FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	**:**	**Linktel Inc.**
EQUIPMENT	**:**	**PChomeTalk Phone for Skype 3G**
BRAND NAME	**:**	**PChomeTalk**
MODEL NAME	**:**	**PT2**
FCC ID	**:**	**2ABGCPT2**
STANDARD	**:**	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)** **ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992** **IEEE 1528-2003**

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

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Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager

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ilac-MRA

TAF
Testing Laboratory
1190

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA473003	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Sep. 26, 2014

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Linktel Inc., PChomeTalk Phone for Skype 3G, PT2**, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary			
		Head (Separation 0mm) 1g SAR (W/kg)	Body-worn (Separation 10mm) 1g SAR (W/kg)	Wireless Router (Separation 10mm) 1g SAR (W/kg)	Simultaneous Transmission Head 1g SAR (W/kg)
PCE	GSM850	0.32	**0.92**	**0.92**	0.99
	GSM1900	0.70	0.67	0.67	
	WCDMA Band II	**0.83**	0.74	0.74	
DTS	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Date of Testing:		08/09/2014~09/18/2014			

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 1528-2003.

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

Applicant	
Company Name	Linktel Inc.
Address	24F/B, 105, Sec.2, Tun-Hwa S.Rd., Taipei 106, Taiwan

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Mobiwire Mobiles(Ningbo) Co., Ltd.
Address	Mobiwire Mobiles, No.999 Dacheng East Road, Fenghua, Zhejiang, China

3. Guidance Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11abg v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devices v02
- FCC KDB 941225 D02 HSPA and 1x Advanced v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D03 SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v01r01

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	PChomeTalk Phone for Skype 3G
Brand Name	PChomeTalk
Model Name	PT2
FCC ID	2ABGCPT2
IMEI Code	861592010373797 / 861592010373805
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	• GSM/GPRS • RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps • HSDPA • HSUPA • 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 • Bluetooth v3.0+EDR
GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer mode	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Production Unit
Remark: 1. This device has 2 SIM slots and supports Dual SIM Dual Standby. The WWAN radio transmission will be enabled by either one SIM at a time (Single active).	

4.2 Maximum Tune-up Limit

Mode	Burst average power(dBm)	
	GSM 850	GSM 1900
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.00	29.50
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.00	29.50
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	31.50	28.50
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK, 3 Tx slots)	30.00	27.00
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK, 4 Tx slots)	29.00	26.00

Mode	Average power(dBm)
	WCDMA Band II
AMR 12.2K	23.00
RMC 12.2K	23.00
HSDPA Subtest-1	23.00
HSUPA Subtest-5	23.00

Mode		Average Power (dBm)
2.4GHz	802.11b	11.00
	802.11g	8.50
	802.11n-HT20	8.50
	802.11n-HT40	8.00
Bluetooth v3.0+EDR		0.00

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

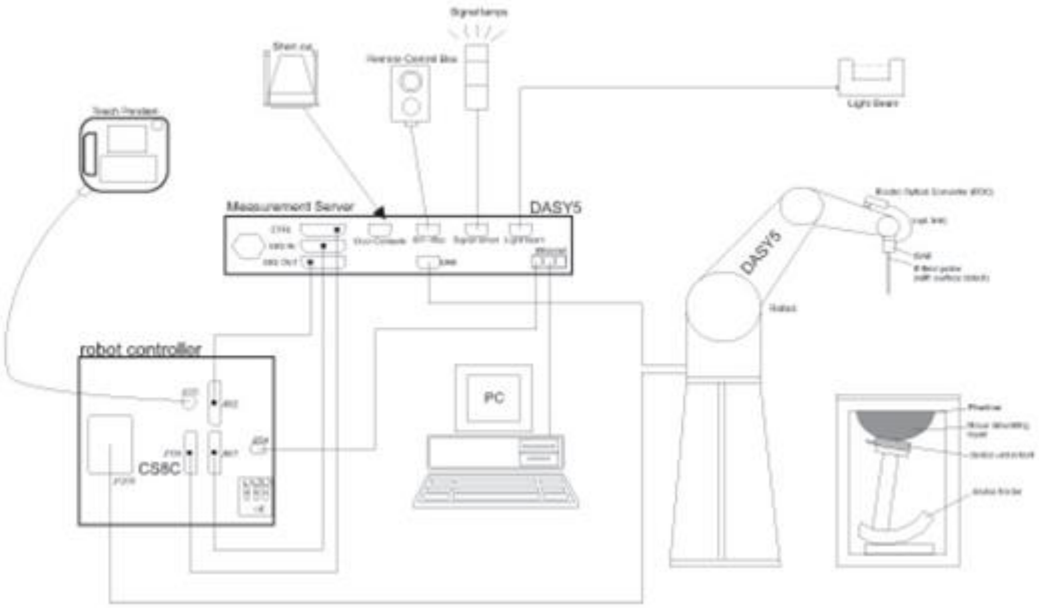
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

The DASY system used for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

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

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

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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

8.3 Area Scan

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

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

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

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

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

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d162	Nov. 11, 2013	Nov. 10, 2014
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d182	Nov. 12, 2013	Nov. 11, 2014
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Aug. 21, 2014	Aug. 20, 2015
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1388	Oct. 30, 2013	Oct. 29, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	577	May. 15, 2014	May. 14, 2015
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3954	Nov. 04, 2013	Nov. 03, 2014
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3697	Oct. 15, 2013	Oct. 14, 2014
Wisewind	Thermometer	ETP-101	TM560	Oct. 22, 2013	Oct. 21, 2014
Wisewind	Thermometer	ETP-101	TM685	Oct. 22, 2013	Oct. 21, 2014
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8820C	6201341952	Dec. 25, 2013	Dec. 24, 2014
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agilent	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49070755	Oct. 08, 2013	Oct. 07, 2014
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAKS-3.5	0004	Mar. 04, 2014	Mar. 03, 2015
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Feb. 07, 2014	Feb. 06, 2015
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Dec. 04, 2013	Dec. 03, 2014
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1306099	Dec. 03, 2013	Dec. 02, 2014
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101067	Nov. 20, 2013	Nov. 19, 2014
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Note 1	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-3W	162601250	Note 1	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	13440021344	Note 1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.

10. System Verification

10.1 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.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	22.2	0.908	43.232	0.90	41.50	0.89	4.17	±5	2014/8/9
835	Body	22.4	0.986	54.344	0.97	55.20	1.65	-1.55	±5	2014/8/9
1900	Head	22.1	1.458	39.478	1.40	40.00	4.14	-1.31	±5	2014/8/9
1900	Body	22.2	1.547	52.425	1.52	53.30	1.78	-1.64	±5	2014/8/10
2450	Head	22.4	1.811	37.419	1.80	39.20	0.61	-4.54	±5	2014/9/18
2450	Body	22.4	1.930	53.269	1.95	52.70	-1.03	1.08	±5	2014/9/18

10.2 System Performance Check Results

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

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2014/8/9	835	Head	250	D835V2-4d162	EX3DV4 - SN3697	DAE4 Sn1388	2.48	9.53	9.92	4.09
2014/8/9	835	Body	250	D835V2-4d162	EX3DV4 - SN3697	DAE4 Sn1388	2.48	9.28	9.92	6.90
2014/8/9	1900	Head	250	D1900V2-5d182	EX3DV4 - SN3697	DAE4 Sn1388	9.75	40.10	39.00	-2.74
2014/8/10	1900	Body	250	D1900V2-5d182	EX3DV4 - SN3697	DAE4 Sn1388	10.30	39.50	41.20	4.30
2014/9/18	2450	Head	250	D2450V2-736	EX3DV4 - SN3954	DAE3 Sn577	14.30	53.20	57.20	7.52
2014/9/18	2450	Body	250	D2450V2-736	EX3DV4 - SN3954	DAE3 Sn577	13.10	51.30	52.40	2.14

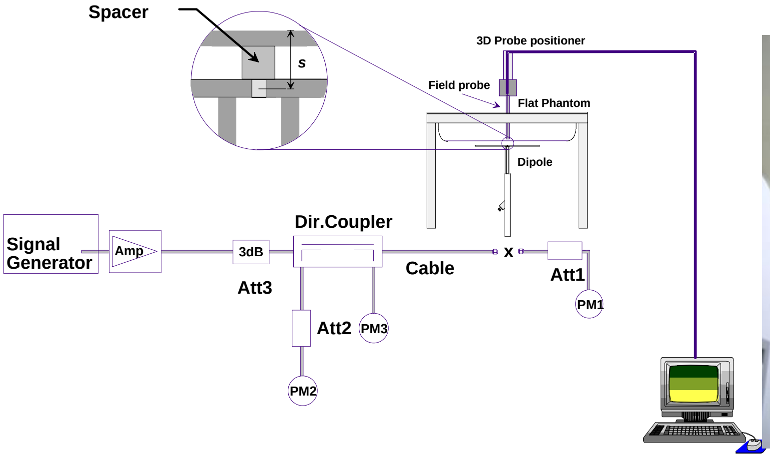


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 9.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled “M,” the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked “LE,” and the right ERP is marked “RE.” Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 9.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 9.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 9.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

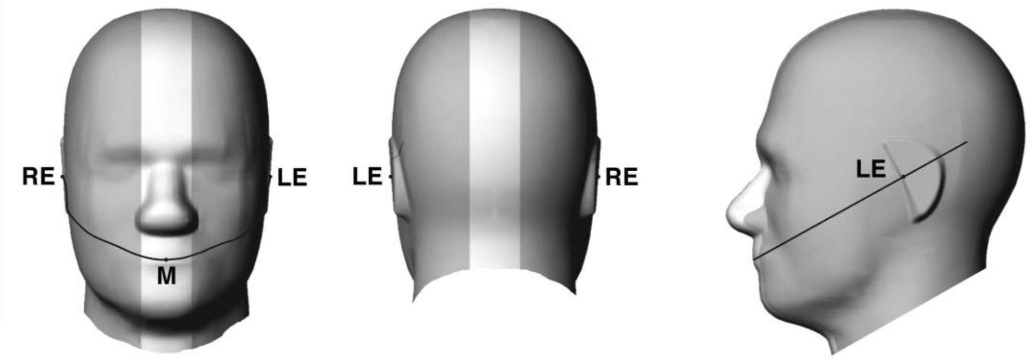


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

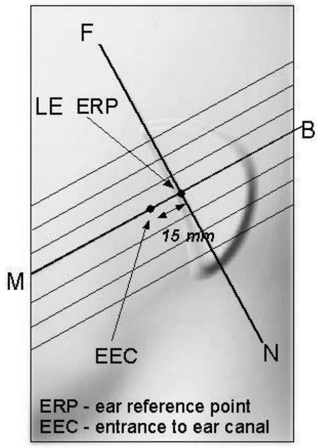


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

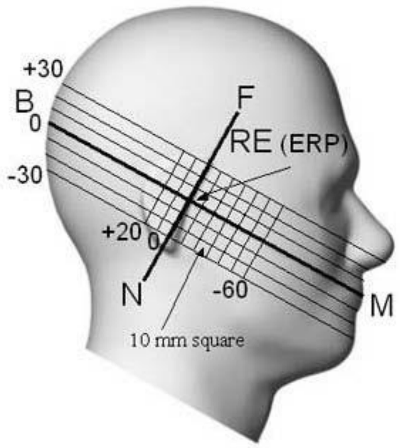


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width wb 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 9.2.1). 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 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

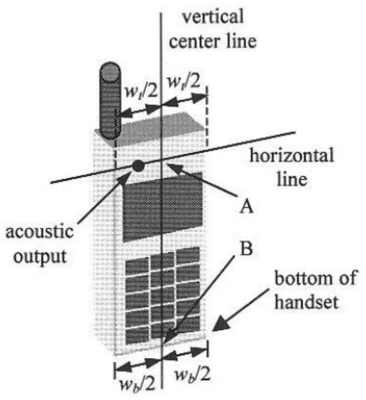


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

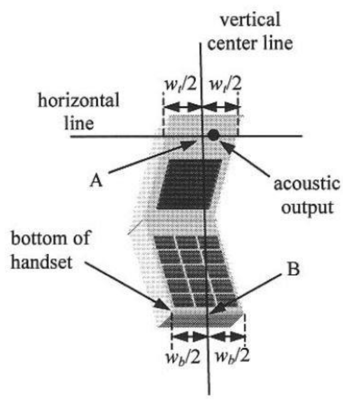


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

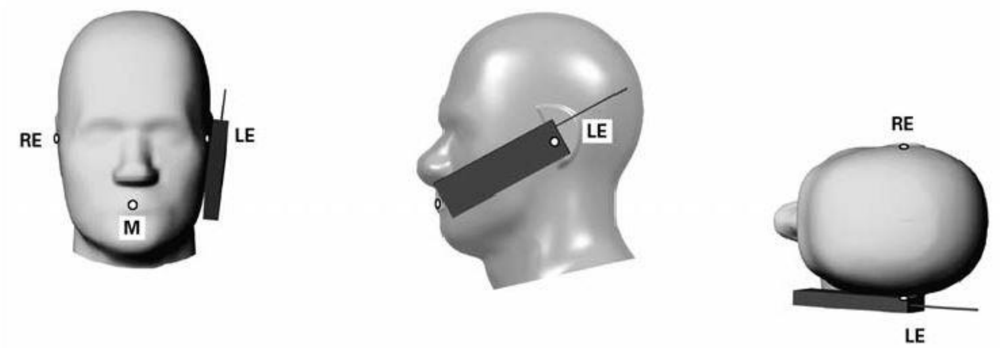


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 9.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

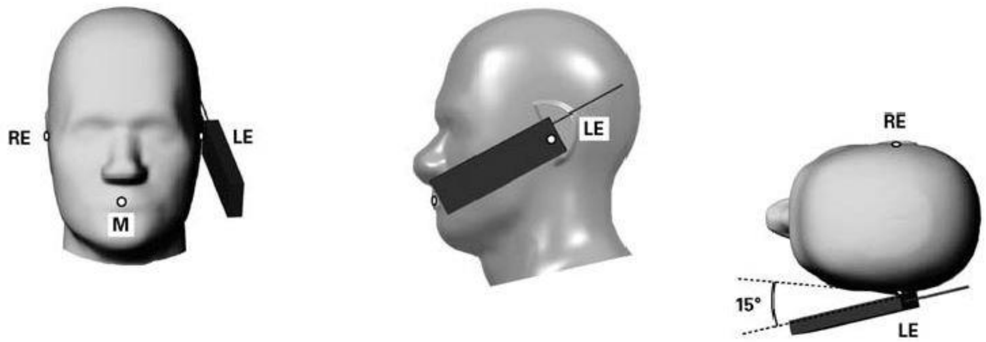


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB 648474 D04v01r02, 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 D01v05r02 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.

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.

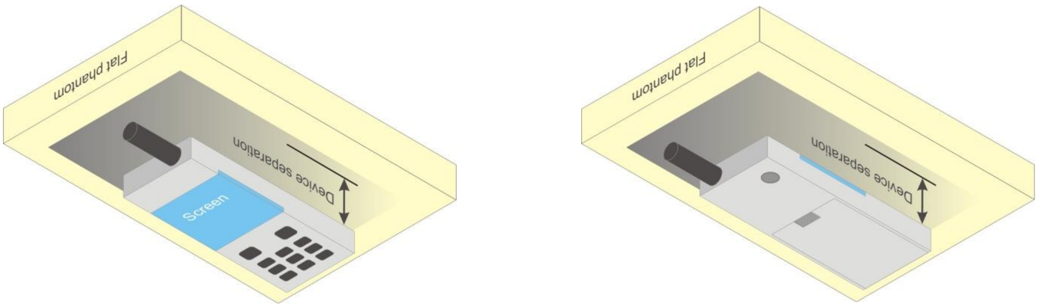


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC HDB Publication 941225 D06v01r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined form general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 publication procedures. The “Portable Hotspot” feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, For GSM / GPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest source-based time-averaged maximum output power configuration, Considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900, due to its highest frame-average power.
3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS should be evaluated; therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 4 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900, due to its highest frame-average power.

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel	128	189	251		128	189	251	
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8		824.2	836.4	848.8	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	31.98	31.92	31.99	32.00	22.98	22.92	22.99	23.00
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	31.99	31.93	32.00	32.00	22.99	22.93	23.00	23.00
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	31.08	31.01	31.10	31.50	25.08	25.01	25.10	25.50
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots)	29.35	29.29	29.40	30.00	25.09	25.03	25.14	25.74
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots)	28.60	28.55	28.67	29.00	25.60	25.55	25.67	26.00

Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
TX Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.28	29.31	29.30	29.50	20.28	20.31	20.30	20.50
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.29	29.34	29.32	29.50	20.29	20.34	20.32	20.50
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	28.38	28.45	28.42	28.50	22.38	22.45	22.42	22.50
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots)	26.63	26.69	26.67	27.00	22.37	22.43	22.41	22.74
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots)	25.84	25.92	25.89	26.00	22.84	22.92	22.89	23.00

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
   i. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
   ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
   iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
   vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
   vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
   viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
   ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
   x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
   xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d *(SF)*	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} *(Note1, Note 2)*	CM (dB) *(Note 3)*	MPR (dB) *(Note 3)*
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 *(Note 4)*	15/15 *(Note 4)*	64	12/15 *(Note 4)*	24/15	1.0	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} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and Δ_{NACK} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and Δ_{CQI} = 24/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 3: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: 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 signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting * :
   i. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
   ii. Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
   iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
   iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
   v. Set UE Target Power
   vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
   vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
   viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed} (Note 5) (Note 6)	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/225	1309/225	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_{ed}1: 47/15 β_{ed}2: 47/15	4 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 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with 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 signalled 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 signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14/15 and β_d = 15/15.
Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.
Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Setup Configuration

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. SAR testing in AMR configuration is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for AMR 12.2Kbps is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured in RMC 12.2Kbps
2. Per KDB 941225 D02v02r02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.

Band			WCDMA II		
TX Channel			9262	9400	9538
Frequency (MHz)			1852.4	1880	1907.6
MPR (dB)	3GPP Rel 99	AMR 12.2Kbps	21.98	22.24	22.18
	3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	22.00	22.25	22.20
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	21.06	21.28	21.25
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	21.15	21.26	21.20
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	20.63	20.81	20.75
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	20.65	20.79	20.70
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	19.10	19.25	19.23
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	19.13	19.31	19.27
1	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	20.15	20.30	19.70
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	18.59	18.75	18.70
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	21.10	21.26	21.21

<2.4GHz WLAN Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. For 2.4GHz WLAN SAR testing, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. 802.11g/n HT20/HT40 were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode.

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)					
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate		
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate 1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
CH 1	2412	10.86	10.73	10.79	10.81
CH 6	2437	10.33			
CH 11	2462	10.12			

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)									
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate						
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate 6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
CH 1	2412	7.22	7.93	7.82	7.82	7.83	7.85	7.87	7.75
CH 6	2437	7.97							
CH 11	2462	6.63							

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)									
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate						
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 1	2412	7.35	8.22	8.14	8.01	8.10	8.00	8.15	8.19
CH 6	2437	8.25							
CH 11	2462	6.98							

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)									
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate						
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 3	2422	5.42	7.07	7.08	7.06	6.96	6.96	6.99	7.05
CH 6	2437	7.10							
CH 9	2452	4.85							

13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)
	v3.0+EDR
2.4GHz Bluetooth	0

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g 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

   - 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

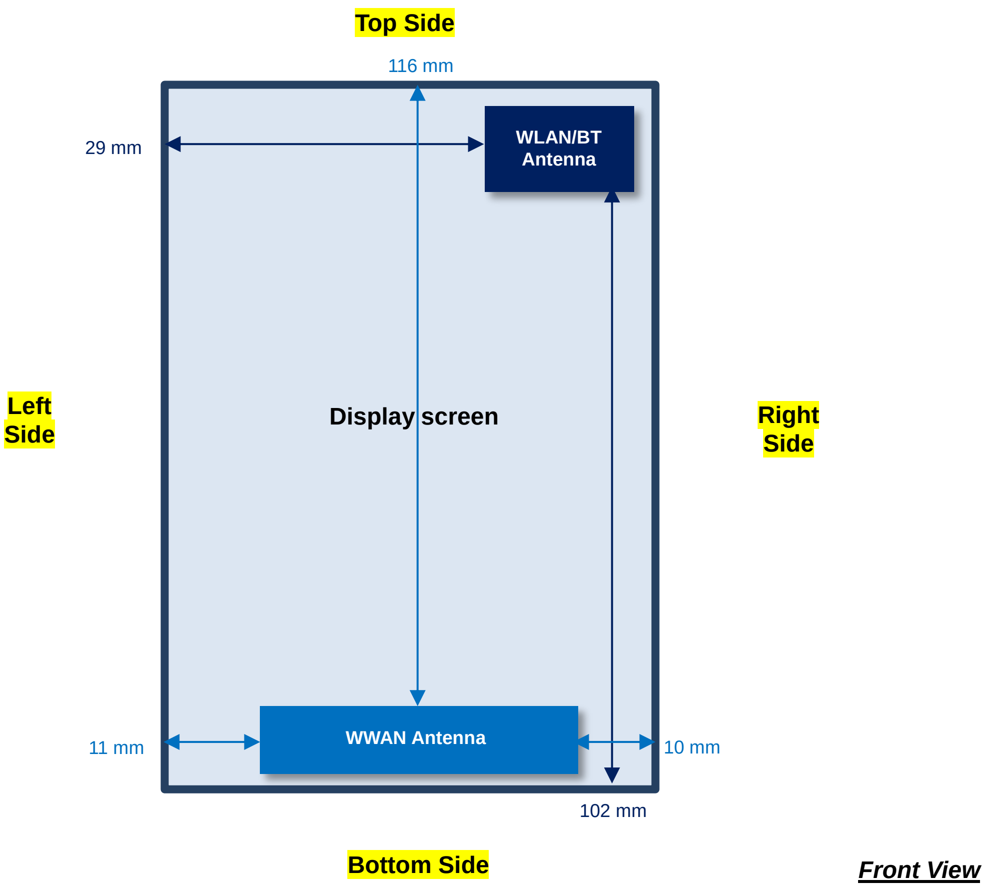
Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
0	< 5	2.48	0.31

Note:

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.31 which is <= 3, SAR testing is not required.

14. Antenna Location

<Mobile Phone>



Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN Main	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	116mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm
BT&WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	102mm	≤ 25mm	29mm
Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN Main	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
BT&WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

General Note:

1. Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge

15. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
    a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
    b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
    c. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
    d. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
    - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
    - ≤ 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
    - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, For GSM / EGPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest source-based time-averaged maximum output power configuration, Considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900, due to its highest frame-average power.
4. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 4 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900, due to its highest frame-average power.
5. Per KDB 941225 D02v02r02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.

15.1 Head SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Cheek	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	0.02	0.283	0.305
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Tilted	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	0.08	0.215	0.232
01	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	0.06	0.300	0.324
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Tilted	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	0.06	0.219	0.236
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Cheek	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	-0.07	0.475	0.484
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Tilted	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0.04	0.307	0.313
02	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0.07	0.691	0.704
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Tilted	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0.02	0.277	0.282

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	0.02	0.494	0.587
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Tilted	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	0.08	0.312	0.371
03	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	0.04	0.698	0.830
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	9262	1852.4	22.00	23.00	1.259	0.03	0.656	0.826
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	9538	1907.6	22.20	23.00	1.202	0.04	0.675	0.812
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Tilted	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	0.06	0.272	0.323

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	0.15	0.052	0.055
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Tilted	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	0.04	0.042	0.044
04	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	0.04	0.057	0.060
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Tilted	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	0	0.034	0.036

15.2 Hotspot SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	-0.05	0.453	0.489
05	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	-0.07	0.855	0.922
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	128	824.2	28.60	29.00	1.096	-0.05	0.601	0.659
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	189	836.4	28.55	29.00	1.109	0.01	0.694	0.770
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Side	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	-0.02	0.474	0.511
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Side	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	-0.05	0.492	0.531
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	0.11	0.032	0.035
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	1cm	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0.04	0.647	0.659
06	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0	0.655	0.667
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Left Side	1cm	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0.04	0.293	0.298
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Right Side	1cm	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	-0.04	0.127	0.129
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	1cm	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0.07	0.237	0.241

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1cm	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	0.03	0.588	0.699
07	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1cm	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	-0.02	0.619	0.736
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Side	1cm	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	-0.01	0.288	0.342
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Side	1cm	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	0.02	0.129	0.153
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Bottom Side	1cm	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	0	0.206	0.245

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1cm	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	-0.06	0.026	0.027
08	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1cm	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	0.04	0.060	0.063
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Side	1cm	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	-0.06	0.043	0.045
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	1cm	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	-0.11	0.050	0.053

15.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	-0.05	0.453	0.489
09	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	-0.07	0.855	0.922
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	128	824.2	28.60	29.00	1.096	-0.05	0.601	0.659
	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	189	836.4	28.55	29.00	1.109	0.01	0.694	0.770
	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Front	1cm	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0.04	0.647	0.659
10	GSM1900	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	661	1880	25.92	26.00	1.019	0	0.655	0.667

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1cm	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	0.03	0.588	0.699
11	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1cm	9400	1880	22.25	23.00	1.189	-0.02	0.619	0.736

<WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1cm	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	-0.06	0.026	0.027
12	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1cm	1	2412	10.86	11.00	1.033	97.9	1.021	0.04	0.060	0.063

15.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	-0.07	0.855	-	0.922
2nd	GSM850	GPRS (4 Tx slots)	Back	1cm	251	848.8	28.67	29.00	1.079	-0.02	0.846	1.01	0.913

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Portable Handset			Note
		Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	
1.	GSM(Voice) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
2.	WCDMA(Voice) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
3.	GSM(Voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
4.	WCDMA((Voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
5.	GPRS/EDGE(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
6.	WCDMA(Data) + WLAN2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
7.	GPRS/EDGE(Data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
8.	WCDMA(Data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering

General Note:

1. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, WCDMA (e.g. 3rd party VoIP).
2. WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
3. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
4. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
   i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
   ii) SPLSR = (SAR1 + SAR2)^1.5 / (min. separation distance, mm), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of [(x1-x2)2 + (y1-y2)2 + (z1-z2)2], where (x1, y1, z1) and (x2, y2, z2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
   iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
   iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
5. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r02 based on the formula below.
   i) (*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)]·[$\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}/x$] W/kg for *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm; where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.
   ii) When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
   iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the *test separation distances* is > 50 mm.

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Head	Hotspot	Body worn
	Test separation	0 mm	10 mm	10 mm
0 dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.042 W/kg	0.021 W/kg	0.021 W/kg

16.1 Head Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
			WWAN	2.4GHz	2.4GHz Bluetooth		
			1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)		
GSM	GSM850	Right Cheek	0.305	0.055	0.042	**0.36**	**0.35**
		Right Tilted	0.232	0.044	0.042	**0.28**	**0.27**
		Left Cheek	0.324	0.060	0.042	**0.38**	**0.37**
		Left Tilted	0.236	0.036	0.042	**0.27**	**0.28**
	GSM1900	Right Cheek	0.484	0.055	0.042	**0.54**	**0.53**
		Right Tilted	0.313	0.044	0.042	**0.36**	**0.36**
		Left Cheek	0.704	0.060	0.042	**0.76**	**0.75**
		Left Tilted	0.282	0.036	0.042	**0.32**	**0.32**
WCMDA	Band II	Right Cheek	0.587	0.055	0.042	**0.64**	**0.63**
		Right Tilted	0.371	0.044	0.042	**0.42**	**0.41**
		Left Cheek	0.830	0.060	0.042	**0.89**	**0.87**
		Left Tilted	0.323	0.036	0.042	**0.36**	**0.37**

16.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1 WWAN 1g SAR (W/kg)	2 2.4GHz 1g SAR (W/kg)	3 2.4GHz Bluetooth Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.489	0.027	0.021	**0.52**	**0.51**
		Back	0.922	0.063	0.021	**0.99**	**0.94**
		Left side	0.511			**0.51**	**0.51**
		Right side	0.531	0.045	0.021	**0.58**	**0.55**
		Top side		0.053	0.021	**0.05**	**0.02**
		Bottom side	0.035			**0.04**	**0.04**
	GSM1900	Front	0.659	0.027	0.021	**0.69**	**0.68**
		Back	0.667	0.063	0.021	**0.73**	**0.69**
		Left side	0.298			**0.30**	**0.30**
		Right side	0.129	0.045	0.021	**0.17**	**0.15**
		Top side		0.053	0.021	**0.05**	**0.02**
		Bottom side	0.241			**0.24**	**0.24**
WCMDA	Band II	Front	0.699	0.027	0.021	**0.73**	**0.72**
		Back	0.736	0.063	0.021	**0.80**	**0.76**
		Left side	0.342			**0.34**	**0.34**
		Right side	0.153	0.045	0.021	**0.20**	**0.17**
		Top side		0.053	0.021	**0.05**	**0.02**
		Bottom side	0.245			**0.25**	**0.25**

16.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	1 WWAN 1g SAR (W/kg)	2 2.4GHz 1g SAR (W/kg)	3 2.4GHz Bluetooth Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+2 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)	1+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.489	0.027	0.021	**0.52**	**0.51**
		Back	0.922	0.063	0.021	**0.99**	**0.94**
	GSM1900	Front	0.659	0.027	0.021	**0.69**	**0.68**
		Back	0.667	0.063	0.021	**0.73**	**0.69**
WCMDA	Band II	Front	0.699	0.027	0.021	**0.73**	**0.72**
		Back	0.736	0.063	0.021	**0.80**	**0.76**

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17. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in table below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor[(a)]	1/k[(b)]	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) *κ* is the coverage factor

Table 14.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						**± 22.0 %**	**± 21.5 %**

Table 14.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

18. References

[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”

[2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992

[3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

[5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007

[6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Feb 2014

[7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r02, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, Dec 2013.

[8] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007

[9] FCC KDB 941225 D02 v02r02, “SAR Guidance for HSPA, HSPA+, DC-HSDPA and 1x-Advanced”, May 2013.

[10] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, “Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE”, December 2008

[11] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", May 2013.

[12] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Feb 2014.

[13] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” May 2013.