FCC SAR EVALUATION REPORT

In accordance with the requirements of FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093), ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and IEEE Std 1528-2013

Product Name： Mobile Phone

Trademark： Bmobile

Model Name： K373

Serial Model： N/A

Report No.： S18102601801E001

FCC ID： ZSW-10-019

Prepared for

b mobile HK Limited

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Prepared by

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TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION

Applicant's name..................:	b mobile HK Limited
Address ....:	Flat 18; 14/F Block 1; Golden Industrial Building; 16-26 KwaiTak Street; Kwai Chung; New Territories; Hong Kong, China
Manufacturer's Name...........:	b mobile HK Limited
Address ....:	Flat 18; 14/F Block 1; Golden Industrial Building; 16-26 KwaiTak Street; Kwai Chung; New Territories; Hong Kong, China

Product description

Product name.........................:	Mobile Phone
Trademark ....:	Bmobile
Model and/or type reference :	K373
Serial Model ....:	N/A
Standards..............................:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 IEEE Std 1528-2013 Published RF exposure KDB procedures

This device described above has been tested by Shenzhen NTEK. In accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013 and KDB 865664 D01. Testing has shown that this device is capable of compliance with localized specific absorption rate (SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992. The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

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Date of Test

Date (s) of performance of tests............:	Nov. 05, 2018 ~ Nov. 08, 2018
Date of Issue ....:	Nov. 18, 2018
Test Result ....:	**Pass**

Prepared By (Test Engineer) : Cheng Jiawen

(Cheng Jiawen)

Approved By (Lab Manager) : Sam. Chen

(Sam Chen)

※ ※ Revision History ※ ※

REV.	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE	REMARK
Rev.1.0	Initial Test Report Release	Nov. 18, 2018	Cheng Jiawen

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1. General Information

1.1. RF exposure 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: ***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.

Occupational/Controlled Environments:

Are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

General Population/Uncontrolled Environments:

Are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

NOTE

HEAD AND TRUNK LIMIT

1.6 W/kg

APPLIED TO THIS EUT

1.2. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for K373 are as follows.

Band	Max Reported SAR Value(W/kg)		
	1-g Head	1-g Body-Worn (Separation distance of 10mm)	Max Simultaneous Tx
GSM 850	1.377	0.674	1.430
GSM 1900	0.289	0.404	

Note: The Max Simultaneous Tx is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) 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 Std 1528-2013 & KDB 865664 D01.

1.3. EUT Description

Device Information			
Product Name	Mobile Phone		
Trade Name	Bmobile		
Model Name	K373		
Serial Model	N/A		
FCC ID	ZSW-10-019		
Device Phase	Identical Prototype		
Exposure Category	General population / Uncontrolled environment		
Antenna	PIFA Antenna		
Battery Information	DC 3.7V, 600mAh		
Device Operating Configurations			
Supporting Mode(s)	GSM 850/1900, Bluetooth		
Test Modulation	GSM(GMSK), Bluetooth(GFSK, π/4-DQPSK, 8DPSK)		
Device Class	B		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	GSM 850	824-849	869-894
	GSM 1900	1850-1910	1930-1990
	Bluetooth	2402-2480	
Power Class	4, tested with power level 5(GSM 850)		
	1, tested with power level 0(GSM 1900)		
Test Channels (low-mid-high)	128-189-251(GSM 850)		
	512-661-810(GSM 1900)		

1.4. Test specification(s)

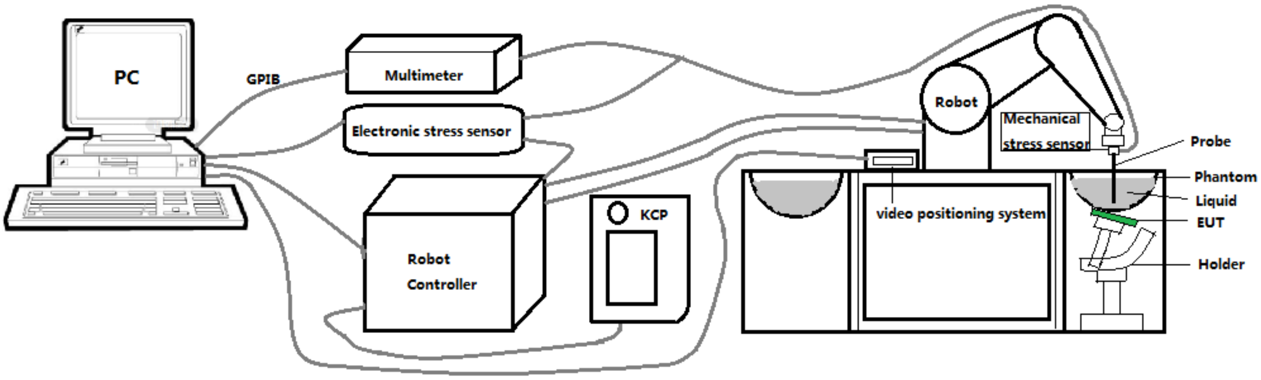
FCC 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE Std 1528-2013
KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting
KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance
KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures
KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR

1.5. Ambient Condition

Ambient temperature	20°C – 24°C
Relative Humidity	30% – 70%

2. SAR Measurement System

2.1. SATIMO SAR Measurement Set-up Diagram



These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system OPENSAR from SATIMO. The system is based on a high precision robot (working range: 901 mm), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ±0.03 mm. The SAR measurements were conducted with dosimetric probe (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

The first step of the field measurement is the evaluation of the voltages induced on the probe by the device under test. Probe diode detectors are nonlinear. Below the diode compression point, the output voltage is proportional to the square of the applied E-field; above the diode compression point, it is linear to the applied E-field. The compression point depends on the diode, and a calibration procedure is necessary for each sensor of the probe.

The Keithley multimeter reads the voltage of each sensor and send these three values to the PC. The corresponding E field value is calculated using the probe calibration factors, which are stored in the working directory. This evaluation includes linearization of the diode characteristics. The field calculation is done separately for each sensor. Each component of the E field is displayed on the "Dipole Area Scan Interface" and the total E field is displayed on the "3D Interface"

2.2. Robot

The SATIMO SAR system uses the high precision robots from KUKA. For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (KUKA) from KUKA is used. The KUKA robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ±0.03 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

2.3. E-Field Probe

This E-field detection probe is composed of three orthogonal dipoles linked to special Schottky diodes with low detection thresholds. The probe allows the measurement of electric fields in liquids such as the one defined in the IEEE and CENELEC standards.

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 08/16 EPGO287 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter: 2.5 mm
- Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 1 mm
- Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 2 mm (repeatability better than ±1 mm).
- Probe linearity: ±0.08 dB
- Axial isotropy: 0.06 dB
- Hemispherical Isotropy: 0.08 dB
- Calibration range: 650MHz to 5900MHz for head & body simulating liquid.
- Lower detection limit: 7mW/kg

Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°.

2.3.1. E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ±0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, and Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix D of this report.

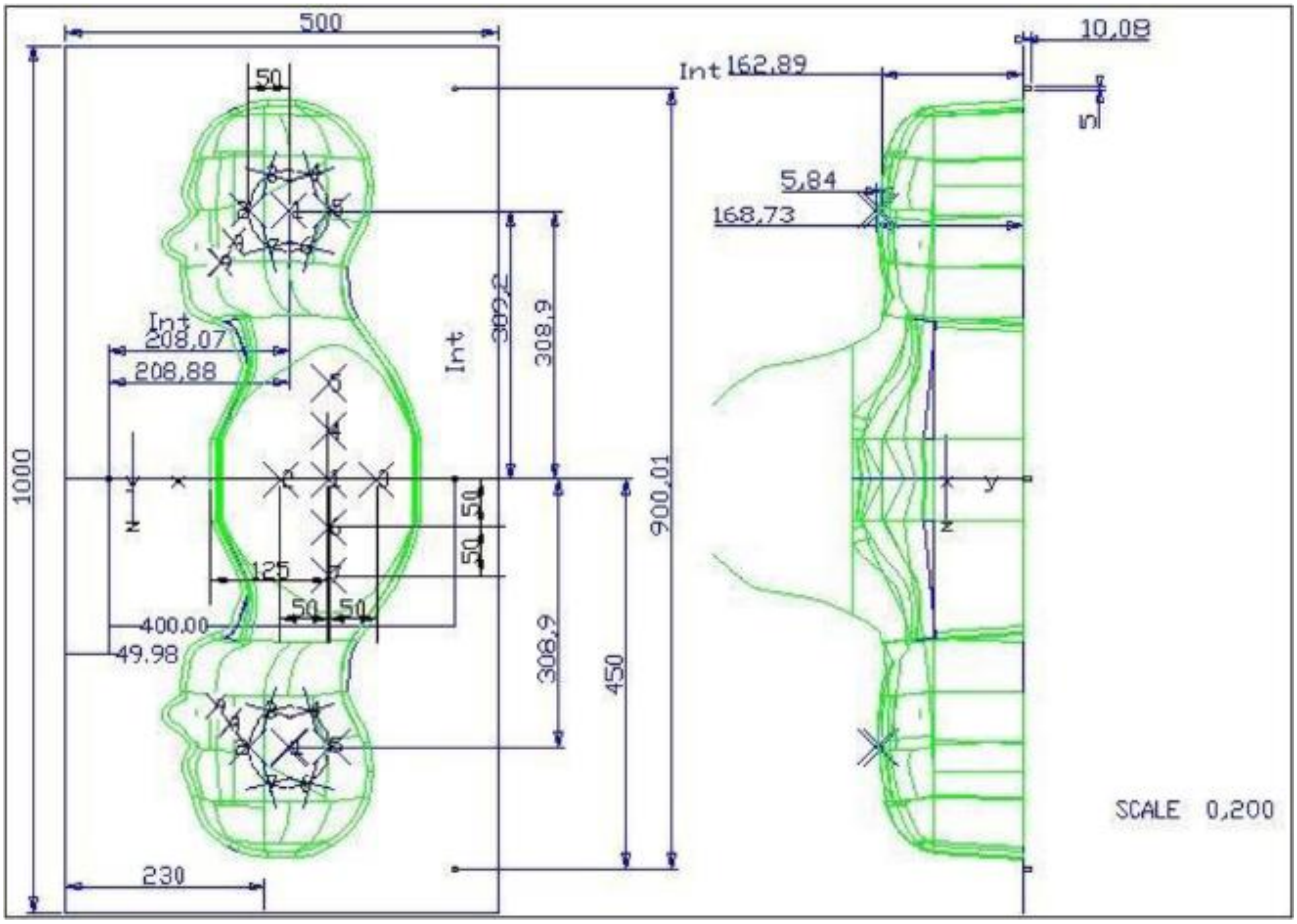
2.4. SAM phantoms

Photo of SAM phantom SN 16/15 SAM119

The SAM phantom is used to measure the SAR relative to people exposed to electro-magnetic field radiated by mobile phones.

2.4.1. Technical Data

Serial Number	Shell thickness	Filling volume	Dimensions	Positionner Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 16/15 SAM119	2 mm ±0.2 mm	27 liters	Length:1000 mm Width:500 mm Height:200 mm	Gelcoat with fiberglass	3.4	0.02

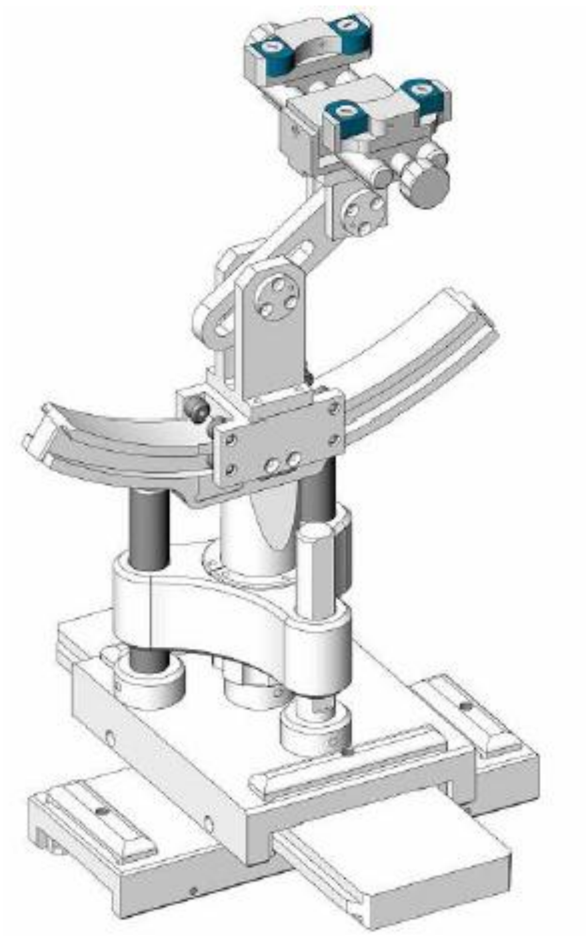


Serial Number	Left Head(mm)		Right Head(mm)		Flat Part(mm)	
SN 16/15 SAM119	2	2.02	2	2.08	1	2.09
	3	2.05	3	2.06	2	2.06
	4	2.07	4	2.07	3	2.08
	5	2.08	5	2.08	4	2.10
	6	2.05	6	2.07	5	2.10
	7	2.05	7	2.05	6	2.07
	8	2.07	8	2.06	7	2.07
	9	2.08	9	2.06	-	-

The test, based on ultrasonic system, allows measuring the thickness with an accuracy of 10 µm.

2.5. Device Holder

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. In compliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1 degree.



Serial Number	Holder Material	Permittivity	Loss Tangent
SN 16/15 MSH100	Delrin	3.7	0.005

2.6. Test Equipment List

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment.

Devices used during the test described are marked ☒

	Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
					Last Cal.	Due Date
☒	MVG	E FIELD PROBE	SSE2	SN 08/16 EPGO287	Sep. 17, 2018	Sep. 16, 2019
☐	MVG	750 MHz Dipole	SID750	SN 03/15 DIP 0G750-355	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☒	MVG	835 MHz Dipole	SID835	SN 03/15 DIP 0G835-347	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☐	MVG	900 MHz Dipole	SID900	SN 03/15 DIP 0G900-348	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☐	MVG	1800 MHz Dipole	SID1800	SN 03/15 DIP 1G800-349	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☒	MVG	1900 MHz Dipole	SID1900	SN 03/15 DIP 1G900-350	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☐	MVG	2000 MHz Dipole	SID2000	SN 03/15 DIP 2G000-351	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☐	MVG	2450 MHz Dipole	SID2450	SN 03/15 DIP 2G450-352	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☐	MVG	2600 MHz Dipole	SID2600	SN 03/15 DIP 2G600-356	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☐	MVG	5000 MHz Dipole	SWG5500	SN 13/14 WGA 33	Apr. 19, 2018	Apr. 18, 2021
☒	MVG	Liquid measurement Kit	SCLMP	SN 21/15 OCPG 72	NCR	NCR
☒	MVG	Power Amplifier	N.A	AMPLISAR_28/14_003	NCR	NCR
☒	KEITHLEY	Millivoltmeter	2000	4072790	NCR	NCR
☒	R&S	Universal radio communication tester	CMU200	117858	Aug. 05, 2018	Aug. 04, 2019
☐	R&S	Wideband radio communication tester	CMW500	103917	Oct. 08, 2018	Oct. 07, 2019
☒	HP	Network Analyzer	8753D	3410J01136	Aug. 05, 2018	Aug. 04, 2019
☒	Agilent	PSG Analog Signal Generator	E8257D	MY51110112	Aug. 05, 2018	Aug. 04, 2019

☒	Agilent	Power meter	E4419B	MY45102538	Aug. 05, 2018	Aug. 04, 2019
☒	Agilent	Power sensor	E9301A	MY41495644	Aug. 05, 2018	Aug. 04, 2019
☒	Agilent	Power sensor	E9301A	US39212148	Aug. 05, 2018	Aug. 04, 2019
☒	MCLI/USA	Directional Coupler	CB11-20	0D2L51502	Aug. 05, 2018	Aug. 04, 2019

3. SAR 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/Bluetooth power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/Bluetooth 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/Bluetooth output power.

<SAR measurement>

(a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/Bluetooth continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.

(b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix A demonstrates.

(c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the OPENSAR 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

3.1. Power Reference

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.

3.2. Area scan & Zoom scan

The area scan is a 2D scan to find the hot spot location on the DUT. The zoom scan is a 3D scan above the hot spot to calculate the 1g and 10g SAR value.

Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16 mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 *30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8 * 4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that will not be within the zoom scan of other peaks; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR compliance limit (e.g., 1 W/kg for 1,6 W/kg 1 g limit, or 1,26 W/kg for 2 W/kg, 10 g limit).

Area scan & Zoom scan scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">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 <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation 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.</td></tr>
</table>

3.3. Description of interpolation/extrapolation scheme

The local SAR inside the phantom is measured using small dipole sensing elements inside a probe body. The probe tip must not be in contact with the phantom surface in order to minimise measurements errors, but the highest local SAR will occur at the surface of the phantom.
An extrapolation is using to determinate this highest local SAR values. The extrapolation is based on a fourth-order least-square polynomial fit of measured data. The local SAR value is then extrapolated from the liquid surface with a 1 mm step.
The measurements have to be performed over a limited time (due to the duration of the battery) so the step of measurement is high. It could vary between 5 and 8 mm. To obtain an accurate assessment of the maximum SAR averaged over 10 grams and 1 gram requires a very fine resolution in the three dimensional scanned data array.

3.4. Volumetric Scan

The volumetric scan consists to a full 3D scan over a specific area. This 3D scan is useful form multi Tx SAR measurement. Indeed, it is possible with OpenSAR to add, point by point, several volumetric scan to calculate the SAR value of the combined measurement as it is define in the standard IEEE1528 and IEC62209.

3.5. Power Drift

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In OpenSAR 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 V/m. If the power drifts more than ±5%, the SAR will be retested.

4. System Verification Procedure

4.1. 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.

Ingredients (% of weight)	Head Tissue									
Frequency Band (MHz)	750	835	900	1800	1900	2000	2450	2600	5200	5800
Water	34.40	34.40	34.40	55.36	55.36	57.87	57.87	57.87	65.53	65.53
NaCl	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.35	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
1,2-Propanediol	64.81	64.81	64.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.45	30.45	19.97	19.97	19.97	24.24	24.24
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.84	13.84	22.00	22.00	22.00	10.23	10.23
Ingredients (% of weight)	Body Tissue									
Frequency Band (MHz)	750	835	900	1800	1900	2000	2450	2600	5200	5800
Water	50.30	50.30	50.30	69.91	69.91	71.88	71.88	71.88	79.54	79.54
NaCl	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
1,2-Propanediol	49.10	49.10	49.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triton X-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.99	9.99	19.97	19.97	19.97	11.24	11.24
DGBE	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.97	19.97	7.99	7.99	7.99	9.22	9.22

4.1.1. Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine of the dielectric parameter are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within ±5% of the target values.

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
		εr (±5%)	σ (S/m) (±5%)	εr	σ (S/m)		
Head 850	835	41.50 (39.43~43.57)	0.90 (0.86~0.94)	41.56	0.90	21.4 °C	Nov. 06, 2018
Body 850	835	55.20 (52.44~57.96)	0.97 (0.92~1.01)	54.91	1.00	21.3 °C	Nov. 05, 2018
Head 1900	1900	40.00 (38.00~42.00)	1.40 (1.33~1.47)	39.77	1.42	21.4 °C	Nov. 08, 2018

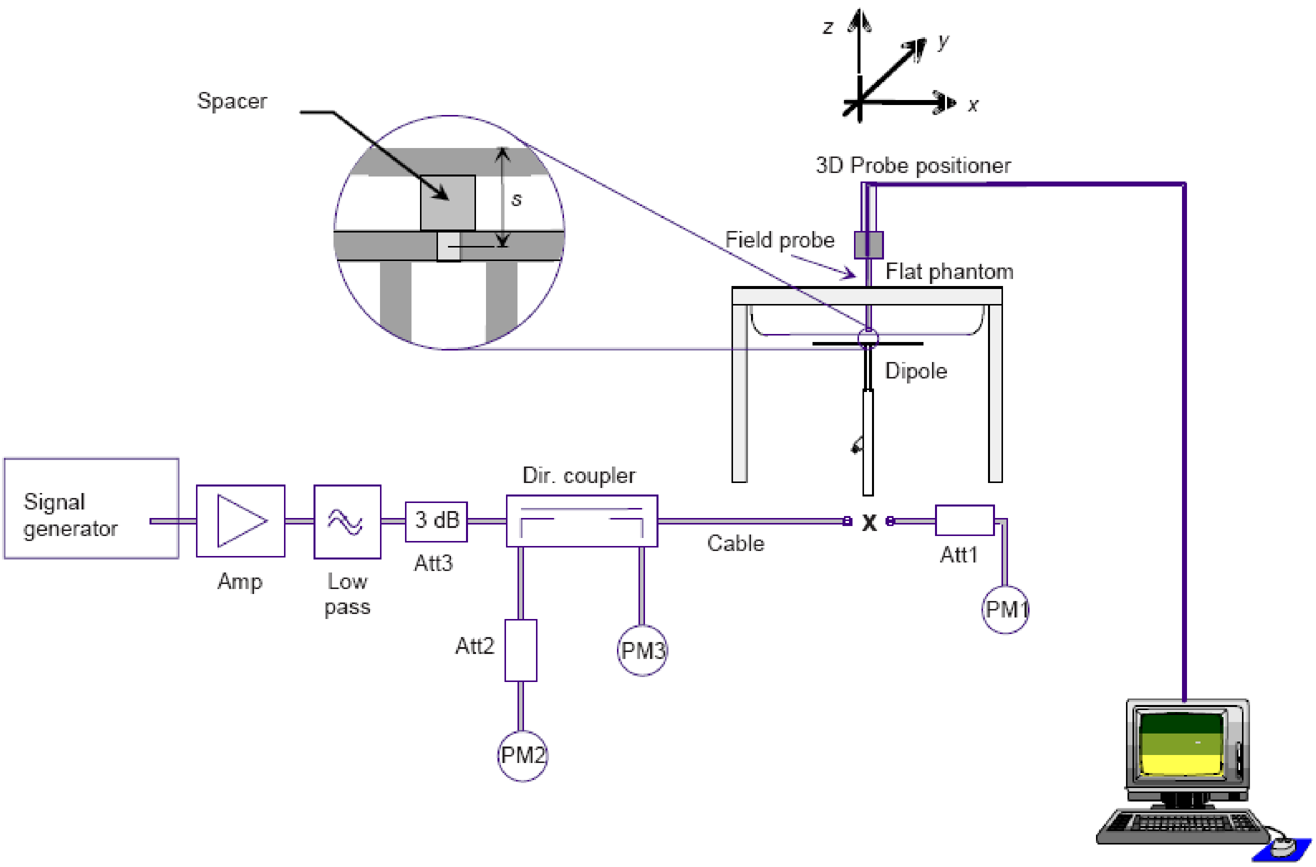
Body 1900	1900	53.30 (50.64~55.96)	1.52 (1.44~1.59)	53.35	1.56	21.5 °C	Nov. 07, 2018

NOTE: The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

4.2. System Verification Procedure

The system verification is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 100mW (below 5GHz) or 100mW (above 5GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system verification to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system verification to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).

The system verification is shown as below picture:



4.2.1. System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, 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 verification can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix B of this report.

System Verification	Target SAR (1W) (±10%)		Measured SAR (Normalized to 1W)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)	1-g (W/Kg)	10-g (W/Kg)		
835MHz Head	9.56 (8.60~10.51)	6.22 (5.60~6.84)	10.10	6.31	21.4 °C	Nov. 06, 2018
835MHz Body	9.48 (8.53~10.42)	6.29 (5.66~6.91)	9.59	6.37	21.3 °C	Nov. 05, 2018
1900MHz Head	39.70 (35.73~43.67)	20.50 (18.45~22.55)	38.78	19.55	21.4 °C	Nov. 08, 2018
1900MHz Body	38.43 (34.59~42.27)	20.34 (18.31~22.37)	40.24	19.65	21.5 °C	Nov. 07, 2018

5. SAR Measurement variability and uncertainty

5.1. SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The 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.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3) Perform a second repeated measurement only 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 (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

5.2. SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 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. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

6. RF Exposure Positions

6.1. Ear and handset reference point

Figure 6.1.1 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”.

Fig 6.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM phantom

6.2. Definition of the cheek position

1. 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 6.2.1 and Figure 6.2.2), 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 6.2.1). 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 6.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
2. 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 6.2.3), 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.
3. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP
4. 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.
5. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.

6. 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 6.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

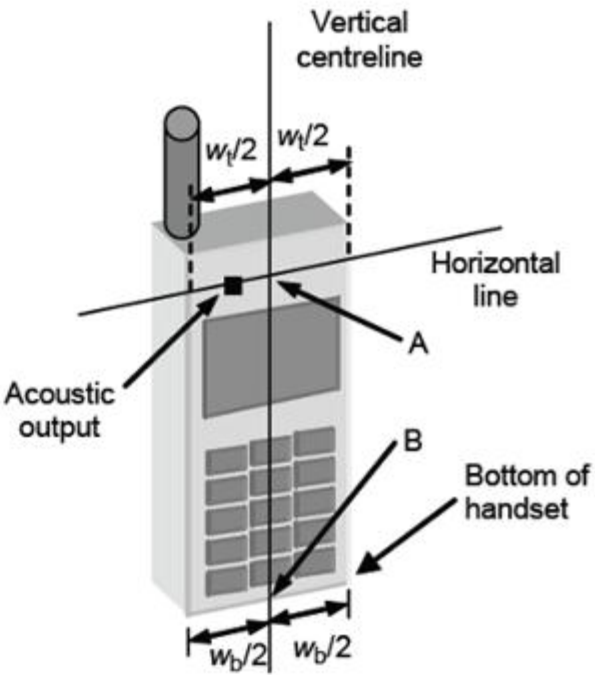


Fig 6.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

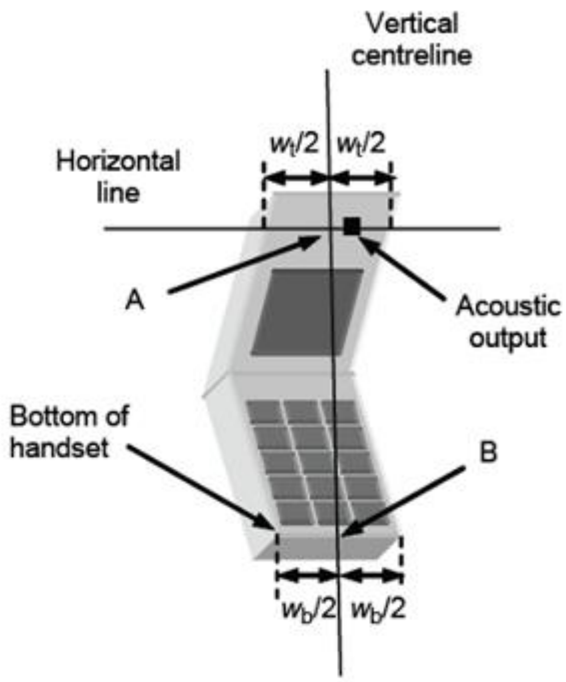


Fig 6.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

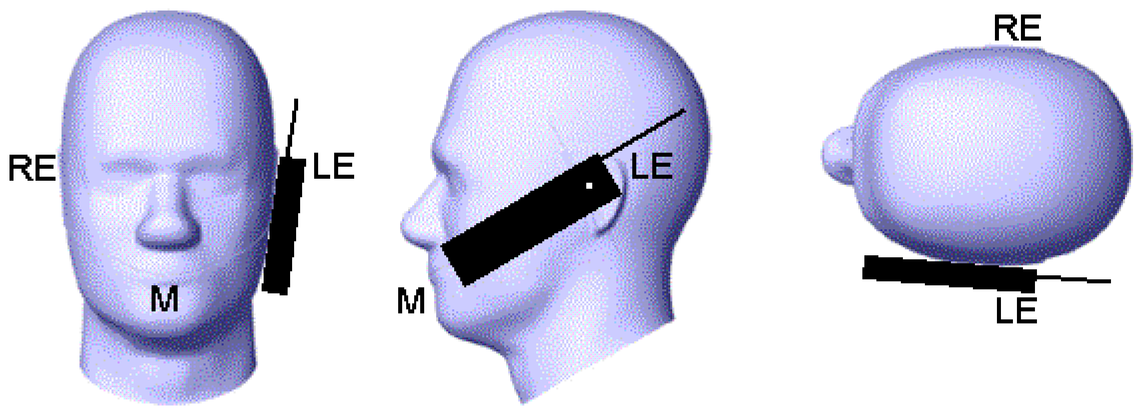


Fig 6.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

6.3. Definition of the tilt position

1. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, retract the handset parallel to the reference plane far enough away from the phantom to enable a rotation of the device by 15 degree.
2. Rotate the Handset around the horizontal line by 15 degree (see Figure 6.3.1).
3. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on a line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna with the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset shall be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any part of the handset is in contact with the pinna as well as a second part of the handset is in contact with the phantom, e.g., the antenna with the back of the head.

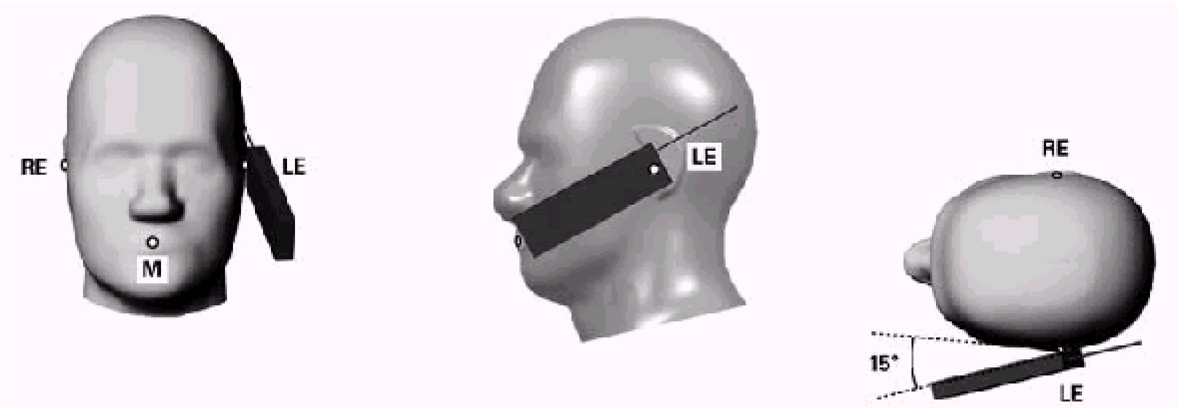


Figure 6.3.1 – Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

6.4. Body Worn Accessory

1. 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 6.4.1). Per KDB 648474 D04, 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 D01 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 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.
2. 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 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.

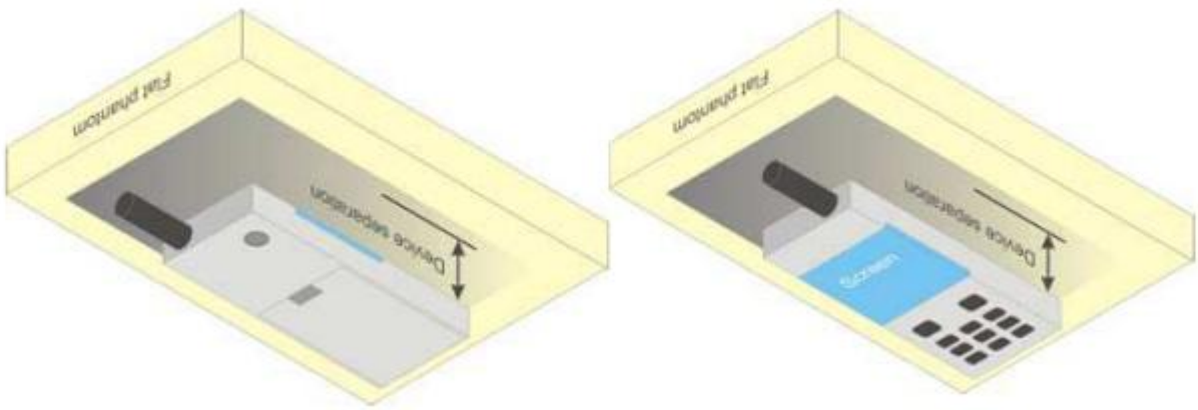


Figure 6.4.1 – Test positions for body-worn devices

7. RF Output Power

7.1. Maximum Tune-up Limit

Band	Mode	The Tune-up Maximum Power (Customer Declared)(dBm)	Range	Measured Maximum Output Power(dBm)
GSM 850	GSM Voice	30.5±1	29.5~31.5	31.30
GSM 1900	GSM Voice	27.5±1	26.5~28.5	28.44
Bluetooth	BR	-0.76±1	-1.76~0.24	0.24
	EDR	0±1	-1~1	0.69

7.2. GSM Conducted Power

Band GSM850	Burst-Averaged output Power (dBm)				Frame-Averaged output Power (dBm)			
Tx Channel	Tune-up (dBm)	128	189	251	Tune-up (dBm)	128	189	251
Frequency (MHz)		824.2	836.4	848.8		824.2	836.4	848.8
GSM (GMSK)	31.50	31.18	31.24	31.30	22.47	22.15	22.21	22.27
Band GSM1900	Burst-Averaged output Power (dBm)				Frame-Averaged output Power (dBm)			
Tx Channel	Tune-up (dBm)	512	661	810	Tune-up (dBm)	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)		1850.2	1880.0	1909.8		1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (GMSK)	28.50	28.44	28.38	28.25	19.47	19.41	19.35	19.22

Note: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.
The calculated method are shown as below:
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 TS) - 9.03 dB

7.3. Bluetooth Output Power

	Output Power (dBm)				
	Data Rates	Tune-up	Channel		
			0CH	39CH	78CH
BR+EDR	1M	0.24	-0.24	-1.62	0.24
	2M	1.00	-0.48	0.35	-0.51
	3M	1.00	-0.11	0.69	-0.16

8. Stand-alone SAR test exclusion

Refer to FCC KDB 447498D01, the 1-g SAR and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)]·[$\sqrt{f_{(GHZ)}}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where:

- $f_{(GHZ)}$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

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

Mode	P_{max} (dBm)	P_{max} (mW)	Distance (mm)	f (GHz)	Calculation Result	SAR Exclusion threshold	SAR test exclusion
Bluetooth	1.00	1.26	5	2.480	0.40	3.0	Yes

NOTE: Standalone SAR test exclusion for Bluetooth

When standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] * [$\sqrt{f_{(GHZ)}}$/x] W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50mm, where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

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

Mode	Position	P_{max} (dBm)	P_{max} (mW)	Distance (mm)	f (GHz)	x	Estimated SAR (W/Kg)
Bluetooth	Head	1.00	1.26	5	2.480	7.5	0.053
Bluetooth	Body	1.00	1.26	10	2.480	7.5	0.026

NOTE: Estimated SAR calculation for Bluetooth

9. SAR Results

9.1. SAR measurement results

9.1.1. SAR measurement Result of GSM850

Test Position of Head	Test channel /Freq.	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (±5%)	Conducted power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g (W/Kg)
			1g	10g				
Left Cheek	189/836.4	GSM Voice	1.221	0.799	4.20	31.24	31.50	1.296
Left Tilt 15 Degree	189/836.4	GSM Voice	0.654	0.463	0.32	31.24	31.50	0.694
Right Cheek	189/836.4	GSM Voice	1.033	0.696	3.13	31.24	31.50	1.097
Right Tilt 15 Degree	189/836.4	GSM Voice	0.452	0.286	1.20	31.24	31.50	0.480
Left Cheek	128/824.2	GSM Voice	0.952	0.623	-2.48	31.18	31.50	1.025
Left Cheek	251/848.8	GSM Voice	1.315	0.887	-2.22	31.30	31.50	1.377
Left Cheek - Repeated	251/848.8	GSM Voice	1.260	0.832	-0.87	31.30	31.50	1.319
Right Cheek	128/824.2	GSM Voice	0.799	0.539	4.53	31.18	31.50	0.860
Right Cheek	251/848.8	GSM Voice	1.161	0.763	0.67	31.30	31.50	1.216

NOTE: Head SAR test results of GSM850.

Test Position of Body-Worn with 10mm	Test channel /Freq.	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (±5%)	Conducted power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g (W/Kg)
			1g	10g				
Front Side	189/836.4	GSM Voice	0.458	0.314	-1.00	31.24	31.50	0.486
Back Side	189/836.4	GSM Voice	0.635	0.456	-3.15	31.24	31.50	0.674

NOTE: Body-Worn SAR test results of GSM850

9.1.2. SAR measurement Result of GSM1900

Test Position of Head	Test channel /Freq.	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (±5%)	Conducted power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g (W/Kg)
			1g	10g				
Left Cheek	661/1880	GSM Voice	0.222	0.137	4.25	28.38	28.50	0.228
Left Tilt 15 Degree	661/1880	GSM Voice	0.124	0.065	1.20	28.38	28.50	0.127
Right	661/1880	GSM Voice	0.281	0.165	3.09	28.38	28.50	0.289

Cheek								
Right Tilt 15 Degree	661/1880	GSM Voice	0.135	0.067	2.01	28.38	28.50	0.139

NOTE: Head SAR test results of GSM1900

Test Position of Body-Worn with 10mm	Test channel /Freq.	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (±5%)	Conducted power (dBm)	Tune-up power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g (W/Kg)
			1g	10g				
Front Side	661/1880	GSM Voice	0.241	0.142	-0.05	28.38	28.50	0.248
Back Side	661/1880	GSM Voice	0.393	0.210	-2.99	28.38	28.50	0.404

NOTE: Body-Worn SAR test results of GSM1900

9.2. SAR Summation Scenario

Per KDB 447498 D01, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,

1) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.

2) SPLSR = $(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}$ / (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, 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 zoom scan. If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.

Test Position		Scaled SAR_{MAX}		∑1-g SAR (W/Kg)	SPLSR	Remark
		GSM 850	Bluetooth			
Head	Left Cheek	1.377	0.053	1.430	N/A	N/A
	Left Tilt 15 Degree	0.694	0.053	0.747	N/A	N/A
	Right Cheek	1.216	0.053	1.269	N/A	N/A
	Right Tilt 15 Degree	0.480	0.053	0.533	N/A	N/A
Body-Worn	Front Side	0.486	0.026	0.513	N/A	N/A
	Back Side	0.674	0.026	0.701	N/A	N/A

NOTE: 1-g SAR Simultaneous Tx Combination of GSM850 and Bluetooth

Test Position		Scaled SAR_{MAX}		∑1-g SAR (W/Kg)	SPLSR	Remark
		GSM 1900	Bluetooth			
Head	Left Cheek	0.228	0.053	0.281	N/A	N/A
	Left Tilt 15 Degree	0.127	0.053	0.180	N/A	N/A
	Right Cheek	0.289	0.053	0.342	N/A	N/A
	Right Tilt 15 Degree	0.139	0.053	0.192	N/A	N/A
Body-Worn	Front Side	0.248	0.026	0.274	N/A	N/A
	Back Side	0.404	0.026	0.430	N/A	N/A

NOTE: 1-g SAR Simultaneous Tx Combination of GSM1900 and Bluetooth

10. Appendix A. Photo documentation

Refer to appendix Test Setup photo---SAR

11. Appendix B. System Check Plots

Table of contents

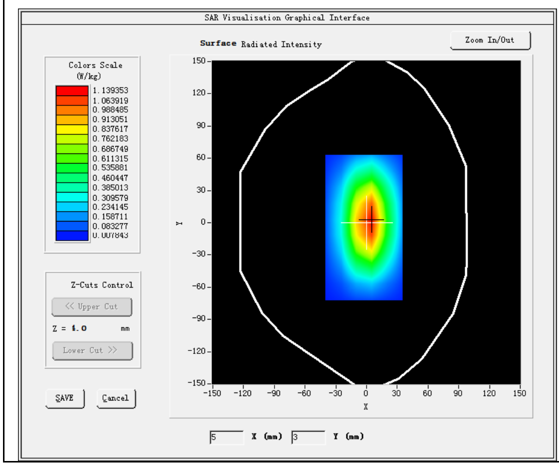
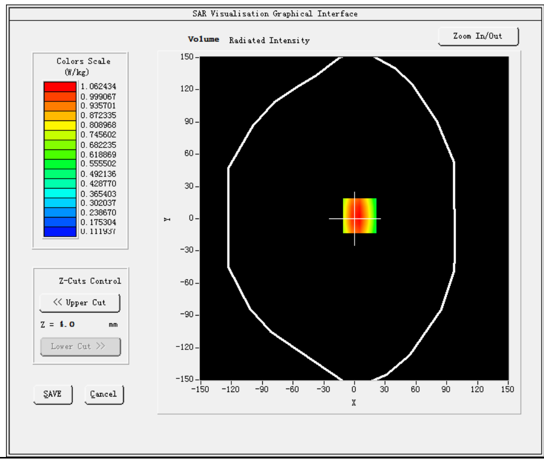
MEASUREMENT 1

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Dipole
Band	CW835
Channels	Low
Signal	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

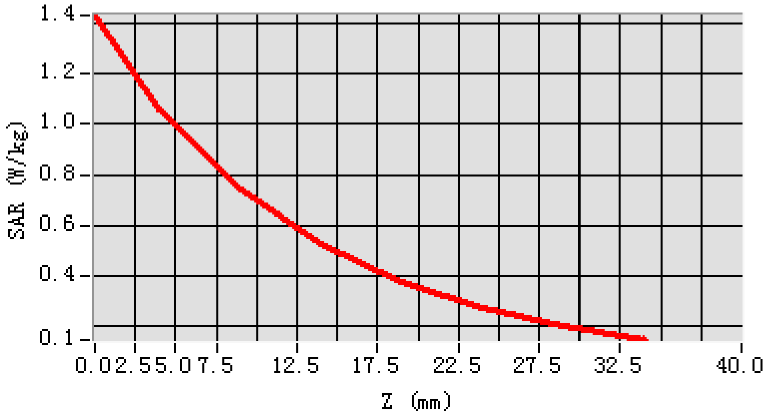
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.560000
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.470000
Conductivity (S/m)	0.901944
Variation (%)	0.180000

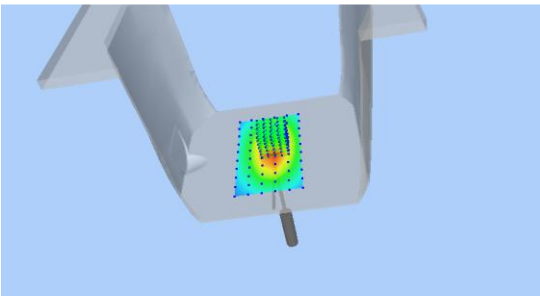
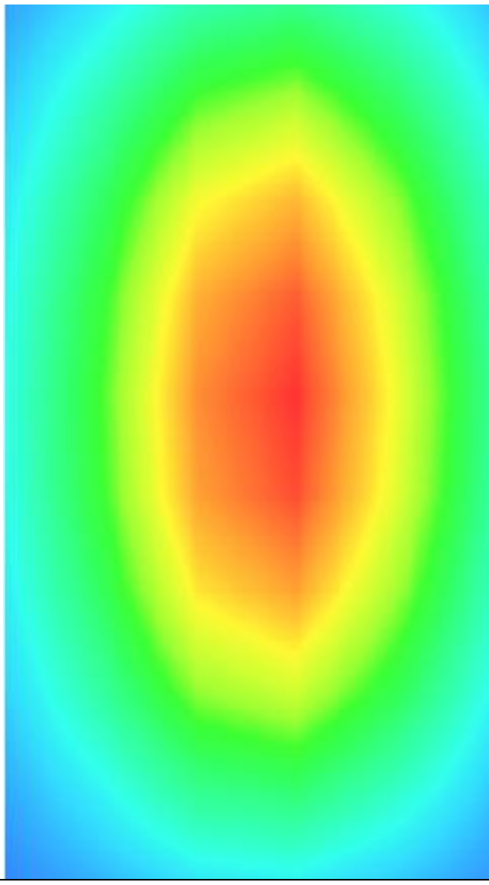
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=3.00
SAR Peak: 1.45 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.631344
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.010427

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	1.4310	1.0624	0.7387	0.5282	0.3799	0.2762	0.2017



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

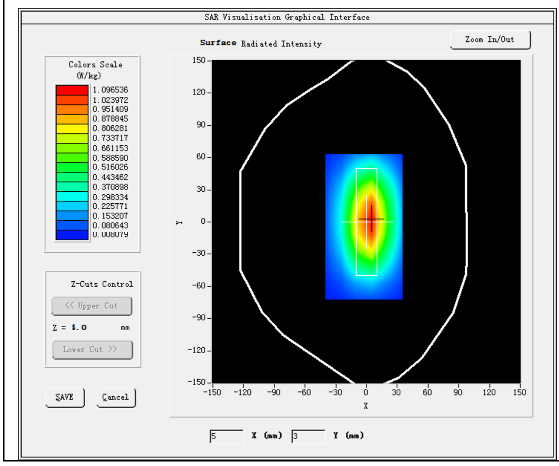
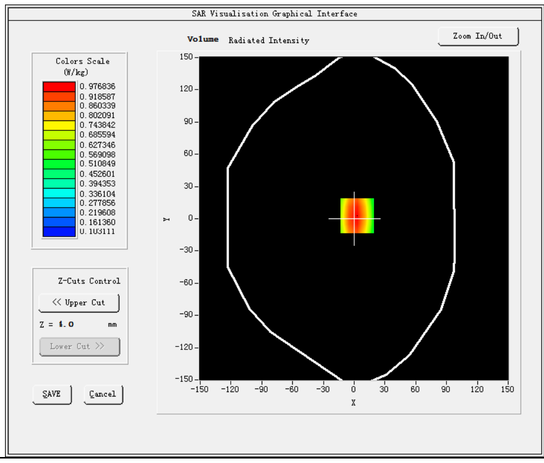
MEASUREMENT 2

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Dipole
Band	CW835
Channels	Low
Signal	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.912426
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	21.663465
Conductivity (S/m)	1.002594
Variation (%)	-0.200000

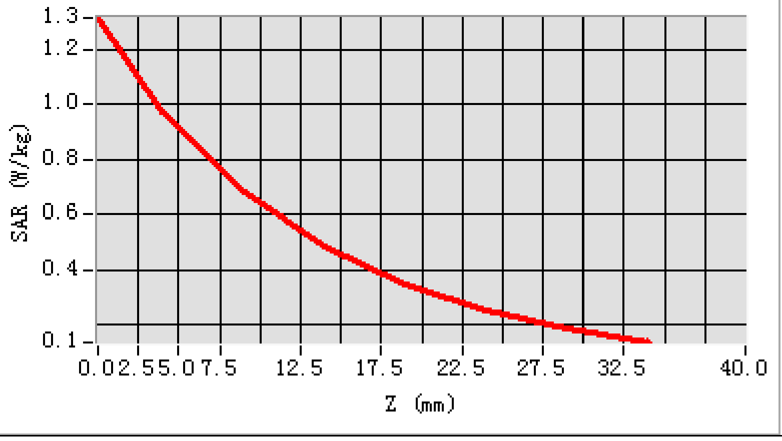
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

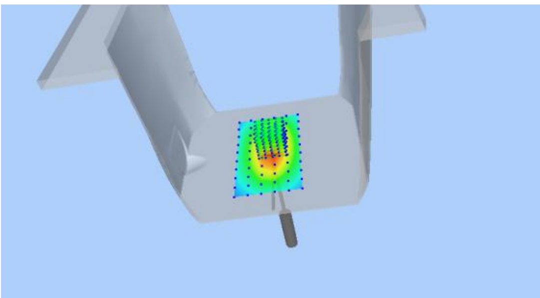
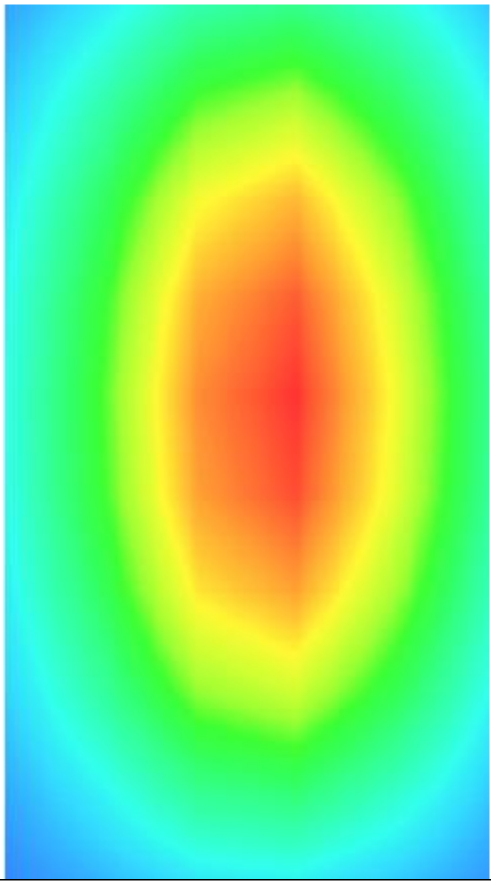
Maximum location: X=3.00, Y=3.00

SAR Peak: 1.32 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.636557
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.958698

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	1.3160	0.9768	0.6793	0.4838	0.3487	0.2531	0.1845



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

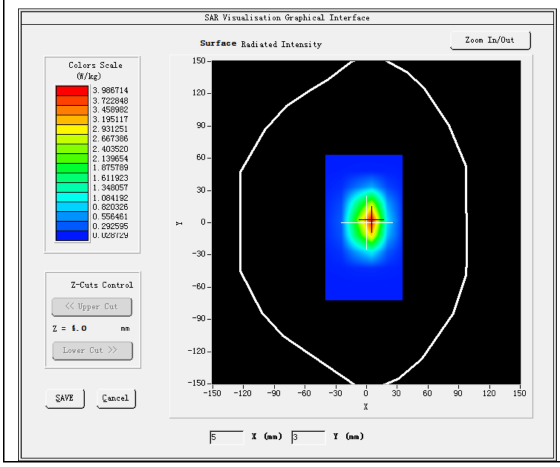
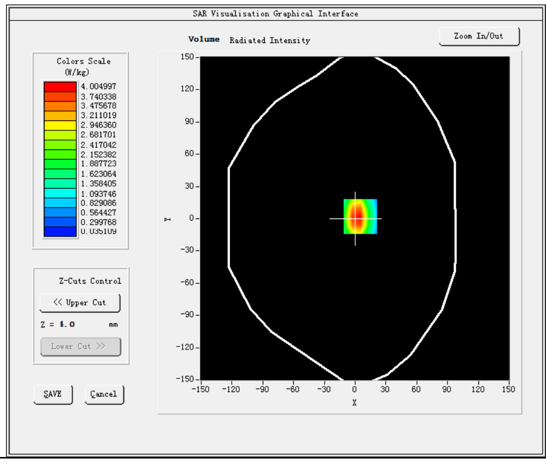
MEASUREMENT 3

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Dipole
Band	CW1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1900.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.774601
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.413000
Conductivity (S/m)	1.424600
Variation (%)	0.120000

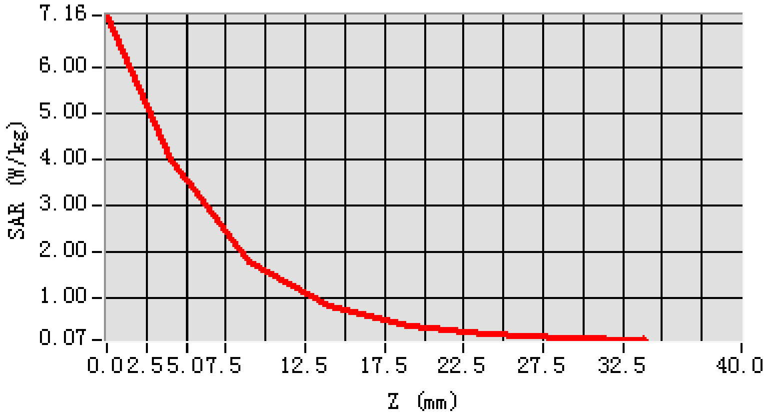
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

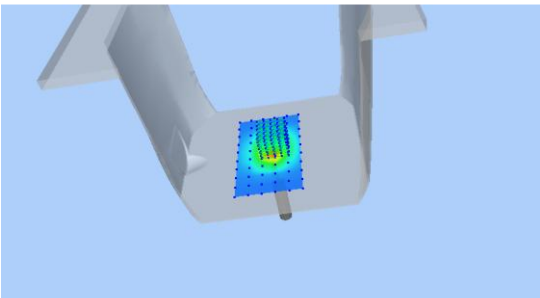
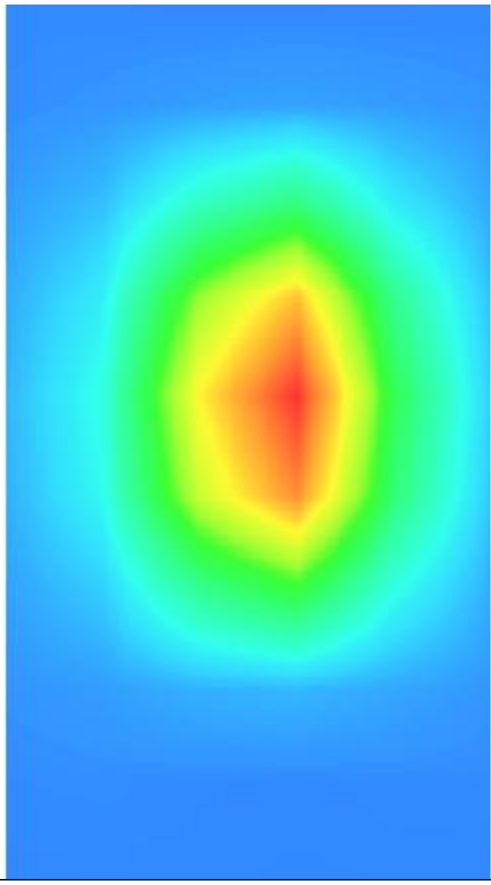
Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=2.00

SAR Peak: 7.51 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.954767
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.877933

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	7.1555	4.0050	1.7841	0.8231	0.3942	0.1978	0.1084



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

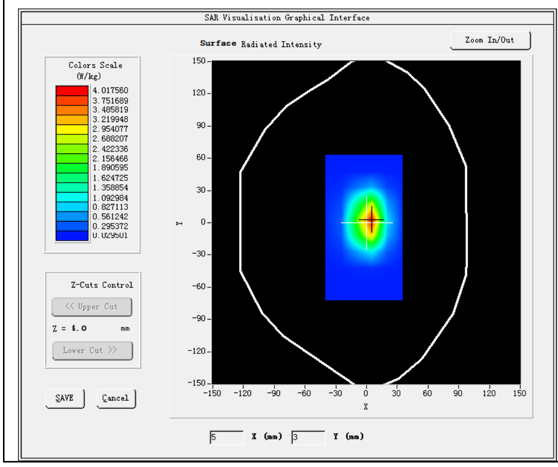
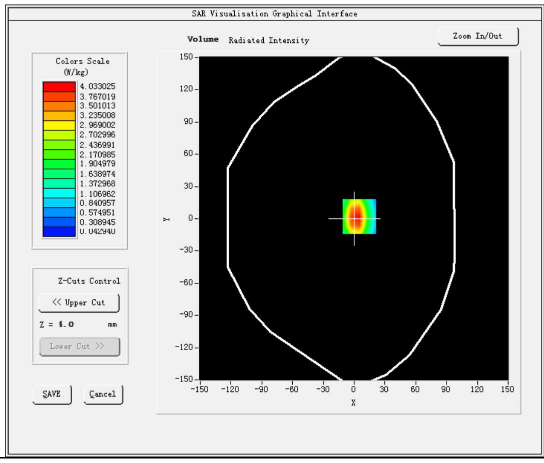
MEASUREMENT 4

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Dipole
Band	CW1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	CW (Crest factor: 1.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1900.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.354601
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	14.732000
Conductivity (S/m)	1.564600
Variation (%)	-0.300000

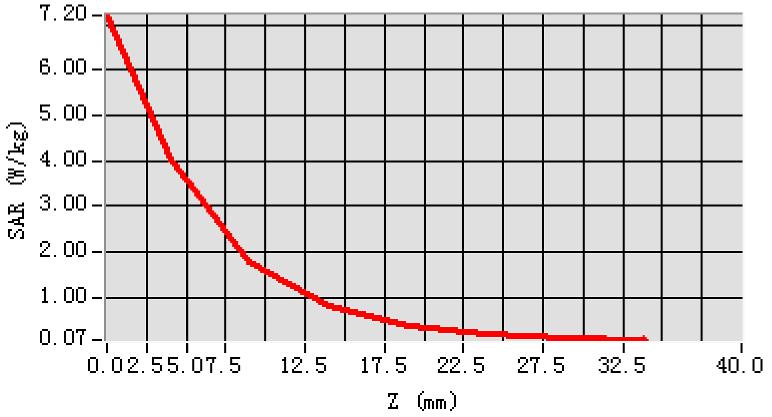
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

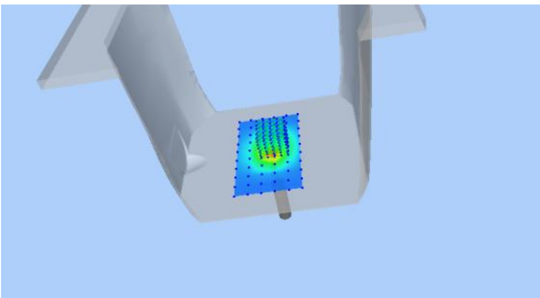
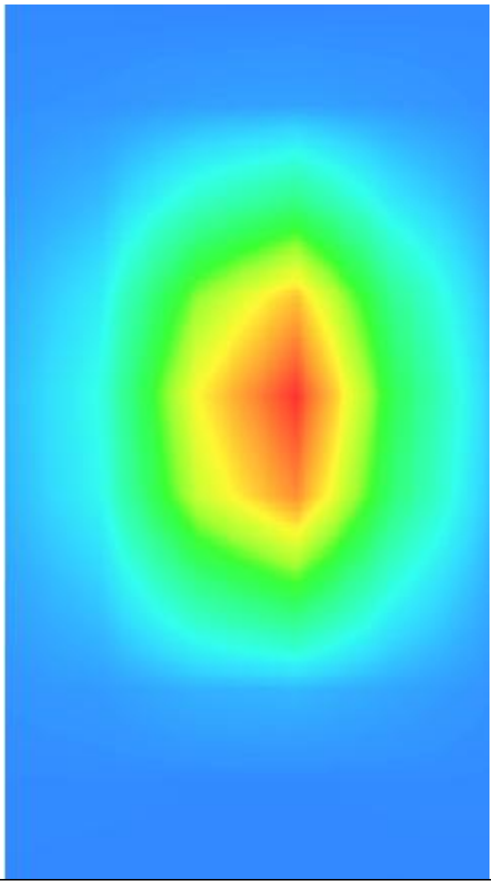
Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=2.00

SAR Peak: 7.57 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.964782
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	4.023596

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	7.2046	4.0330	1.7965	0.8254	0.3937	0.1982	0.1072



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

12. Appendix C. Plots of High SAR Measurement

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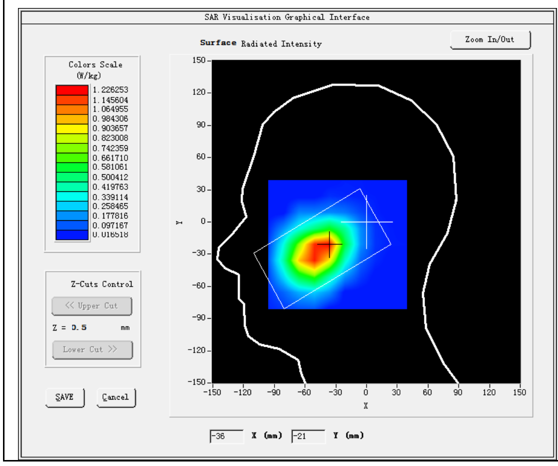
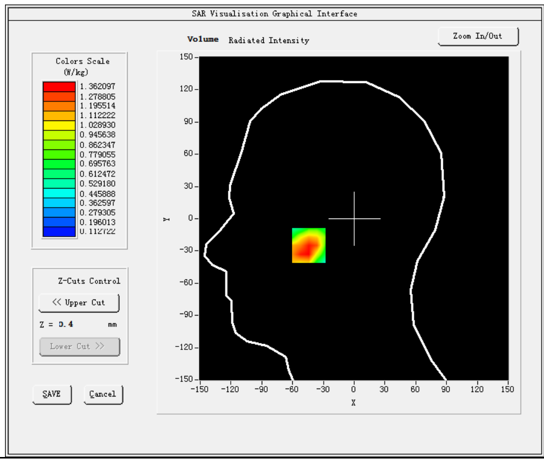
MEASUREMENT 1

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM850
Channels	High
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

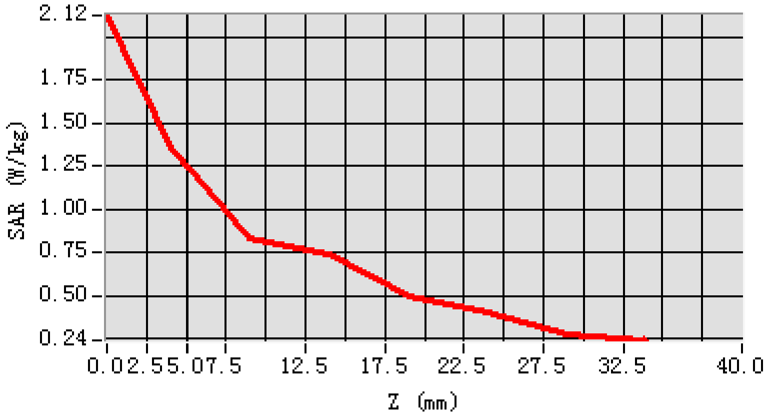
Frequency (MHz)	848.800000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.323921
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	19.543961
Conductivity (S/m)	0.921606
Variation (%)	-2.220000

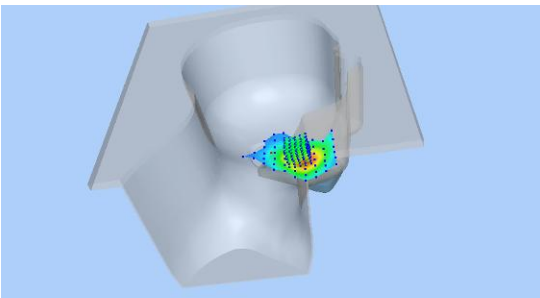
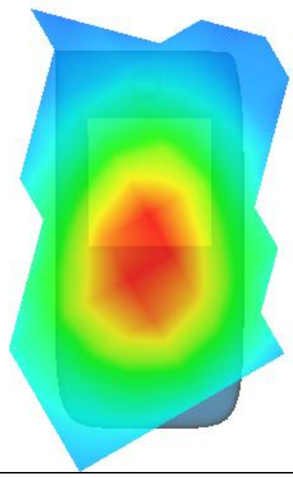
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=-44.00, Y=-25.00
SAR Peak: 1.88 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.886714
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.315048

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	2.1226	1.3621	0.8391	0.7438	0.4980	0.4098	0.2768



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

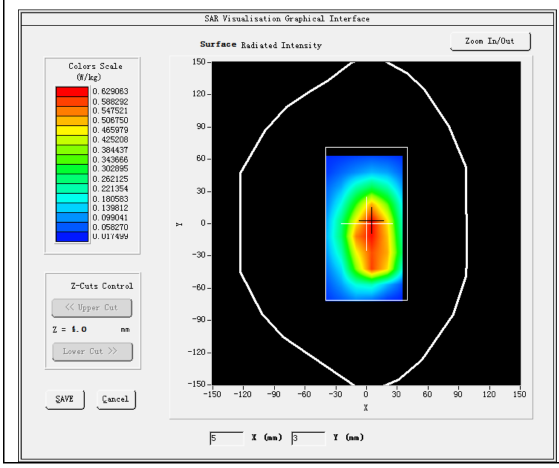
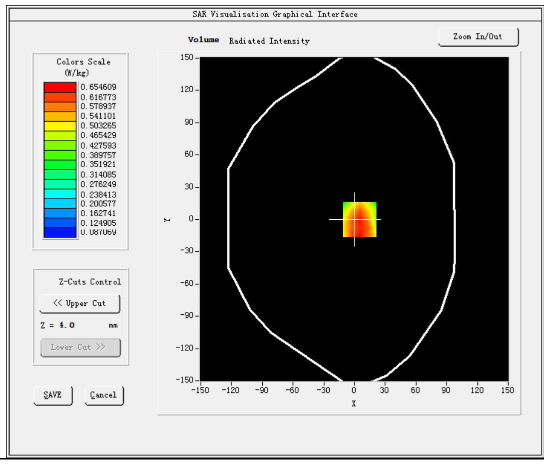
MEASUREMENT 2

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	GSM850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	836.400000
Relative permittivity (real part)	54.928581
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	21.648741
Conductivity (S/m)	1.005945
Variation (%)	-3.150000

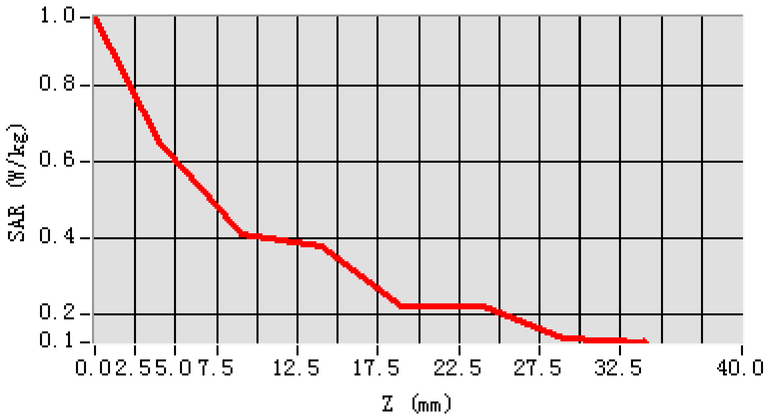
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

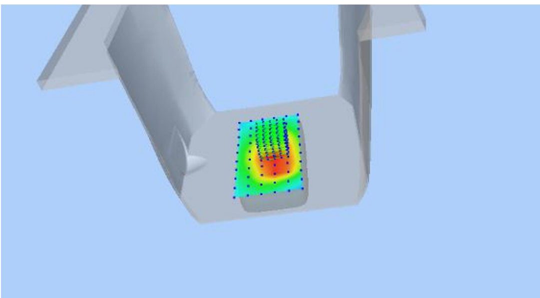
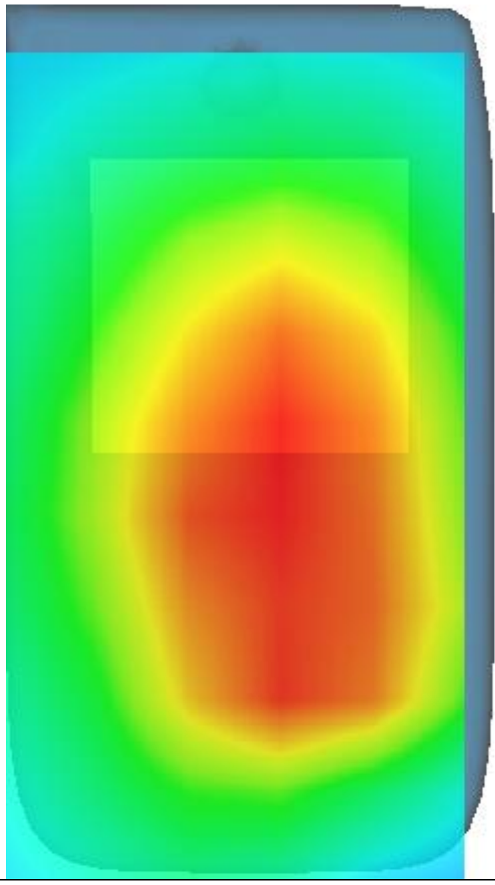
Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=0.00

SAR Peak: 0.86 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.456297
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.634902

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.9815	0.6546	0.4104	0.3756	0.2177	0.2197	0.1319



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

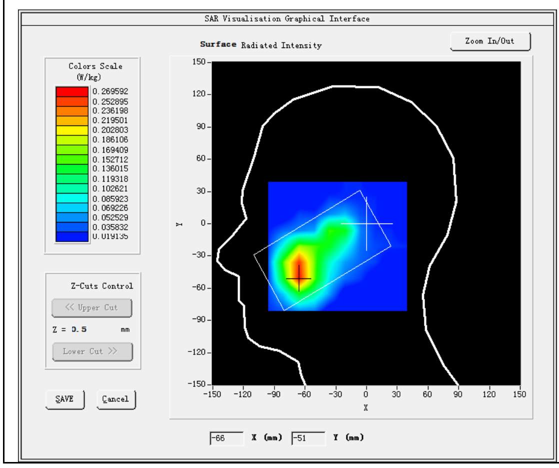
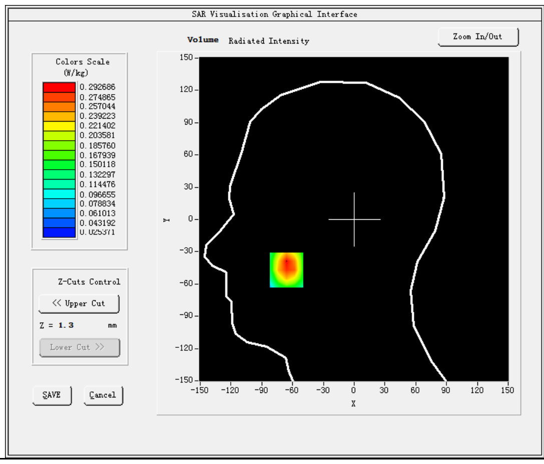
MEASUREMENT 3

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1880.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.840401
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	13.457800
Conductivity (S/m)	1.405592
Variation (%)	3.090000

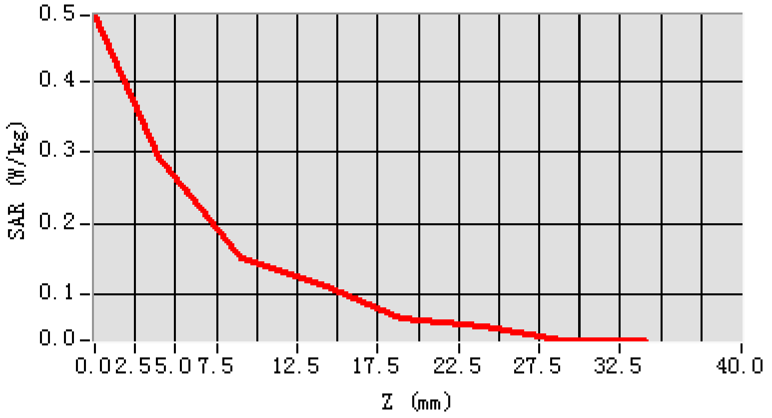
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

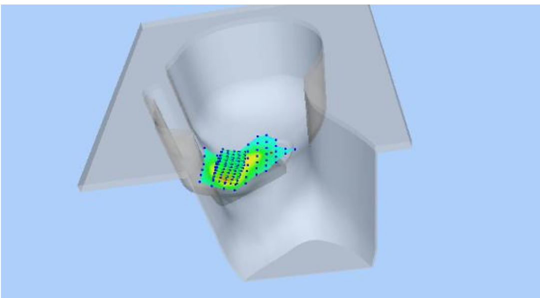
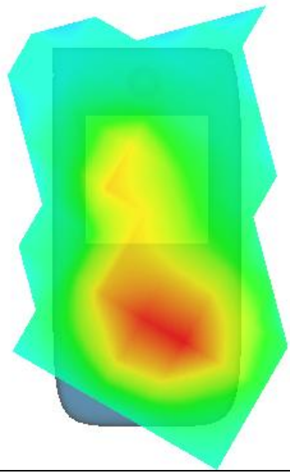
Maximum location: X=-66.00, Y=-47.00

SAR Peak: 0.46 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.164766
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.281340

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.4935	0.2927	0.1523	0.1150	0.0652	0.0556	0.0358



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

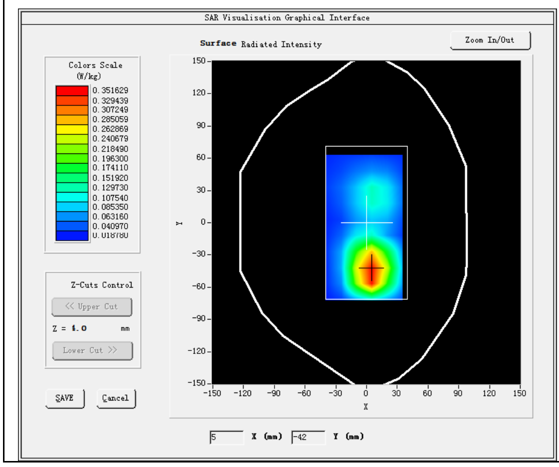
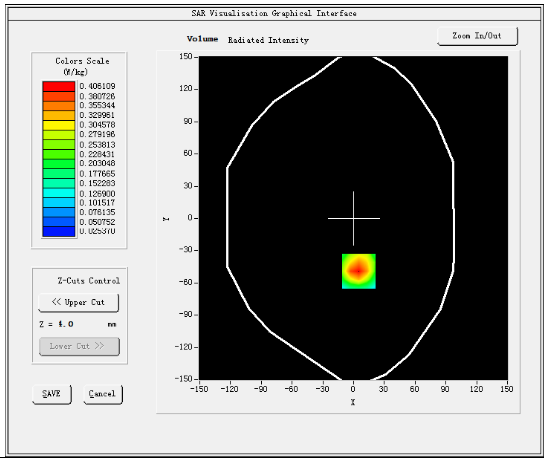
MEASUREMENT 4

A. Experimental conditions.

Area Scan	dx=15mm dy=15mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body
Band	GSM1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)

B. SAR Measurement Results

Frequency (MHz)	1880.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.422901
Relative permittivity (imaginary part)	14.821700
Conductivity (S/m)	1.548044
Variation (%)	-2.990000

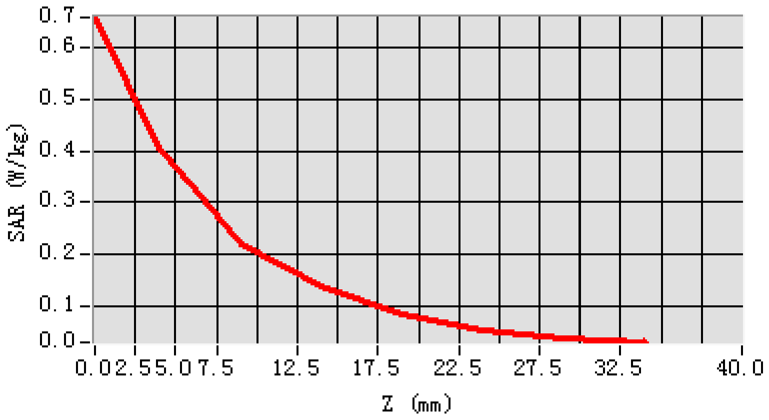
SURFACE SAR	VOLUME SAR
	

Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=-49.00

SAR Peak: 0.65 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.209780
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.393237

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.6576	0.4061	0.2181	0.1398	0.0834	0.0536	0.0396



3D screen shot	Hot spot position