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2021/6/18
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom; Type: SAM Twin; Serial: TP-1697
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.695 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 20.51 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.426 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.258 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.584 W/kg



0 dB = 0.584 W/kg = -2.34 dBW/kg