FCC SAR Test Report

Product	:	Mobile Phone
Trade mark	:	BLU
Model/Type reference	:	ZOEY SMART
Add. Model No.	:	N/A
Report Number	:	190529020SAR-1
Date of Issue	:	June 27, 2019
FCC ID	:	YHLBLUZOEY
Test Standards	:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 §2.1093 ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 IEEE Std 1528-2013
Test result	:	PASS

Prepared for:

BLU Products, Inc
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Prepared by:

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Approved by:	Billy Li Technical Director	Date:	June 27, 2019

Version

Version No.	Date	Description
V1.0	June 27, 2019	Original

Contents

1 General Information

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for the EUT are as follows:

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Head SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Highest Reported Body-worn SAR_{1g} (1.5 cm Gap) (W/kg)
PCE	GSM850	0.29	0.45
	GSM1900	0.29	0.30
	WCDMA II	0.75	0.66
	WCDMA V	0.35	0.61
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.20	0.05
DSS	Bluetooth	N/A	N/A
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR		Head (W/kg)	Body-worn (W/kg)
PCE + DTS		0.92	0.71
PCE + DSS		0.88	0.70

1.2 EUT Description

1.2.1 General Description

Product Name	Mobile Phone
Trade mark	BLU
Model No.(EUT)	ZOEY SMART
Add. Model No.:	N/A
FCC ID	YHLBLUZOEYSMART
IMEI Code	869181029943055 869181029943063
HW Version	FS361-01M-V0.1
SW Version	BLU_Z230L_V03.00_GENERIC_23-05-2019_14_03
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	GSM850: 824.2 ~ 848.8 GSM1900: 1850.2 ~ 1909.8 WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 ~ 1907.6 WCDMA Band V: 826.4 ~ 846.6 WLAN: 2412 ~ 2462 Bluetooth: 2402 ~ 2480
Device Class	B
Antenna Type	PIFA Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

1.2.2 Wireless Technologies

GSM	Voice GPRS (Multi-Slot Class: 12-4UP)
WCDMA	RMC HSDPA HSUPA
2.4G WLAN	802.11b 802.11g 802.11n (HT20)
Bluetooth	BR+EDR LE
Dual SIM	SIM 1: GSM + WCDMA SIM 2: GSM + WCDMA Note : This device support dual SIM but they share the same antenna. Since these two SIM are used for subscriber identification only and it is not related to RF identity, only SIM1 was used for SAR testing.

1.2.3 List of Accessory

Battery	**Brand Name**	BLU
	Model Name	N5C100T
	Power Rating	3.7Vdc, 1000mAh
	Type	Li-ion

1.3 Maximum Conducted Power

The maximum conducted average power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.

Mode	GSM850	GSM1900
GSM (GMSK, 1Tx-slot)	34.5	32.0
GPRS (GMSK, 1Tx-slot)	34.5	32.0
GPRS (GMSK, 2Tx-slot)	32.5	29.5
GPRS (GMSK, 3Tx-slot)	31.0	28.5
GPRS (GMSK, 4Tx-slot)	29.0	26.5

Mode	WCDMA Band II	WCDMA Band V
RMC 12.2K	24.0	24.0
HSDPA Subtest-1	23.0	23.0
HSDPA Subtest-2	23.0	23.0
HSDPA Subtest-3	22.5	22.5
HSDPA Subtest-4	22.5	22.5
HSUPA Subtest-1	22.0	22.0
HSUPA Subtest-2	19.5	19.5
HSUPA Subtest-3	20.0	20.0
HSUPA Subtest-4	20.0	20.0
HSUPA Subtest-5	22.5	22.5

Mode	2.4G WLAN
802.11b	12.5
802.11g	12.0
802.11n HT20	11.0

Mode		2.4G Bluetooth
BR + EDR	GFSK	5.0
	π/4-DQPSK	2.5
	8-DPSK	2.5
LE	GFSK	4.5

1.4 Other Information

Sample Received Date:	May 29, 2019
Sample tested Date:	May 31, 2019 to June 14, 2019

1.5 Testing Location

Shenzhen UnionTrust Quality and Technology Co., Ltd.
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1.6 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

CNAS-Lab Code: L9069

The measuring equipment utilized to perform the tests documented in this report has been calibrated once a year or in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and is traceable under the ISO/IEC/EN 17025 to international or national standards. Equipment has been calibrated by accredited calibration laboratories.

FCC Accredited Lab.
Designation Number: CN1194
Test Firm Registration Number: 259480

A2LA-Lab Certificate No.: 4312.01

Shenzhen UnionTrust Quality and Technology Co., Ltd. has been accredited by A2LA for technical competence in the field of electrical testing, and proved to be in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories and any additional program requirements in the identified field of testing.

ISED Wireless Device Testing Laboratories

CAB identifier: CN0032

1.7 Guidance Standard

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR Part 2 §2.1093, IEEE Std 1528-2013, ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, the following FCC Published RF exposure KDB procedures:

KDB 865664 D01 v01r04
KDB 865664 D02 v01r02
KDB 248227 D01 v02r02
KDB 447498 D01 v06
KDB 648474 D04 v01r03
KDB 941225 D01 v03r01

2 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

2.1 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, by appropriate techniques, to produce specific absorption rates (SARs) as averaged over the whole-body, any 1 g or any 10 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). All SAR values are to be averaged over any six-minute period. When portable device was used within 20 cm of the user's body, SAR evaluation of the device will be required. The SAR limit in chapter 2.3.

2.2 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 measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

2.3 SAR Limits

(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

Note:

1. Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1 gram 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.
2. At frequencies above 6.0 GHz, SAR limits are not applicable and MPE limits for power density should be applied at 5 cm or more from the transmitting device.
3. The SAR limit is specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 2 §2.1093, ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.

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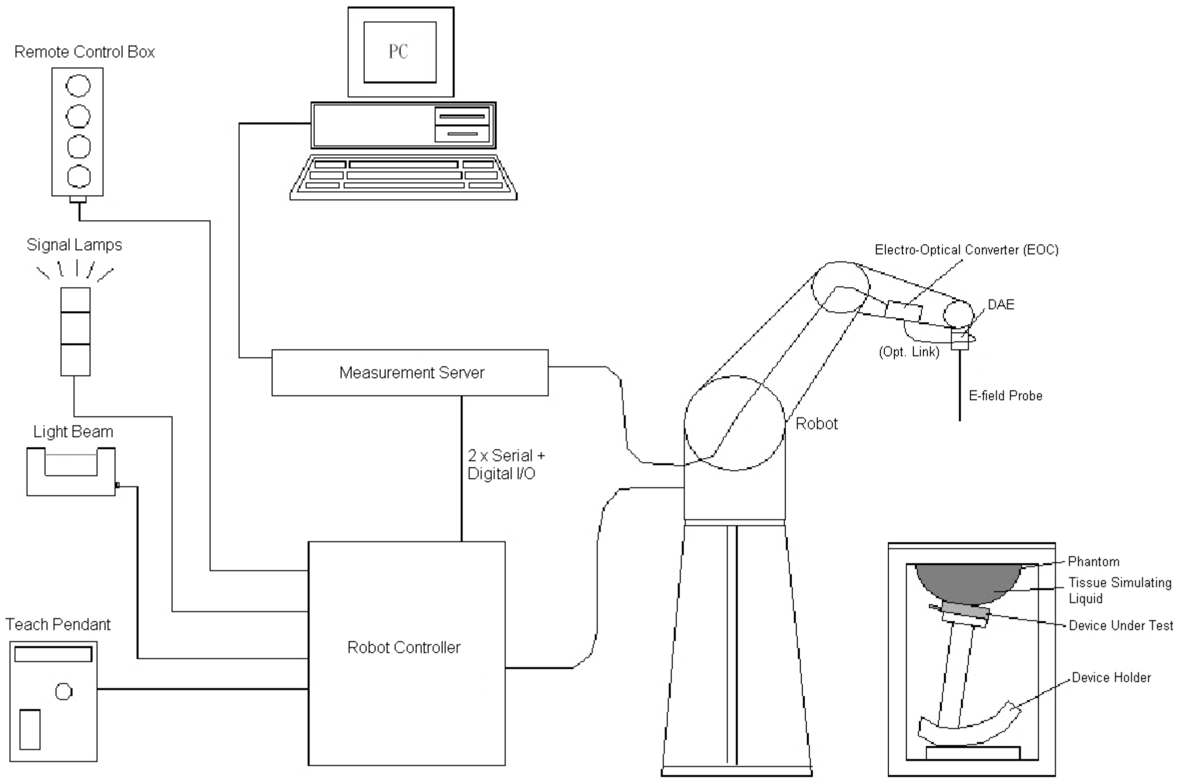
3 SAR Measurement System

3.1 SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion form the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.



DASY Measurement System

3.1.1 Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ±0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

3.1.2 Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. 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.

Model	EX3DV4
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to 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

Model	ES3DV3
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm

3.1.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE3, DAE4
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)
Input Offset Voltage	< 5µV (with auto zero)
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm

3.1.4 Phantom

Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	

Model	ELI	
Construction	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	

3.1.5 Device Holder

Model	Mounting Device	
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
Material	POM	

Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
Material	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

3.1.6 System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial	
Construction	Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
Return Loss	> 20 dB	
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

3.2 Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D835V2	4d005	May. 18, 2018	3 Year
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1900V2	509	May. 18, 2018	3 Year
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	1014	Jun. 07, 2018	3 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	3090	Apr. 12, 2019	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	662	Apr. 11, 2019	1 Year
Radio Communication Analyzer	Anritsu	MT8820C	6200918396	Nov. 24, 2018	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US39170317	Dec. 12, 2018	1 Year
Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1056	N/A	N/A
USB/GPIB Interface	Agilent	82357B	N10149	N/A	N/A
EXG-B RF Analog Signal Generator	KEYSIGHT	N5171B	MY53051777	Nov. 24, 2018	1 Year
USB Wideband Power Sensor	KEYSIGHT	U2021XA	MY55430035	Nov. 24, 2018	1 Year
USB Wideband Power Sensor	KEYSIGHT	U2021XA	MY55430023	Nov. 24, 2018	1 Year
Thermometer	Shanghai Gao Zhi Precision Instrument Co., Ltd.	HB6801	120100323	May. 16, 2019	1 Year
Coupler	REBES	TC-05180-10 S	161221001	N/A	N/A
Amplifier	Mini-Circuit	ZHL42	QA1252001	N/A	N/A
DC Source	Agilent	66319B	MY43000795	N/A	N/A

3.3 Measurement Uncertainty

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

3.4 Tissue Dielectric Parameter Measurement & System Verification

3.5.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium used during measurement must also be within 18 °C to 25 °C and within ± 2 °C of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized. The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements. The parameters should be re-measured after each 3 - 4 days of use; or earlier if the dielectric parameters can become out of tolerance.

The depth of tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be ≥ 15.0 cm with ≤ ± 0.5 cm variation for SAR measurements ≤ 3 GHz and ≥ 10.0 cm with ≤ ± 0.5 cm variation for measurements > 3 GHz. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.

Photo of Liquid Height

Table-3.1 Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	εr	σ (S/m)	εr	σ (S/m)
750	*41.9*	*0.89*	*55.5*	*0.96*
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
1450	*40.5*	*1.20*	*54.0*	*1.30*
1640	*40.3*	*1.29*	*53.8*	*1.40*
1750	*40.1*	*1.37*	*53.4*	*1.49*
1800	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
1900	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2300	*39.5*	*1.67*	*52.9*	*1.81*
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
2600	*39.0*	*1.96*	*52.5*	*2.16*
3500	*37.9*	*2.91*	*51.3*	*3.31*
5200	*36.0*	*4.66*	*49.0*	*5.30*
5300	*35.9*	*4.76*	*48.9*	*5.42*
5500	*35.6*	*4.96*	*48.6*	*5.65*
5600	*35.5*	*5.07*	*48.5*	*5.77*
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00
(εr = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m3)				

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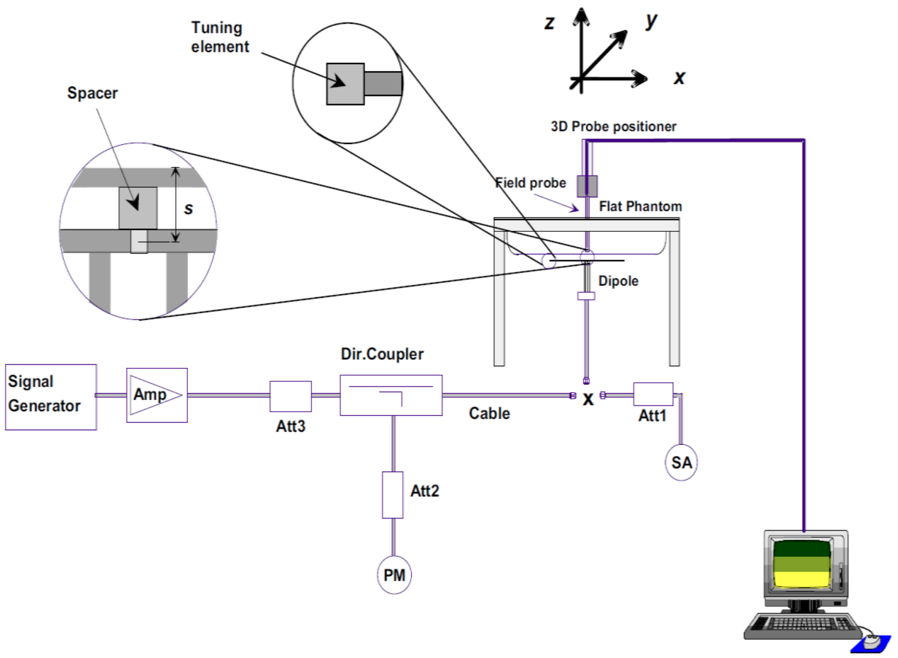
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	57.0	-	41.1	-
H835	0.1	-	1.0	1.4	57.0	-	40.5	-
H900	0.1	-	1.0	1.5	56.5	-	40.9	-
H1450	-	45.5	-	0.7	-	-	53.8	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1800	-	44.9	-	0.2	-	-	54.9	-
H1900	-	44.9	-	0.2	-	-	54.9	-
H2000	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.52	17.3
B750	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	48.8	-	50.0	-
B835	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.5	-	50.2	-
B900	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.2	-	50.5	-
B1450	-	34.0	-	0.3	-	-	65.7	-
B1640	-	32.5	-	0.3	-	-	67.2	-
B1750	-	29.4	-	0.4	-	-	70.2	-
B1800	-	29.5	-	0.4	-	-	70.1	-
B1900	-	29.5	-	0.3	-	-	70.2	-
B2000	-	30.0	-	0.2	-	-	69.8	-
B2300	-	31.0	-	0.1	-	-	68.9	-
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B2600	-	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	68.1	-
B3500	-	28.8	-	0.1	-	-	71.1	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

3.5.2 System Check Description

The system check procedure provides a simple, fast, and reliable test method that can be performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The objective here is to ascertain that the measurement system has acceptable accuracy and repeatability. This test requires a flat phantom and a radiating source. The system verification setup is shown as below.



System Verification Setup

3.5.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ε_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Jun. 01, 2019	Head	835	22.0	0.886	42.100	0.90	41.50	-1.56	1.45
May. 31, 2019	Head	1900	21.9	1.400	40.900	1.40	40.00	0.00	2.25
Jun. 14, 2019	Head	2450	22.1	1.800	40.400	1.80	39.20	0.00	3.06
Jun. 01, 2019	Body	835	22.0	0.995	56.100	0.97	55.20	2.58	1.63
Jun. 01, 2019	Body	1900	22.0	1.530	53.700	1.52	53.30	0.66	0.75
Jun. 14, 2019	Body	2450	22.1	2.030	53.100	1.95	52.70	4.10	0.76

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within ± 5% of the target values. The variation of the liquid temperature must be within ± 2 °C during the test.

3.5.4 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Jun. 01, 2019	Head	835	9.45	0.093	9.30	-1.59	4d005	3090	662
May. 31, 2019	Head	1900	39.60	0.404	40.40	2.02	509	3090	662
Jun. 14, 2019	Head	2450	51.40	5.120	51.20	-0.39	1014	3090	662
Jun. 01, 2019	Body	835	9.74	0.095	9.48	-2.67	4d005	3090	662
Jun. 01, 2019	Body	1900	39.50	0.401	40.10	1.52	509	3090	662
Jun. 14, 2019	Body	2450	50.50	4.680	46.80	-7.33	1014	3090	662

Note:

Comparing to the reference SAR value, the validation data should be within its specification of 10%. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

4 SAR Measurement Evaluation

4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

Connections between EUT and System Simulator

For WWAN SAR testing, the EUT was linked and controlled by base station emulator. Communication between the EUT and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the communicating antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of EUT. The EUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during SAR testing.

4.1.1 GSM Configuration and Testing

GSM (GMSK: CS1) voice mode transmits with 1 time slot. GPRS (GMSK: CS1) may transmit up to 4 time slots in the 8 time-slot frame according to the multislot class implemented in a device.

4.1.2 WCDMA Configuration and Testing

WCDMA Handsets Head SAR

SAR for next to the ear head exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1’s”. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to AMR configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode.

WCDMA Handsets Body-worn SAR

SAR for body-worn configurations is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1’s”. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to other spreading codes and multiple $DPDCH_n$ configurations supported by the handset with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode.

Handsets with Release 5 HSDPA

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSDPA body-worn configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSDPA using the HSDPA body SAR procedures in the “Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices”, for the highest reported SAR body-worn exposure configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. Handsets with both HSDPA and HSUPA are tested according to Release 6 HSPA test procedures.

Handsets with Release 6 HSUPA

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA with RMC) body-worn configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSPA using the HSPA body SAR procedures in the “Release 6 HSPA Data Devices”, for the highest reported body-worn exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. When VOIP is applicable for next to the ear head exposure in HSPA, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body-worn measurements is tested for next to the ear head exposure.

Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to body SAR with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, body SAR for HSDPA is measured using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, for the highest reported SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA. HSDPA is configured according to the applicable UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH / HS-PDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms and a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors (β_c, β_d), and HS-DPCCH power offset parameters (Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK}, Δ_{CQI}) are set according to values indicated in below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c / β_d	β_{hs} (1)	CM (dB)(2)	MPR
1	2 / 15	15 / 15	64	2 / 15	4 / 15	0.0	0
2	12 / 15 (3)	15 / 15 (3)	64	12 / 15 (3)	24 / 15	1.0	0
3	15 / 15	8 / 15	64	15 / 8	30 / 15	1.5	0.5
4	15 / 15	4 / 15	64	15 / 4	30 / 15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 8 ⇔ A_{hs} = β_{hs} / β_c = 30 / 15 ⇔ β_{hs} = 30 / 15 * β_c.
Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c / β_d = 12 / 15, β_{hs} / β_c = 24 / 15.
Note 3: For subtest 2 the β_c / β_d ratio of 12 / 15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 11 / 15 and β_d = 15 / 15.

Release 6 HSUPA Data Devices

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to body SAR with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 and power control algorithm 2, according to the highest reported body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA. When VOIP applies to head exposure, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body SAR measurements are applied to head exposure testing. Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a communication test set is required for output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E-DCH configurations for HSPA are configured according to the β values indicated in below.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c / β_d	β_{hs} (1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM (2) (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG (4) Index	E-TFCI
1	11 / 15 (3)	15 / 15 (3)	64	11 / 15 (3)	22 / 15	209 / 225	1039 / 225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6 / 15	15 / 15	64	6 / 15	12 / 15	12 / 15	94 / 75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15 / 15	9 / 15	64	15 / 9	30 / 15	30 / 15	β_{ed1}: 47/15 β_{ed2}: 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2 / 15	15 / 15	64	2 / 15	4 / 15	2 / 15	56 / 75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15 / 15 (4)	15 / 15 (4)	64	15 / 15 (4)	30 / 15	24 / 15	134 / 15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 8 ⇔ A_{hs} = β_{hs} / β_c = 30 / 15 ⇔ β_{hs} = 30 / 15 * β_c.
Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c / β_d = 12 / 15, β_{hs} / β_c = 24 / 15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c / β_d ratio of 11 / 15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 10 / 15 and β_d = 15 / 15.
Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c / β_d ratio of 15 / 15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14 / 15 and β_d = 15 / 15.
Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.
Note 6: β_{ed} cannot be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

4.1.3 WLAN Configuration and Testing

In general, various vendor specific external test software and chipset based internal test modes are typically used for SAR measurement. These chipset based test mode utilities are generally hardware and manufacturer dependent, and often include substantial flexibility to reconfigure or reprogram a device. A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 - 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. In addition, a periodic transmission duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR correctly. The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

According to KDB 248227 D01, this device has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During WLAN SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

Initial Test Configuration

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.

Subsequent Test Configuration

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection

When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n). After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following.

1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.

2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

4.2 EUT Testing Position

4.2.1 Head Exposure Conditions

RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Separation Distance	SAR test exclusion
Head	Right Cheek	0 cm	N/A
	Right Tilted		
	Left Cheek		
	Left Tilted		

Note:

1. Head exposure for voice mode of handset is limited to next to the ear exposure conditions.
2. Devices that are designed to transmit next to the ear must be tested using the SAM phantom.
3. Other head exposure conditions, for example, in-front-of the face, should be tested using a flat phantom according to the required published RF exposure KDB procedures.
4. When data mode operates in next to the ear configurations, either data alone or in conjunction with voice transmissions, SAR evaluation is required for such use conditions.
5. When device supports VoIP, SAR evaluation for head Exposure Conditions using the most appropriate wireless data mode configurations is required.

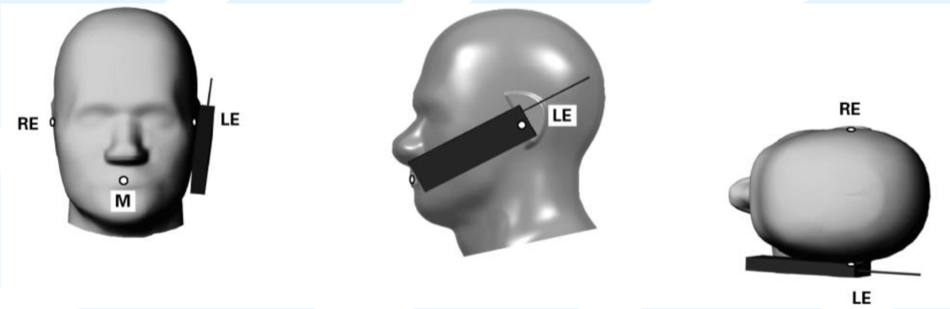


Fig-4.1 Cheek Position

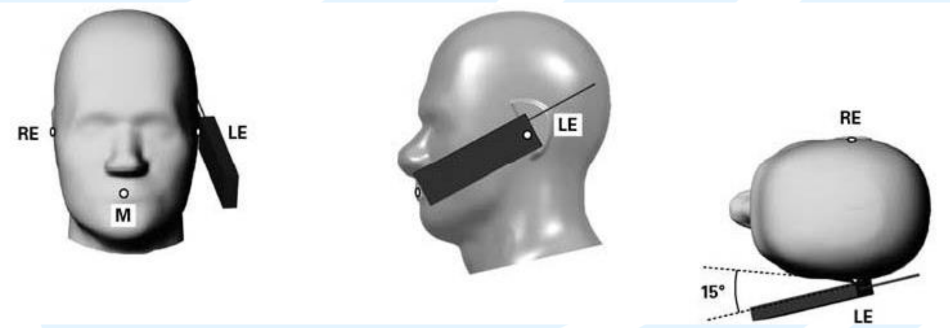


Fig-4.2 Tilted Position

Define two imaginary lines on the handset

a) 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, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.

b) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

c) 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, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

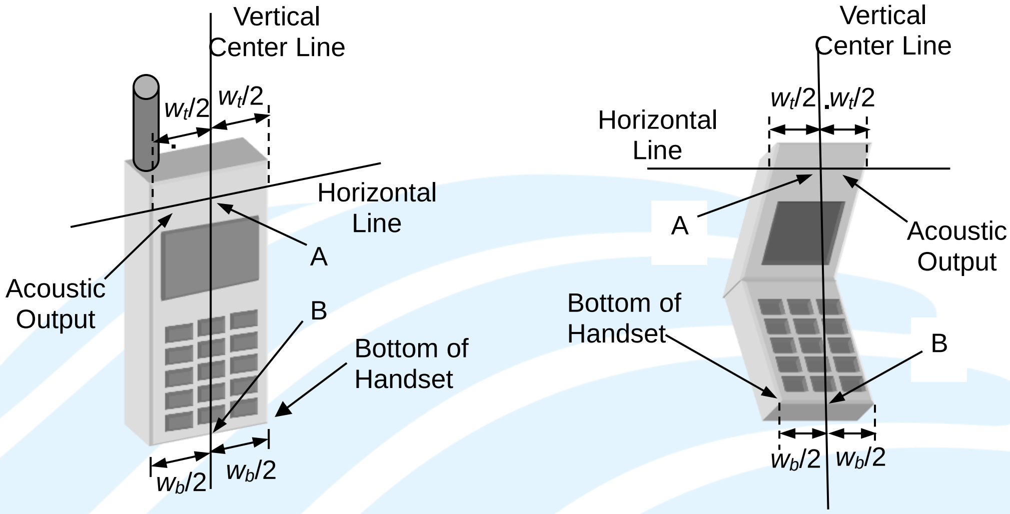


Fig-4.3 Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

4.2.2 Body-worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Separation Distance	SAR test exclusion
Body-worn	Front Face	0 ~ 2.5 cm	N/A
	Rear Face		

Note:

1. Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.
2. Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required.
3. A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer according to the typical body-worn accessories users may acquire at the time of equipment certification, but not more than 2.5 cm, to enable users to purchase aftermarket body-worn accessories with the required minimum separation.
4. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps or without requiring additional body-worn accessories must be tested for SAR compliance using a conservative minimum test separation distance ≤ 5 mm to support compliance.
5. When device supports VoIP, SAR evaluation for body-worn accessory Exposure Conditions using the most appropriate wireless data mode configurations is required.
6. Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories.
7. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for the body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

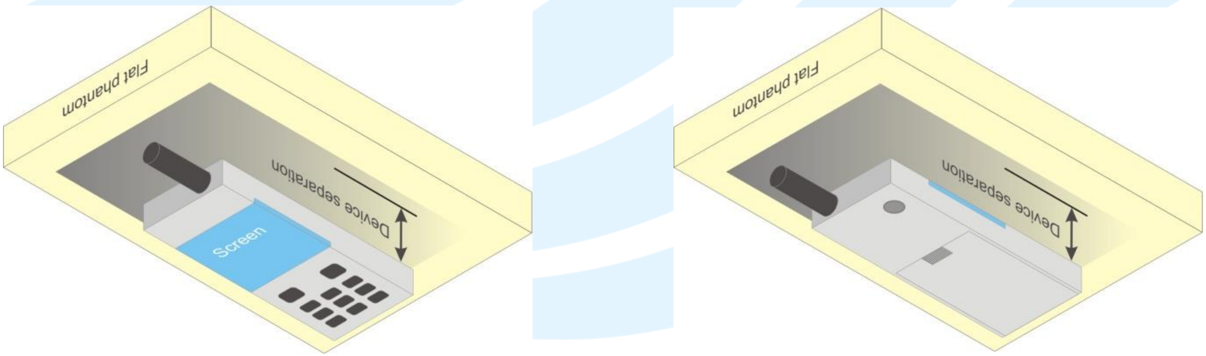


Fig-4.4 Body Worn Position

4.3 Measured Conducted Power Result

4.3.1 Conducted Power of GSM Band

The measuring conducted average power (Unit: dBm) is shown as below.

Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power						
GSM (GMSK, 1Tx-slot)	**33.88**	33.79	33.87	**31.43**	31.12	30.89
GPRS (GMSK, 1Tx-slot)	33.86	33.78	33.82	31.38	31.10	30.86
GPRS (GMSK, 2Tx-slot)	31.71	31.75	31.75	29.01	29.08	28.98
GPRS (GMSK, 3Tx-slot)	30.27	30.25	30.29	27.57	27.72	27.61
GPRS (GMSK, 4Tx-slot)	28.47	28.46	28.44	25.74	25.86	25.83
Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power						
GSM (GMSK, 1Tx-slot)	24.88	24.79	24.87	22.43	22.12	21.89
GPRS (GMSK, 1Tx-slot)	24.86	24.78	24.82	22.38	22.10	21.86
GPRS (GMSK, 2Tx-slot)	25.71	25.75	25.75	23.01	23.08	22.98
GPRS (GMSK, 3Tx-slot)	26.01	25.99	**26.03**	23.31	**23.46**	23.35
GPRS (GMSK, 4Tx-slot)	25.47	25.46	25.44	22.74	22.86	22.83

Note:

1. SAR testing was performed on the maximum frame-averaged power mode.
2. The frame-averaged power is linearly proportion to the slot number configured and it is linearly scaled the maximum burst-averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method is shown as below:
   Frame-averaged power = 10 x log (Burst-averaged power mW x Slot used / 8)

4.3.2 Conducted Power of WCDMA Band

Band	WCDMA Band II			WCDMA Band V			3GPP MPR (dB)
Channel	9262	9400	9538	4132	4182	4233	
Frequency (MHz)	1852.4	1880.0	1907.6	826.4	836.4	846.6	
RMC 12.2K	**23.47**	23.25	22.99	23.52	23.50	**23.61**	-
HSDPA Subtest-1	22.36	22.42	21.61	22.35	22.36	22.39	-
HSDPA Subtest-2	21.97	21.98	21.27	22.70	22.68	22.65	-
HSDPA Subtest-3	21.54	21.47	20.89	21.84	21.85	21.71	-
HSDPA Subtest-4	21.57	21.49	20.86	21.87	21.90	21.70	-
HSUPA Subtest-1	21.24	21.12	20.79	21.16	21.49	21.19	-
HSUPA Subtest-2	19.02	19.15	18.64	18.84	18.94	18.80	-
HSUPA Subtest-3	19.49	19.15	18.55	19.08	19.34	19.17	-
HSUPA Subtest-4	19.57	19.45	18.92	19.13	19.19	19.00	-
HSUPA Subtest-5	21.96	21.81	21.12	22.02	22.08	22.02	-

4.3.3 Conducted Power of WLAN

Mode		Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
2.4G	802.11b	1	2412	12.15
		6	2437	12.04
		11	2462	11.44
	802.11g	1	2412	11.41
		6	2437	10.93
		11	2462	10.39
	802.11n (HT20)	1	2412	10.46
		6	2437	10.12
		11	2462	9.22

4.3.4 Conducted Power of BT

Mode		Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
BR + EDR	GFSK	0	2402	3.89
		39	2441	4.66
		78	2480	4.12
	π/4-DQPSK	0	2402	1.16
		39	2441	2.19
		78	2480	1.87
	8-DPSK	0	2402	1.17
		39	2441	2.20
		78	2480	1.85

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
LE	0	2402	3.01
	19	2440	3.70
	39	2480	3.18

4.4 SAR Test Exclusion Evaluations

4.4.1 Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

According to KDB 447498 D01, the SAR test exclusion condition is based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions. The 1-g and 10-g *SAR test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following:

a) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm:

$$\frac{Max.Tune\ up\ Power_{(mW)}}{Min.Test\ Separation\ Distance_{(mm)}} \times \sqrt{f_{(GHz)}} \leq 3.0 \text{ for SAR-1g}, \leq 7.5 \text{ for SAR-10g}$$

When the minimum *test separation distance* is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

b) For 100 MHz to 1500 MHz and *test separation distances* > 50 mm:

{[Threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm) · ($f_{(MHz)}$/150)]} mW

c) For > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz and *test separation distances* > 50 mm:

{[Threshold for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm) ·10]} mW

When the calculated result in step a) is <= 3.0 for SAR-1g exposure condition, or <= 7.5 for SAR-10g exposure condition, the SAR testing exclusion is applied.
When the device output power is less than the calculated result (power threshold, mW) shown in in step b) and c), the SAR testing exclusion is applied.

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Head			Body-Worn		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing?
BT	5.0	3.16	5	1.0	No	15	0.3	No

4.4.2 Estimated SAR Calculation

According to KDB 447498 D01, when an antenna qualifies for the standalone SAR test exclusion and also transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR value must be estimated according to the following to determine the simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion criteria:

a) For *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm:

$$Estimated\ SAR = \frac{Max.Tune\ up\ Power_{(mW)}}{Min.Test\ Separation\ Distance_{(mm)}} \times \frac{\sqrt{f(GHz)}}{x}$$

Where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

b) For *test separation distances* > 50 mm, 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR.

Mode / Band	Frequency (GHz)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)
BT (DSS)	2.48	5.0	Head	5	0.13
BT (DSS)	2.48	5.0	Body-worn	15	0.04

4.5 SAR Testing Results

4.5.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

a) ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
b) ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
c) ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures

a) GSM SAR Test Reduction
SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. The GMSK EDGE configurations are grouped with GPRS and considered with respect to time-averaged maximum output power to determine compliance. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to 8-PSK EDGE with GMSK GPRS/EDGE as the primary mode.

b) 3G SAR Test Reduction Procedure
The mode tested for SAR is referred to as the primary mode. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. Both primary and secondary modes must be in the same frequency band. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ 1/4 dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

KDB 248227 D01 Wi-Fi SAR

a) For handsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is <= 0.4 W/kg, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is <= 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.

b) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is <= 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is <= 1.2 W/kg.

4.5.2 SAR Results for Head Exposure Condition

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
1	GSM850	GSM	Right Cheek	128	34.5	33.88	-0.07	0.255	1.15	0.29
	GSM850	GSM	Right Tilted	128	34.5	33.88	-0.13	0.14	1.15	0.16
	GSM850	GSM	Left Cheek	128	34.5	33.88	0.01	0.238	1.15	0.27
	GSM850	GSM	Left Tilted	128	34.5	33.88	-0.14	0.135	1.15	0.16
2	GSM1900	GSM	Right Cheek	512	32.0	31.43	-0.03	0.231	1.14	0.26
	GSM1900	GSM	Right Tilted	512	32.0	31.43	-0.03	0.091	1.14	0.10
	GSM1900	GSM	Left Cheek	512	32.0	31.43	-0.13	0.257	1.14	0.29
	GSM1900	GSM	Left Tilted	512	32.0	31.43	0.09	0.12	1.14	0.14
3	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Right Cheek	9262	24.0	23.47	0.03	0.631	1.13	0.71
	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Right Tilted	9262	24.0	23.47	-0.08	0.278	1.13	0.31
	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Left Cheek	9262	24.0	23.47	0.10	0.661	1.13	0.75
	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Left Tilted	9262	24.0	23.47	0.04	0.337	1.13	0.38
4	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Right Cheek	4233	24.0	23.61	-0.18	0.323	1.09	0.35
	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Right Tilted	4233	24.0	23.61	-0.13	0.164	1.09	0.18
	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Left Cheek	4233	24.0	23.61	0.06	0.305	1.09	0.33
	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Left Tilted	4233	24.0	23.61	-0.16	0.154	1.09	0.17
5	802.11b	-	Right Cheek	1	12.5	12.15	0.01	0.189	1.08	0.20
	802.11b	-	Right Tilted	1	12.5	12.15	-0.07	0.156	1.08	0.17
	802.11b	-	Left Cheek	1	12.5	12.15	0.01	0.153	1.08	0.17
	802.11b	-	Left Tilted	1	12.5	12.15	-0.09	0.146	1.08	0.16

4.5.3 SAR Results for Body-worn Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 1.5 cm)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
6	GSM850	GSM	Front Face	1.5	128	34.5	33.88	-0.04	0.213	1.15	0.25
	GSM850	GSM	Rear Face	1.5	128	34.5	33.88	-0.06	**0.391**	1.15	**0.45**
7	GSM1900	GSM	Front Face	1.5	512	32.0	31.43	-0.08	0.237	1.14	0.27
	GSM1900	GSM	Rear Face	1.5	512	32.0	31.43	-0.17	**0.261**	1.14	**0.30**
8	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Front Face	1.5	9262	24.0	23.47	-0.02	0.484	1.13	0.55
	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Rear Face	1.5	9262	24.0	23.47	-0.14	**0.586**	1.13	**0.66**
9	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Front Face	1.5	4233	24.0	23.61	-0.14	0.32	1.09	0.35
	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Rear Face	1.5	4233	24.0	23.61	-0.08	**0.559**	1.09	**0.61**
10	802.11b	-	Front Face	1.5	1	12.5	12.15	-0.09	0.029	1.08	0.03
	802.11b	-	Rear Face	1.5	1	12.5	12.15	0.19	**0.044**	1.08	**0.05**

4.6 SAR Measurement Variability

4.6.1 Repeated Measurement

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10, the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is >= 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20, or when the original or repeated measurement is >= 1.45 W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20, and the original, first or second repeated measurement is >= 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

All the measured SAR are less than 0.8 W/kg, so the repeated measurement is not required.

4.7 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

4.7.1 Simultaneous Transmission SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

a) Sum of SAR

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR_{1g} of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR_{1g} 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR_{1g} is greater than the SAR limit (SAR_{1g} 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR.

b) SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio

The simultaneous transmitting antennas in each operating mode and exposure condition combination are considered one pair at a time to determine the SPLSR.

$$SPLSR = (SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}/R_i$$

The ratio is rounded to two decimal digits, and must be ≤ 0.04 for all antenna pairs in the configuration to qualify for 1-g SAR test exclusion. When 10-g SAR applies, the ratio must be ≤ 0.10.

SAR_1 and SAR_2 are the highest reported or estimated SAR values for each antenna in the pair, and R_i is the separation distance in mm between the peak SAR locations for the antenna pair

$$peak\ location\ separation\ distance = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

Where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the area or zoom scans.

When standalone test exclusion applies, SAR is estimated; the peak location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna. Due to curvatures on the SAM phantom, when SAR is estimated for one of the antennas in an antenna pair, the measured peak SAR location will be translated onto the test device to determine the peak location separation for the antenna pair.

When SAR is estimated for both antennas, the peak location separation should be determined by the closest physical separation of the antennas, according to the feed-point or geometric center of the antennas.

c) Volume Scan

When the SPLSR is <= 0.04 for 1-g SAR and <= 0.10 for 10-g SAR, the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. Otherwise, the enlarged zoom scan and volume scan post-processing procedures will be performed.

4.7.2 Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

The simultaneous transmission possibilities for this device are listed as below.

Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Head Exposure Condition	Body Exposure Condition
GSM (Voice / Data) + WLAN (Data)	Yes	Yes
WCDMA (Voice / Data) + WLAN (Data)	Yes	Yes
GSM (Voice / Data) + BT (Data)	Yes	Yes
WCDMA (Voice / Data) + BT (Data)	Yes	Yes

Note:

1. The WLAN and Bluetooth cannot transmit simultaneously, so there is no co-location test requirement for WLAN and Bluetooth.

4.7.3 Max. Standalone SAR

Position		GSM		WCDMA		WLAN
		850	1900	II	V	2.4G
Head	Right Cheek	0.29	0.26	0.71	0.35	0.20
	Right Tilted	0.16	0.10	0.31	0.18	0.17
	Left Cheek	0.27	0.29	0.75	0.33	0.17
	Left Tilted	0.16	0.14	0.38	0.17	0.16
Body-worn	Front Face	0.25	0.27	0.55	0.35	0.03
	Rear Face	0.45	0.30	0.66	0.61	0.05

4.7.4 Sum of SAR

WWAN + WLAN (DTS)

Position		Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR	GSM		WCDMA	
			850	1900	II	V
Head	Right Cheek	0.92	0.50	0.47	0.92	0.56
	Right Tilted		0.33	0.27	0.48	0.35
	Left Cheek		0.44	0.46	0.91	0.50
	Left Tilted		0.31	0.30	0.54	0.33
Body-worn	Front Face	0.71	0.28	0.30	0.58	0.38
	Rear Face		0.50	0.35	0.71	0.66

WWAN + WLAN (DSS)

Position		Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR	GSM		WCDMA	
			850	1900	II	V
Head	Right Cheek	0.88	0.42	0.39	0.84	0.48
	Right Tilted		0.29	0.23	0.44	0.31
	Left Cheek		0.40	0.42	0.88	0.46
	Left Tilted		0.29	0.27	0.51	0.30
Body-worn	Front Face	0.70	0.29	0.31	0.59	0.39
	Rear Face		0.49	0.34	0.70	0.65

*** End of Report ***

Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The calibration certificates are shown as follows.

Appendix D. Photographs of EUT and Setup

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