

FCC SAR REPORT

Report No.: JYTSZ-R14-2500099

Applicant: TECNO MOBILE LIMITED

Address of Applicant: FLAT N 16/F BLOCK B UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL CENTRE
19-25 SHAN MEI STREET FOTAN NT HONGKONG

Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Name: Mobile Phone

Model No.: KM5

Trade mark: TECNO

FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5

Applicable standards: FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093

Date of Test: 08 May, 2025

Test Result: Maximum Reported 1-g SAR (W/kg)
Head: 1.189 Body: 0.920 Hotspot: 1.172

Project by: Eric Wang **Date:** 20 May, 2025

Reviewed by: Jela Zhang **Date:** 20 May, 2025

Approved by: James Wei **Date:** 20 May, 2025

Manager

This equipment has been shown to be capable of compliance with the applicable technical standards as indicated in the measurement report and was tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in above the application standard version. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

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2 Version

Version No.	Date	Description
00	20 May, 2025	Original

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4 SAR Results Summary

This report was amended on FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5 follow FCC Class II Permissive Change. The original report: JYTSZ-R14-2500028, issued by JianYan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd. The differences between them as below: Add the GSM850/1900 RF switch. So need to retest GSM850/1900.

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during test as below:

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1-g SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1-g SAR (W/kg)
Head	GSM 850	1.109	PCE	1.189
	PCS 1900	0.879		
	WCDMA Band II	0.956		
	WCDMA Band IV	1.098		
	WCDMA Band V	1.038		
	LTE Band 2	1.037		
	LTE Band 4	1.129		
	LTE Band 5	1.164		
	LTE Band 7	1.189		
	LTE Band 12	0.669		
	LTE Band 17	0.599		
	LTE Band 38	1.127		
	LTE Band 41	0.680		
	LTE Band 66	1.164		
	WLAN 2.4 GHz	0.367	DTS	
	Bluetooth	0.086	DSS	
	WLAN 5.2 GHz	0.333	NII	
	WLAN 5.3 GHz	0.344		
	WLAN 5.6 GHz	0.319		
	WLAN 5.8 GHz	0.424		
Body (10 mm Gap)	GSM 850	0.749	PCE	0.920
	PCS 1900	0.665		
	WCDMA Band II	0.709		
	WCDMA Band IV	0.484		
	WCDMA Band V	0.386		
	LTE Band 2	0.920		
	LTE Band 4	0.642		
	LTE Band 5	0.314		
	LTE Band 7	0.818		
	LTE Band 12	0.221		
	LTE Band 17	0.202		
	LTE Band 38	0.725		
	LTE Band 41	0.429		
	LTE Band 66	0.635		
	WLAN 2.4GHz	0.133	DTS	
	Bluetooth	0.022	DSS	
	WLAN 5.2 GHz	0.301	NII	
	WLAN 5.3 GHz	0.336		
	WLAN 5.6 GHz	0.244		
	WLAN 5.8 GHz	0.287		
Hotspot (10 mm Gap)	GSM 850	0.749	PCE	1.172
	PCS 1900	0.764		
	WCDMA Band II	0.709		
	WCDMA Band IV	0.606		

	WCDMA Band V	0.386		
	LTE Band 2	0.920		
	LTE Band 4	0.805		
	LTE Band 5	0.314		
	LTE Band 7	0.818		
	LTE Band 12	0.221		
	LTE Band 17	0.202		
	LTE Band 38	1.172		
	LTE Band 41	0.693		
	LTE Band 66	0.735		
	WLAN 2.4 GHz	0.133	DTS	
	Bluetooth	0.301	DSS	
	WLAN 5.2 GHz	0.301	NII	
	WLAN 5.8 GHz	0.287		

<Highest Reported simultaneous SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1-g SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1-g SAR (W/kg)
Right Tilted	LTE Band 7	1.189	PCE	1.397
	WLAN 5.8 GHz	0.175	NII	
	Bluetooth	0.033	DSS	

Note:

1. The highest simultaneous transmission is scalar summation of Reported standalone SAR per FCC KDB 690783 D01 v01r03, and scalar SAR summation of all possible simultaneous transmission scenarios are < 1.6W/kg.
2. This device is 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 C95.1-2005, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020.
3. For DFS operation type is slaver device without radar detection function, 5.3GHz WLAN and 5.6GHz WLAN does not support hotspot mode.

5 General Information

5.1 Client Information

Applicant:	TECNO MOBILE LIMITED
Address of Applicant:	FLAT N 16/F BLOCK B UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL CENTRE 19-25 SHAN MEI STREET FOTAN NT HONGKONG
Manufacturer:	TECNO MOBILE LIMITED
Address of Manufacturer:	FLAT N 16/F BLOCK B UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL CENTRE 19-25 SHAN MEI STREET FOTAN NT HONGKONG
Factory:	SHENZHEN TECNO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Address of Factory:	101, Building 24, Waijing Industrial Park, Fumin Community, Fucheng Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen City, P.R.China

5.2 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	Mobile Phone				
Model No.:	KM5				
Category of device	Portable device				
Operation Frequency:	GSM:	GSM850: 824.2~848.8 MHz		PCS 1900: 1850.2~1909.8 MHz	
	WCDMA:	Band II: 1852.4~1907.6 MHz		Band V: 826.4~846.6 MHz	
		Band IV: 1712.4~1752.6 MHz			
	LTE:	Band 2:1850MHz~1910MHz		Band 4:1710MHz~1755MHz	
		Band 5:824MHz~849MHz		Band 7: 2500MHz~2570MHz	
		Band 12: 699MHz~716MHz		Band 17: 704MHz~716MHz	
		Band 38: 2570MHz~2620MHz		Band 41: 2535MHz~2655MHz	
		Band 66:1710MHz~1780MHz			
	Wi-Fi:	2412MHz~2462MHz		5150MHz-5250MHz	
		5250MHz-5350MHz		5470MHz-5725MHz	
		5725MHz-5850MHz			
Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz					
Modulation technology:	GSM:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voice(GMSK)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GPRS(GMSK)	<input type="checkbox"/> EGPRS(GMSK, 8PSK)	
	WCDMA:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RMC(QPSK)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSUPA(QPSK)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSDPA(QPSK, 16QAM)	
	LTE:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QPSK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16QAM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 64QAM	
	Wi-Fi:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.11b(DSSS)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.11a/g/n/ac (OFDM)	
	Bluetooth:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BDR(GFSK)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDR(π/4-DQPSK, 8DPSK)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LE(GFSK)	
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna				
Antenna Gain:	GSM 850:	ANT1: -5.0 dBi		PCS 1900:	ANT1:-3.0 dBi
		ANT4: -6.0 dBi			ANT4: -2.0 dBi
	WCDMA Band II:	ANT1: -3.0 dBi		WCDMA Band V	ANT1: -5.0 dBi
		ANT4: -2.0 dBi			ANT4: -6.0 dBi
	WCDMA Band IV:	ANT1: -4.0 dBi			
		ANT4: -2.0 dBi			
	LTE Band 2:	ANT1: -3.0 dBi		LTE Band 4	ANT1: -4.0 dBi

		ANT4: -2.0 dBi		ANT4: -2.0 dBi
	LTE Band 5:	ANT1: -5.0 dBi	LTE Band 7:	ANT1: -2.0 dBi
		ANT4: -6.0 dBi		ANT4: -2.0 dBi
	LTE band 12:	ANT1: -6.0 dBi	LTE band 17:	ANT1: -6.0 dBi
		ANT4: -5.0 dBi		ANT4: -5.0 dBi
	LTE Band 38:	ANT1: -2.0 dBi	LTE Band 41:	ANT1: -2.0 dBi
		ANT4: -2.0 dBi		ANT4: -2.0 dBi
	LTE Band 66:	ANT1: -4.0 dBi		
		ANT4: -2.0 dBi		
Bluetooth:	1.0 dBi	2.4G Wi-Fi:	1.0 dBi	
5G Wi-Fi:	-2.0 dBi			
GPRS Class:	GPRS Class: 12			
DFS Operation Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Master Device <input type="checkbox"/> Slaver Device with Radar detection function <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaver Device without Radar detection function			
Dimensions (L*W*H):	166 mm (L)×77 mm (W)×8 mm (H)			
Accessories information:	Adapter1 Model: U450TSB Input: AC100-240V, 50/60Hz, 1.8A Output: DC 5.0V, 3.0A 15.0W or 5.0-10.0V, 4.5A or 11.0V, 4.1A 45.0W MAX Adapter2 Model: U450TSB Input: AC100-240V, 50/60Hz, 1.8A Output: DC 5.0V, 3.0A 15.0W or 5.0-10.0V, 4.5A or 11.0V, 4.1A 45.0W MAX		Battery: Rechargeable Li-ion Polymer Battery DC3.92V, 5060mAh	
			Headset: Support headset	

5.3 Maximum RF Output Power

Mode	Average Power (dBm)	
	GSM 850	PCS 1900
GSM (Voice)	33.55	29.52
GPRS (1 TX Slot)	33.55	29.54
GPRS (2 TX Slots)	32.74	28.53
GPRS (3 TX Slots)	30.74	26.63
GPRS (4 TX Slots)	29.44	25.38

Mode	Average Power (dBm)		
	WCDMA Band II	WCDMA Band IV	WCDMA Band V
AMR 12.2 kbps	22.71	22.38	24.16
RMC 12.2 kbps	22.90	22.46	24.16
HSDPA Sub-test 1	22.83	22.35	23.24
HSDPA Sub-test 2	22.14	21.87	22.72
HSDPA Sub-test 3	22.34	21.85	22.69
HSDPA Sub-test 4	22.28	21.87	22.68
HSUPA Sub-test 1	21.08	20.39	21.26
HSUPA Sub-test 2	21.63	20.86	21.75
HSUPA Sub-test 3	22.04	21.41	22.24
HSUPA Sub-test 4	21.11	20.37	21.32
HSUPA Sub-test 5	23.03	22.35	23.27

Mode	Average Power (dBm)						
	LTE Band 2	LTE Band 4	LTE Band 5	LTE Band 7	LTE Band 12	LTE Band 17	LTE Band 41
BW/1.4 MHz	22.78	22.03	24.16	/	22.91	/	/
BW/3.0 MHz	22.72	22.00	23.46	/	22.83	/	/
BW/5.0 MHz	22.76	22.02	23.53	21.44	23.04	22.54	23.25
BW/10 MHz	22.78	22.07	23.55	21.47	23.17	22.85	23.45
BW/15 MHz	22.66	21.91	/	20.94	/	/	23.31
BW/20 MHz	22.82	23.33	/	21.00	/	/	23.32

WLAN 2.4 GHz Band Average Power (dBm)			
Mode/Band	b	g	n (HT-20)
WLAN 2.4GHz	16.22	15.25	15.25

WLAN 5.2 GHz Band Average Power (dBm)						
Mode/Band	a	ac 20	ac 40	ac 80	n 20	n 40
WLAN 5.2GHz	13.90	13.32	12.77	12.57	13.09	12.45

WLAN 5.3 GHz Band Average Power (dBm)						
Mode/Band	a	ac 20	ac 40	ac 80	n 20	n 40
WLAN 5.3GHz	14.12	13.10	12.96	12.53	13.10	12.86

WLAN 5.6 GHz Band Average Power (dBm)						
Mode/Band	a	ac 20	ac 40	ac 80	n 20	n 40
WLAN 5.6GHz	13.97	12.76	12.32	12.43	12.98	12.83

WLAN 5.8 GHz Band Average Power (dBm)						
Mode/Band	a	ac 20	ac 40	ac 80	n 20	n 40
WLAN 5.8GHz	14.02	13.20	12.70	12.44	12.87	12.73

Bluetooth Average Power (dBm)				
Mode/Band	1 Mbps(GFSK)	2 Mbps($\pi/4$ DQPSK)	3 Mbps (8DPSK)	LE (BT 4.0)
Bluetooth	11.99	11.80	11.91	-1.40

Bluetooth Average Power (dBm)							
Mode/Band	1 Mbps (GFSK)	2 Mbps ($\pi/4$ DQPSK)	3 Mbps (8DPSK)	BLE PHY 1M	BLE PHY 2M	BLE Coded PHY S=2	BLE Coded PHY S=8
Bluetooth	11.99	11.80	11.91	-1.96	-1.66	-1.40	-1.79

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

5.4 Environment of Test Site

Temperature:	18°C ~25 °C
Humidity:	35%~75% RH
Atmospheric Pressure:	1010 mbar

5.5 Test Sample Plan

Sample Number	Used for Test Items
SZR012500066-2	SAR
<i>Remark: JianYan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd. is only responsible for the test project data of the above samples, and will keep the above samples for a month.</i>	

5.6 Laboratory Facility

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

● **FCC - Designation No.: CN1211**

JianYan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd. has been accredited as a testing laboratory by FCC(Federal Communications Commission). The test firm Registration No. is 727551.

● **ISED – CAB identifier.: CN0021**

The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber and 10m Semi-anechoic chamber of JianYan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd. has been Registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 10106A-1.

● **CNAS - Registration No.: CNAS L15527**

JianYan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd. is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration laboratories for the competence of testing. The Registration No. is CNAS L15527.

● **A2LA - Registration No.: 4346.01**

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. The test scope can be found as below link: <https://portal.a2la.org/scopepdf/4346-01.pdf>

5.7 Test Location

JianYan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd.

No.101, Building 8, Innovation Wisdom Port, No.155 Hongtian Road, Huangpu Community,Xinqiao Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong,People's Republic of China.

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Email: info-JYTee@lets.com, Website: <http://jyt.lets.com>

6 Introduction

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = C \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength. However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

7 RF Exposure Limits

7.1 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.

7.2 Controlled Environment

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

7.3 RF Exposure Limits

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

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Brain	1.6	8.0
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR Whole Body	0.08	0.4
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.0	20

Note:

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

8 SAR Measurement System

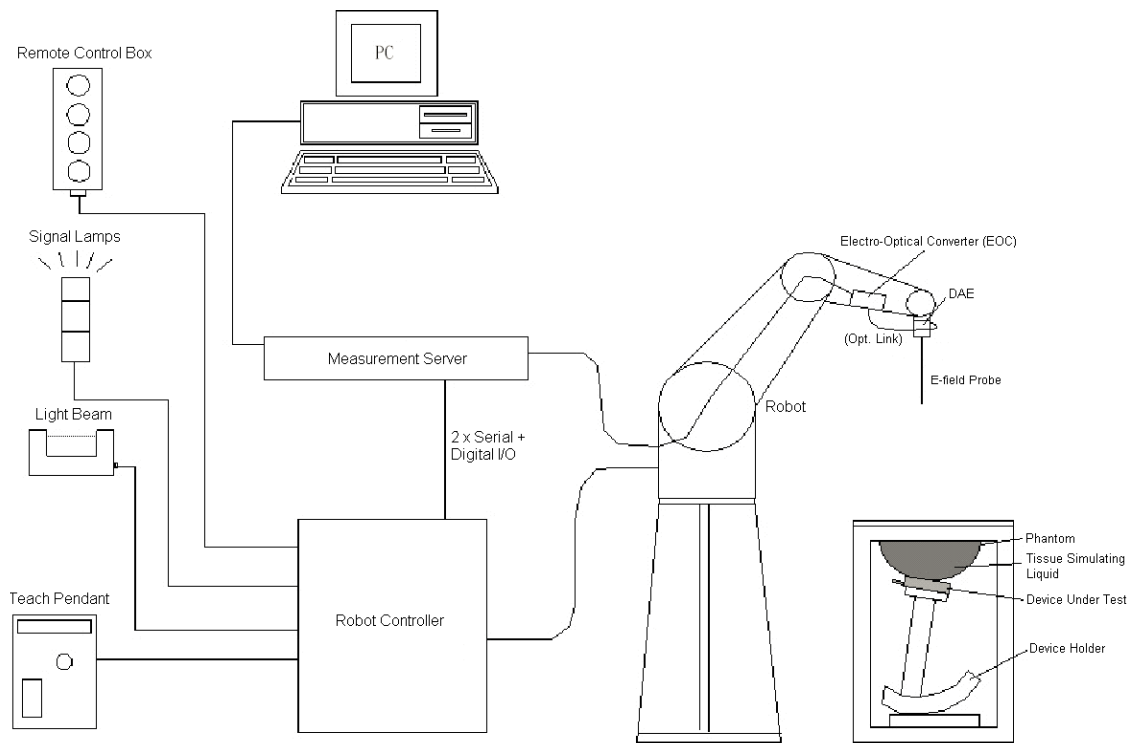


Fig. 8.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Component details are described in the following sub-sections.

8.1 E-Field Probe

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

➤ E-Field Probe Specification <EX3DV4 Probe>


Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency Directivity	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB ± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

Fig. 8.2 Photo of E-Field Probe

➤ E-Field Probe Calibration

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

8.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The Data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

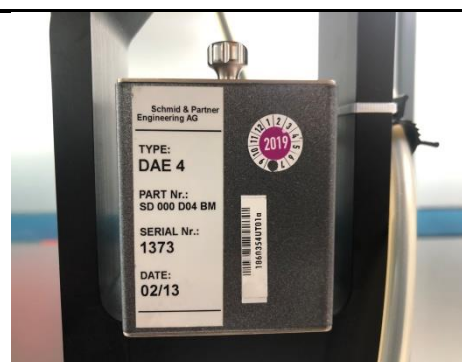


Fig. 8.3 Photo of DAE

8.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX60L) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; nobelt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)



Fig. 8.4 Photo of Robot

8.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY 5: 400MHz, Intel Celeron), chip-disk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board. The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Fig. 8.5 Photo of Server for DASY5

8.5 Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



Fig. 8.6 Photo of Light Beam

8.6 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

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



Fig. 8.7 Photo of SAM Twin Phantom

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

<ELI4 Phantom >

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2 and all known tissue simulating liquids.

ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into a SPEAG standard phantom table. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

- Water-sugar based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid if the system is not in use; otherwise the parameters will change due to water evaporation.
- DGBE based liquids should be used with care. As DGBE is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom and the phantom should be dried when the system is not in use (desirable at least once a week).
- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the phantom resistiveness

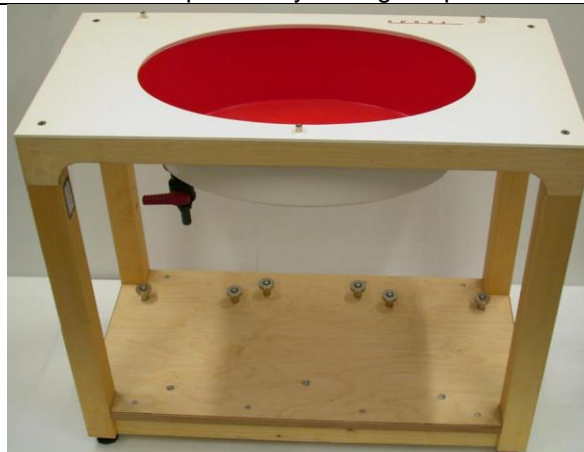


Fig.8.8 Photo of ELI4 Phantom

8.7 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards. The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-low POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig. 8.9 Photo of Device Holder

8.8 Data storage and Evaluation

➤ Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verifications of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lose media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

➤ Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe Parameters:	- Sensitivity	$\text{Norm}_i, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}$
	- Conversion	ConvF_i
	- Diode compression point	dcp_i
Device Parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest	cf
Media Parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals, the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$\text{E- Field Probes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-Field Probes: } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$
 ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
 f = carrier frequency (GHz)
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$\text{SAR} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

With SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in (mho/m) or (Siemens/m)
 ρ = equipment tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

8.9 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Equipment Description	Model	Management Number	Cal. Information	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	WXJ023-1	06.08.2022	06.07.2025
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	WXJ023-2	06.07.2022	06.06.2025
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	WXJ021	12.31.2024	12.30.2025
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	WXJ022-1	01.15.2025	01.14.2026
SPEAG	DASY 52 Measurement Software	DASY 52	Version 52.10.4.1527	N.C.R	N.C.R
SPEAG	DASY 52 File Conversion Software	SEMCAD X	Version 14.6.14 (7501)	N.C.R	N.C.R
SPEAG	Robot Controller	CS8Cspeag-TX60	WXG023-1	N.C.R	N.C.R
SPEAG	Phantom	Twin SAM V5.0	WXG023-4	N.C.R	N.C.R
SPEAG	Phantom	2mm Oval Phantom ELI5	WXG023-5	N.C.R	N.C.R
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	WXG023-6	N.C.R	N.C.R
St?ubli	Robot	TX60Lspeag	WXG023-3	N.C.R	N.C.R
Anritsu	Universal Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8820C	WXJ008-5	12.16.2024	12.15.2026
R&S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	WXJ008-2	12.27.2023	12.26.2025
KEYSIGHT	Network Analyzer	E5071C	WXJ091	12.16.2024	12.15.2025
KEYSIGHT	EPM Series Power Meter	N1914A	WXJ075	06.11.2024	06.10.2025
KEYSIGHT	E-Series Power Sensor	E9300H	WXJ075-1	06.11.2024	06.10.2025
KEYSIGHT	E-Series Power Sensor	E9300H	WXJ075-2	06.11.2024	06.10.2025
KEYSIGHT	Signal Generator	N5173B	WXJ006-3	09.09.2024	09.08.2025
SPEAG	Dielectric Assessment Kit	3.5 Probe	WXJ022-2	02.17.2025	02.16.2026
Huber Suhner	RF Cable	SUCOFLEX	WXG008-13	See Note 3	
Huber Suhner	RF Cable	SUCOFLEX	WXG008-14	See Note 3	
Huber Suhner	RF Cable	SUCOFLEX	WXG008-15	See Note 3	
Weinschel	Attenuator	23-3-34	WXG008-16	See Note 3	
Anritsu	Directional Coupler	MP654A	WXG008-17	See Note 3	
SPEAG	DAK Measurement Software	DAK	Version: DAK 3.5	N.C.R	
TXC	Broadband Amplifier	BBA018000	WXG008-11	See Note 4	

Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r04, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
4. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1 W input power according to the ratio of 1 W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
5. Attenuator insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.
6. N.C.R means No Calibration Requirement.

9 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 9.1, for body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 9.2.

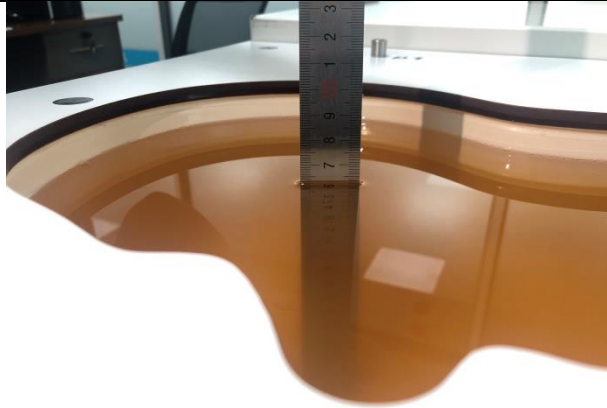


Fig. 9.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

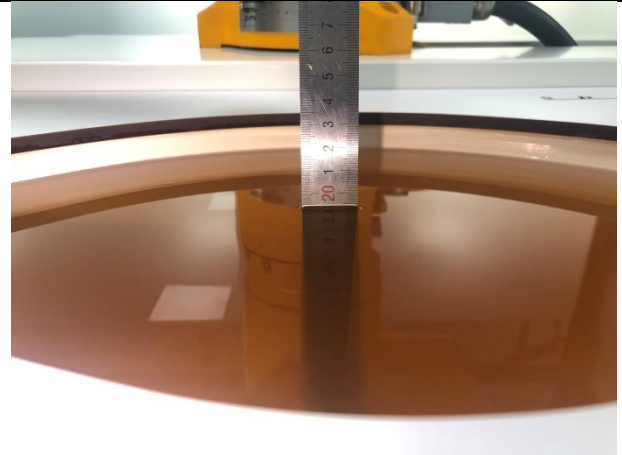


Fig. 9.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The relative permittivity and conductivity of the tissue material should be within $\pm 5\%$ of the values given in the table below recommended by the FCC OET 65 supplement C and RSS 102 Issue 5.

Target Frequency (MHz)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76
300	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
915	41.5	0.98
1450	40.5	1.20
1610	40.3	1.29
1800-2000	40.0	1.40
2450	39.2	1.80
3000	38.5	2.40
5800	35.3	5.27

(ϵ_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

The dielectric parameters of liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a Speag Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target(σ)	Permittivity Target(ϵ_r)	Delta (σ)%	Delta (ϵ_r)%	Limit (%)	Date (mm/dd/yy)
835	21.1	0.89	41.50	0.90	41.50	-1.11	0.00	±5	5/8/2025
1900	21.1	1.40	39.75	1.40	40.00	0.00	-0.63	±5	5/8/2025

10 SAR System Verification

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

➤ Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

➤ System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

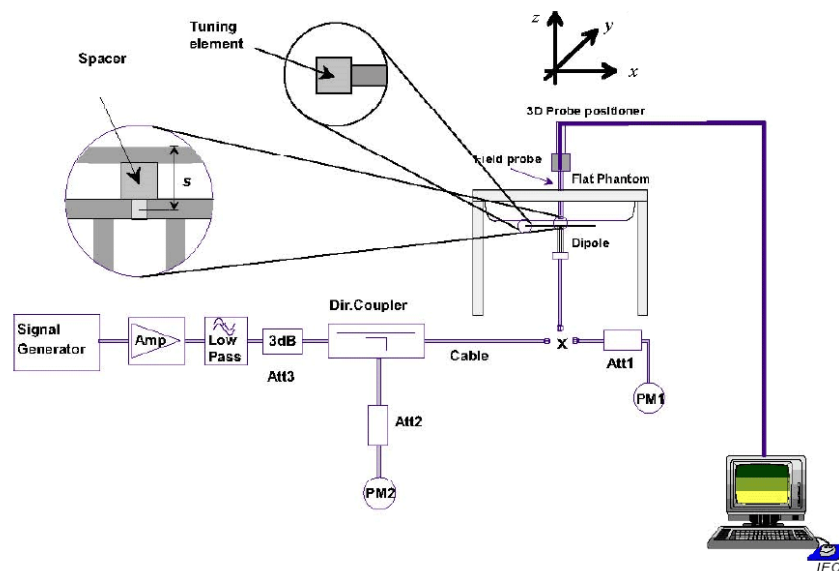


Fig.10.1 System Verification Setup Diagram

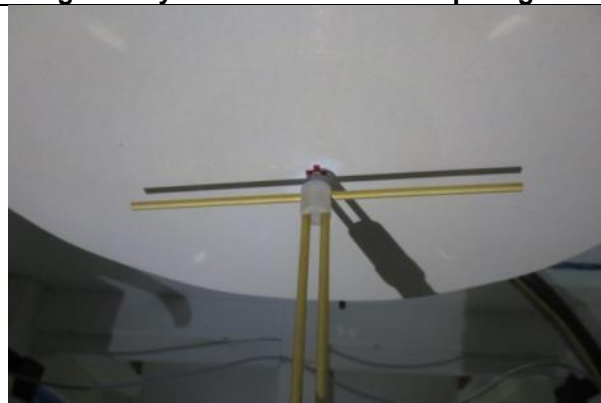


Fig.10.2 Photo of Dipole setup



➤ **System Verification Results**

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10%. The table as below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix C of this report.

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Frequency (MHz)	Power fed onto dipole (mW)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W 1g SAR (W/kg)	1W Target 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
5/8/2025	835	80	0.793	9.91	9.6	3.23
5/8/2025	1900	40	1.670	41.75	39.9	4.64

11 EUT Testing Position

This EUT was tested in ten different positions. They are right cheek/right tilted/left cheek/left tilted for head, Front/Back/Left Side/Right Side/Top Side/Bottom Side of the EUT with phantom 10 mm gap, as illustrated below, please refer to Appendix B for the test setup photos.

11.1 Handset Reference Points

- The vertical centreline passes through two points on the front side of the handset – the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.
- The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centreline and passes the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the handset at point A.
- 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 centreline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



Fig.11.1 Illustration for Front, Back and Side of SAM Phantom

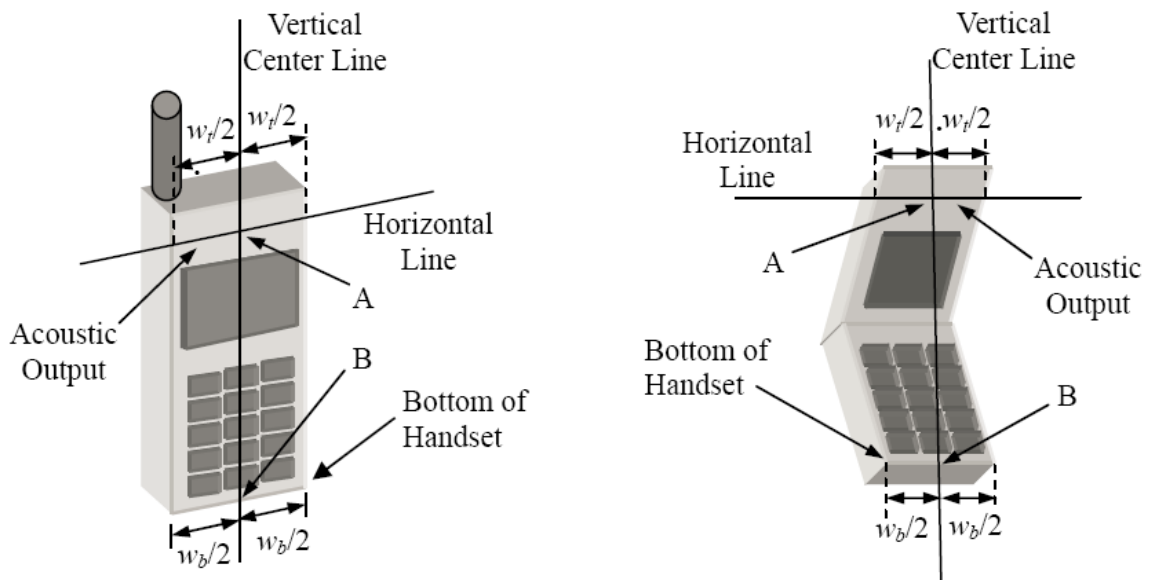


Fig. 11.2 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

11.2 Positioning for Cheek / Touch

- To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see below figure)



Fig. 11.3 Illustration for Cheek Position

11.3 Positioning for Ear / 15o Tilt

- To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (see figure below).



Fig.11.4 Illustration for Tilted Position

11.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones.

Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR locations identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

11.5 Body Worn Accessory Configurations

- To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
- To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 10 mm or holster surface and the flat phantom to 0 mm.

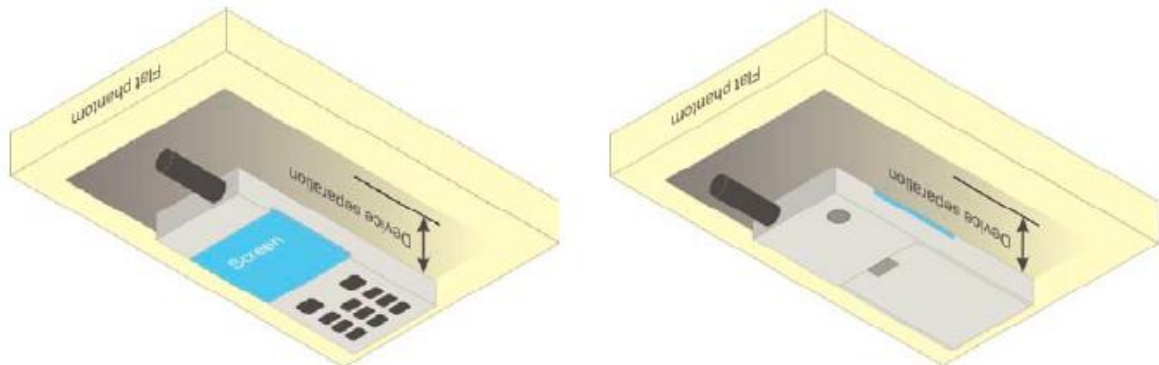


Fig.11.5 Illustration for Body Worn Position

11.6 Wireless Router (Hotspot) Configurations

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

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and summed with the WIFI transmitter according to KDB 648474 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal.

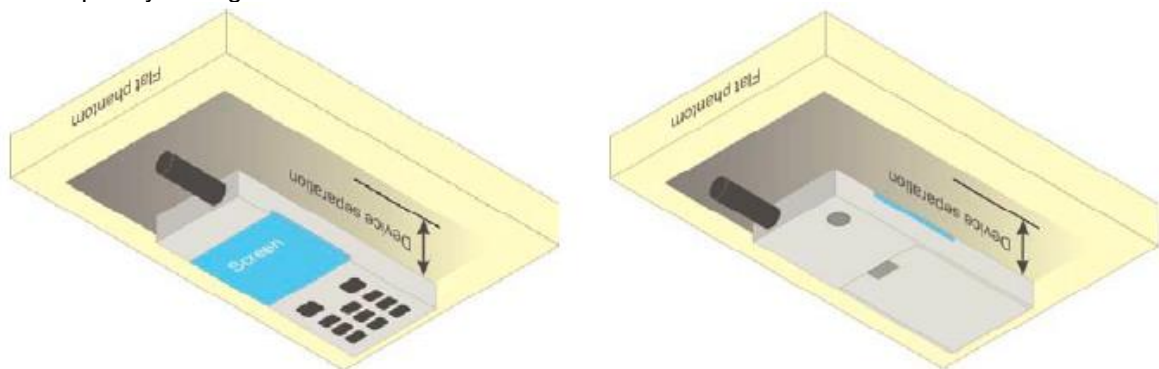


Fig.11.6 Illustration for Hotspot Position

12 Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as below:

<Conducted power measurement>

- For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transition in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- 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.
- Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter or spectrum analyzer, and measure WLAN/BT output power.

<Conducted power measurement>

- 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.
- Place the EUT in positions as Appendix B demonstrates.
- Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band.
- Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the Reported SAR or 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:

- Power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power drift measurement

12.1 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 10 g 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 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

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

12.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement 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.

12.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r04 quoted below.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 mm ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm ± 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.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤ 1.5 · $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB Publication 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.				

12.4 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 post-processor scan combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

12.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1g and 10g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

12.6 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.

13 Conducted RF Output Power

13.1 GSM Conducted Power

Band: GSM 850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power(dBm)		
Channel	128	190	251	128	190	251
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	824.2	836.6	848.8
GSM (GMSK, Voice)	33.40	33.55	33.46	24.37	24.52	24.43
GPRS (GMSK, 1 TX slot)	33.39	33.55	33.43	24.36	24.52	24.40
GPRS (GMSK, 2 TX slots)	32.73	32.74	32.52	26.71	26.72	26.50
GPRS (GMSK, 3 TX slots)	30.74	30.54	30.17	26.48	26.28	25.91
GPRS (GMSK, 4 TX slots)	29.44	29.18	28.79	26.43	26.17	25.78

Remark:

- The frame-averaged power is linearly reported the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots. The calculated method are shown as below:
The duty cycle "x" of different time slots as below:
1 TX slot is 1/8, 2 TX slots is 2/8, 3 TX slots is 3/8 and 4 TX slots is 4/8
Based on the calculation formula:
Frame-averaged power = Burst averaged power + 10 log (x)
So,
Frame-averaged power (1 TX slot) = Burst averaged power (1 TX slot)– 9.03
Frame-averaged power (2 TX slots) = Burst averaged power (2 TX slots)– 6.02
Frame-averaged power (3 TX slots) = Burst averaged power (3 TX slots)– 4.26
Frame-averaged power (4 TX slots) = Burst averaged power (4 TX slots) – 3.01
- CS1 coding scheme was used in GPRS conducted power measurements and SAR testing, MCS5 coding scheme was used in EGPRS conducted power measurements and SAR testing (if necessary).

Note:

- For Head SAR testing, GSM Voice mode should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GSM 850 Voice mode.
- For Body worn SAR testing and Hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS and EGPRS mode should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 4 TX slots mode due to the highest frame-averaged power.
- Per KDB447498 D01v06, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.

Band: PCS 1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power(dBm)		
Channel	512	661	810	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, Voice)	29.25	29.52	29.43	20.22	20.49	20.40
GPRS (GMSK, 1 TX slot)	29.18	29.54	29.36	20.15	20.51	20.33
GPRS (GMSK, 2 TX slots)	28.30	28.53	28.50	22.28	22.51	22.48
GPRS (GMSK, 3 TX slots)	26.31	26.63	26.62	22.05	22.37	22.36
GPRS (GMSK, 4 TX slots)	24.87	25.19	25.38	21.86	22.18	22.37

Remark:

- The frame-averaged power is linearly reported the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots. The calculated method are shown as below:
The duty cycle "x" of different time slots as below:
1 TX slot is 1/8, 2 TX slots is 2/8, 3 TX slots is 3/8 and 4 TX slots is 4/8
Based on the calculation formula:
Frame-averaged power = Burst averaged power + 10 log (x)
So,
Frame-averaged power (1 TX slot) = Burst averaged power (1 TX slot)– 9.03
Frame-averaged power (2 TX slots) = Burst averaged power (2 TX slots)– 6.02
Frame-averaged power (3 TX slots) = Burst averaged power (3 TX slots)– 4.26
Frame-averaged power (4 TX slots) = Burst averaged power (4 TX slots) – 3.01
- CS1 coding scheme was used in GPRS conducted power measurements and SAR testing, MCS5 coding scheme was used in EGPRS conducted power measurements and SAR testing (if necessary).

Note:

- For Head SAR testing, GSM Voice mode should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in PCS 1900 Voice mode.
- For Body worn SAR testing and Hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS and EGPRS mode should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 2 TX slots mode due to the highest frame-averaged power.
- Per KDB447498 D01v06, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.

13.2 WCDMA Conducted Power

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

13.3 LTE Conducted Power

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

13.4 WLAN 2.4 GHz Band Conducted Power

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

13.5 WLAN 5.2GHz Band Conducted Power

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

13.6 WLAN 5.3GHz Band Conducted Power

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

13.7 WLAN 5.6GHz Band Conducted Power

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

13.8 WLAN 5.8GHz Band Conducted Power

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

13.9 Bluetooth Conducted Power

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

14 Exposure Positions Consideration

14.1 EUT Antenna Locations

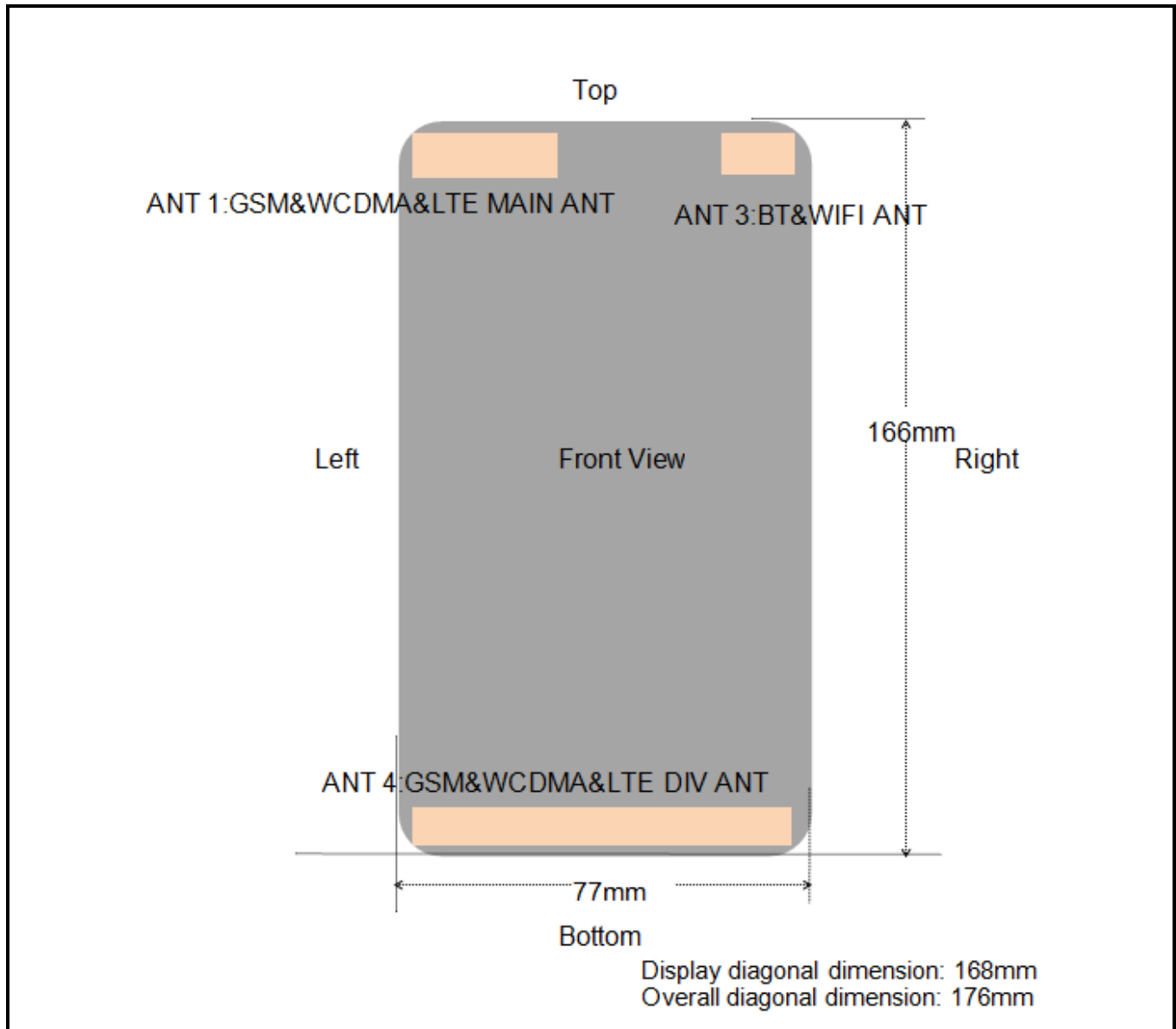


Fig.14.1 EUT Antenna Locations

Note: This antenna diagram is only used as a reference for the distance from the antenna to each edge. For the specific shape of the antenna, please refer to the physical photo.

14.2 Test Positions Consideration

Distance of Antennas to EUT edge/surface Test distance: 10mm						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
ANT 1	<25mm	<25mm	<25mm	150mm	35mm	<25mm
ANT 3	<25mm	<25mm	<25mm	140mm	<25mm	65mm
ANT 4	<25mm	<25mm	152mm	<25mm	<25mm	<25mm

Test Positions Test distance: 10mm						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
ANT 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
ANT 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
ANT 4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note:

1. Head/Body-worn/Hotspot mode SAR assessments are required.
2. Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, when the overall device length and width are $\geq 9\text{cm} * 5\text{cm}$, the test distance is 10mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.
3. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for handsets the test separation distance is determined by the smallest distance between the outer surface of the device and the user, which is 0 mm for head SAR, 10 mm for hotspot SAR, and 10 mm for body-worn SAR.
4. Per KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, when hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg

15 SAR Test Results Summary

15.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

➤ GSM Head SAR

Plot No.	Band/Mode	ANT	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Ave. Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Meas. SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
1	GSM850/Voice	1	Right Cheek	190	836.6	33.55	0.10	34.0	1.000	1.109	1.109
	GSM850/Voice	1	Right Tilted	190	836.6	33.55	0.07	34.0	0.862	1.109	0.956
	GSM850/Voice	1	Left Cheek	190	836.6	33.55	0.03	34.0	0.765	1.109	0.848
	GSM850/Voice	1	Left Tilted	190	836.6	33.55	-0.20	34.0	0.664	1.109	0.736
	GSM850/Voice	1	Right Cheek	128	824.2	33.40	0.11	34.0	0.937	1.148	1.076
	GSM850/Voice	1	Right Cheek	251	848.8	33.46	0.08	34.0	0.963	1.132	1.090
	GSM850/Voice	1	Right Tilted	128	824.2	33.40	-0.06	34.0	0.815	1.148	0.936
	GSM850/Voice	1	Right Tilted	251	848.8	33.46	0.02	34.0	0.851	1.132	0.963
	GSM850/Voice	1	Left Cheek	128	824.2	33.40	0.04	34.0	0.728	1.148	0.836
	GSM850/Voice	1	Left Cheek	251	848.8	33.46	0.06	34.0	0.710	1.132	0.804
	GSM850/Voice	1	Right Cheek	190	836.6	33.55	0.18	34.0	0.975	1.109	1.081
	GSM850/Voice	4	Right Cheek	190	836.6	33.55	0.15	34.0	0.127	1.109	0.141
	GSM850/Voice	4	Right Tilted	190	836.6	33.55	0.00	34.0	0.046	1.109	0.051
	GSM850/Voice	4	Left Cheek	190	836.6	33.55	0.16	34.0	0.111	1.109	0.123
	GSM850/Voice	4	Left Tilted	190	836.6	33.55	0.05	34.0	0.047	1.109	0.052
	PCS1900/Voice	1	Right Cheek	661	1880	29.52	0.03	30.0	0.520	1.117	0.581
2	PCS1900/Voice	1	Right Tilted	661	1880	29.52	0.01	30.0	0.778	1.117	0.869
	PCS1900/Voice	1	Left Cheek	661	1880	29.52	-0.04	30.0	0.485	1.117	0.542
	PCS1900/Voice	1	Left Tilted	661	1880	29.52	-0.10	30.0	0.548	1.117	0.612
	PCS1900/Voice	1	Right Tilted	512	1850.2	29.25	0.07	30.0	0.700	1.189	0.832
	PCS1900/Voice	1	Right Tilted	810	1909.8	29.43	0.05	30.0	0.771	1.14	0.879
	PCS1900/Voice	4	Right Cheek	661	1880	29.52	0.07	30.0	0.039	1.117	0.044
	PCS1900/Voice	4	Right Tilted	661	1880	29.52	0.02	30.0	0.027	1.117	0.030
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 – SAFETY LIMIT						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)					
Spatial Peak						Averaged over 1g					
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population											

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, if the highest output power channel Reported SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.
- Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.
- According to KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination
- Highlight part of test data means repeated test.
- *: Due the antenna location and antenna performance results the SAR value lower than the lowest system limit, then we show " <0.001 * W/Kg" in the report.

15.2 Standalone Body SAR

➤ GSM Body SAR

Plot No.	Band/Mode	ANT	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Ave. Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Meas. SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
	GPRS850/2 slots	1	Front	190	836.6	32.74	0.01	33.0	0.492	1.062	0.523
3	GPRS850/2 slots	1	Back	190	836.6	32.74	-0.04	33.0	0.705	1.062	0.749
	GPRS850/2 slots	4	Front	190	836.6	32.74	0.07	33.0	0.228	1.062	0.242
	GPRS850/2 slots	4	Back	190	836.6	32.74	-0.01	33.0	0.353	1.062	0.375
	GPRS1900/2 slots	1	Front	661	1880	28.53	0.02	29.0	0.281	1.114	0.313
4	GPRS1900/2 slots	1	Back	661	1880	28.53	0.03	29.0	0.597	1.114	0.665
	GPRS1900/2 slots	4	Front	661	1880	28.53	-0.07	29.0	0.256	1.114	0.285
	GPRS1900/2 slots	4	Back	661	1880	28.53	0.11	29.0	0.508	1.114	0.566
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 – SAFETY LIMIT						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)					
Spatial Peak						Averaged over 1g					
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population											

Note:

1. Body-worn SAR testing was performed at 10mm separation, and this distance is determined by the handset manufacturer that there will be body-worn accessories that users may acquire at the time of equipment certification, to enable users to purchase aftermarket body-worn accessories with the required minimum separation.
2. Per KDB 941225 D06v02r01, when the same wireless modes and device transmission configurations are required for testing body-worn accessories and hotspot mode, it is not necessary to test body-worn accessory SAR for the same device orientation if the test separation distance for hotspot mode is more conservative than that used for body-worn accessories.
3. Body-worn exposure conditions are intended to voice call operations, therefore GSM voice call is selected to be tested.
4. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r03, when the *Reported* SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.
5. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel Reported SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.
6. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.
7. According to KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination.
8. Highlight part of test data means repeated test.
9. *: Due the antenna location and antenna performance results the SAR value lower than the lowest system limit, then we show "<0.001* W/Kg" in the report.

15.3 Body SAR in Hotspot Mode

➤ GSM Body SAR in Hotspot mode

Plot No.	Band/Mode	ANT	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Ave. Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Meas. SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
	GPRS850/2 slots	1	Front	190	836.6	32.74	0.01	33.0	0.492	1.062	0.523
3	GPRS850/2 slots	1	Back	190	836.6	32.74	-0.04	33.0	0.705	1.062	0.749
	GPRS850/2 slots	1	Left	190	836.6	32.74	-0.13	33.0	0.357	1.062	0.379
	GPRS850/2 slots	1	Top	190	836.6	32.74	-0.14	33.0	0.583	1.062	0.619
	GPRS850/2 slots	4	Front	190	836.6	32.74	0.07	33.0	0.228	1.062	0.242
	GPRS850/2 slots	4	Back	190	836.6	32.74	-0.01	33.0	0.353	1.062	0.375
	GPRS850/2 slots	4	Left	190	836.6	32.74	-0.02	33.0	0.148	1.062	0.157
	GPRS850/2 slots	4	Right	190	836.6	32.74	-0.10	33.0	0.251	1.062	0.267
	GPRS850/2 slots	4	Bottom	190	836.6	32.74	-0.05	33.0	0.211	1.062	0.224
	GPRS1900/2 slots	1	Front	661	1880	28.53	0.02	29.0	0.281	1.114	0.313
	GPRS1900/2 slots	1	Back	661	1880	28.53	0.03	29.0	0.597	1.114	0.665
	GPRS1900/2 slots	1	Left	661	1880	28.53	-0.06	29.0	0.103	1.114	0.115
5	GPRS1900/2 slots	1	Top	661	1880	28.53	-0.07	29.0	0.686	1.114	0.764
	GPRS1900/2 slots	4	Front	661	1880	28.53	-0.07	29.0	0.256	1.114	0.285
	GPRS1900/2 slots	4	Back	661	1880	28.53	0.11	29.0	0.508	1.114	0.566
	GPRS1900/2 slots	4	Left	661	1880	28.53	-0.06	29.0	0.149	1.114	0.166
	GPRS1900/2 slots	4	Right	661	1880	28.53	-0.04	29.0	0.071	1.114	0.079
	GPRS1900/2 slots	4	Bottom	661	1880	28.53	-0.16	29.0	0.477	1.114	0.531
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 – SAFETY LIMIT						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)					
Spatial Peak						Averaged over 1g					
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population											

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel Reported SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.
- For Hotspot SAR testing, per KDB 941225 D06v02r01, for EUT dimension ≥ 9 cm*5cm, the test distance is 10mm. SAR must be measured for all surfaces and sides with a transmitting antenna located within 2.5cm from that surface or edge.
- Per KDB 941225 D01v03r01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA output power is < 0.25 dB higher than RMC 12.2kbps, or Reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, HSDPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.
- Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.
- Per KDB 648474 D04v01r03, when the Reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is required.
- According to KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination.
- Highlight part of test data means repeated test.
- *: Due the antenna location and antenna performance results the SAR value lower than the lowest system limit, then we show " <0.001 * W/Kg" in the report.

15.4 Repeated SAR measurement

Band/ Mode	Test Position	CH.	Freq. (MHz)	Measured SAR (W/kg)				
				Original	1 st Repeated		2 nd Repeated	
					Value	Ratio	Value	Ratio
GSM850/Voice	Right Cheek	190	836.6	1.000	0.975	1.03	/	/
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 – SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population				1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1g				

Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio of *original* and *repeated* is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.

15.5 Multi-Band Simultaneous Transmission Considerations

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

15.6 SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Please refer to report JYTSZ-R14-2500028, FCC ID: 2ADYY-KM5.

15.7 Measurement Uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 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.

15.8 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested. Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

16 Reference

- [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]. IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020, “Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices –Part 1528: Human models, instrumentation, and procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)”, October 2020
- [4]. SPEAG DASY52 System Handbook
- [5]. FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, “SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS”, October 2015
- [6]. FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “RF EXPOSURE PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION POLICIES FOR MOBILE AND PORTABLE DEVICES”, October 2015
- [7]. FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, “SAR EVALUATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR WIRELESS HANDSETS”, October 2015
- [8]. FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, “3G SAR MEASUREMNT PROCEDURES”, October 2015
- [9]. FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, “SAR EVALUATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR LTE DEVICES”, Dec 2015
- [10]. FCC KDB 941225 D06 v02r01, " SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR PORTABLE DEVICES WITH WIRELESS ROUTER CAPABILITIES", October 2015
- [11]. FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, “SAR MEASUREMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR 100 MHz TO 6 GHz”, August 2015

Appendix A: Plots of SAR System Check

Test Laboratory: JYTSZ

Date: 2025/5/8

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: SN:4D154

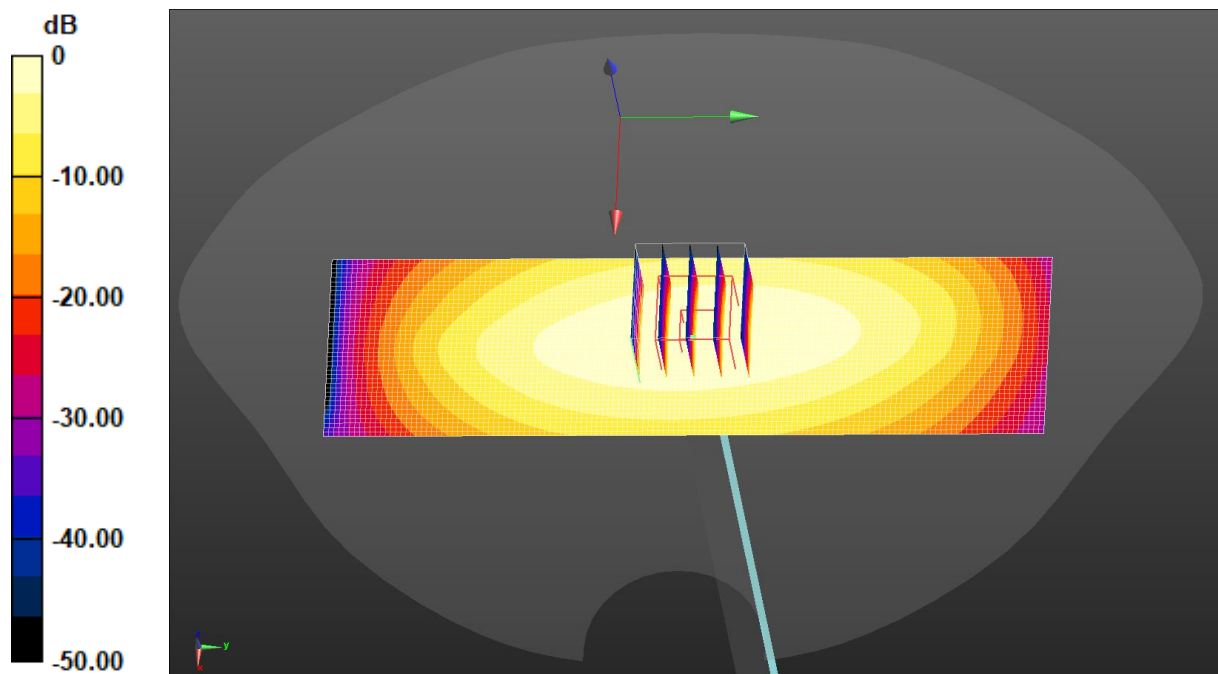
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.502$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7601; ConvF(10.25, 10.25, 10.25) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1373; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: SAM-Twin; Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: 1885
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

System Performance Check at Frequency 835 MHz Head Tissue/d=15mm, Pin=80 mW, dist=1.4mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (41x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 W/kg

System Performance Check at Frequency 835 MHz Head Tissue/d=15mm, Pin=80 mW, dist=1.4mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 35.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.24 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.793 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.521 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 17.3 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.1%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 W/kg



$$0 \text{ dB} = 1.07 \text{ W/kg} = 0.29 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

Test Laboratory: JYTSZ

Date: 2025/5/8

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: SN:5d175

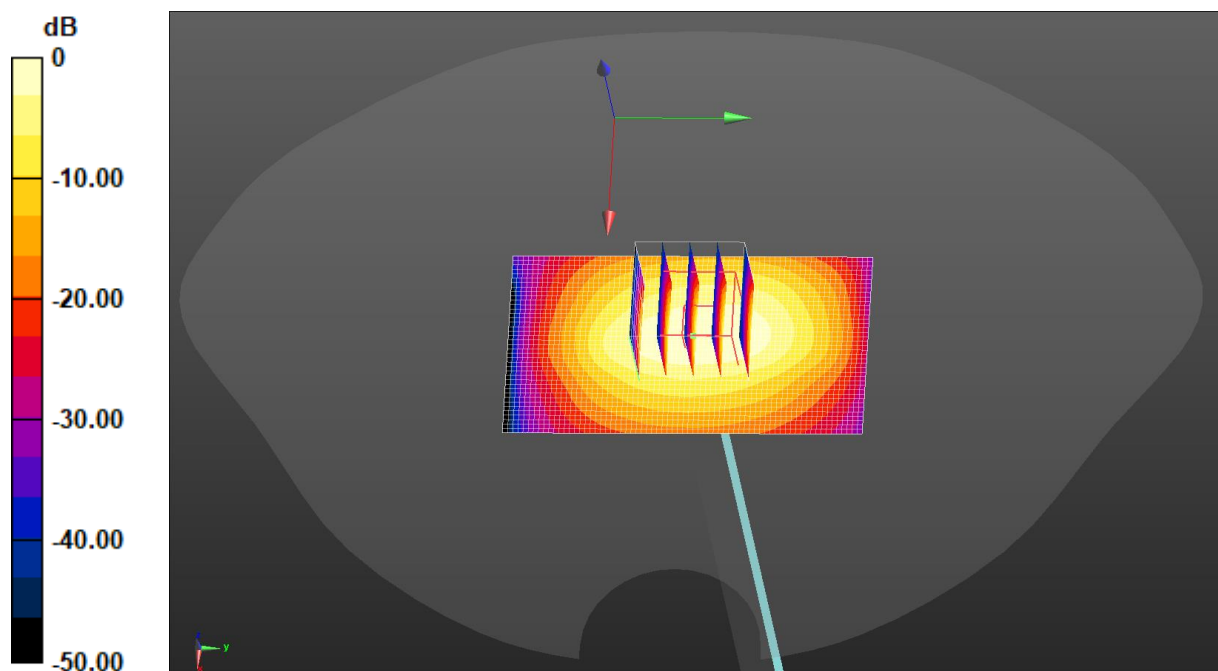
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.402$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.745$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7601; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1373; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: SAM-Twin; Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: 1885
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

System Performance Check at Frequency 1900 MHz Head Tissue/d=10mm, Pin=40 mW, dist=1.4mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (41x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.65 W/kg

System Performance Check at Frequency 1900 MHz Head Tissue/d=10mm, Pin=40 mW, dist=1.4mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 41.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.18 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.67 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.862 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.6 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52.2%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.64 W/kg



$$0 \text{ dB} = 2.65 \text{ W/kg} = 4.23 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

Appendix B: Plots of SAR Test Data

Test Laboratory: JYTSZ

Date: 2025/5/8

DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: KM5; Serial: SZR012500201-2

Communication System: UID 0, GSM (0); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.891$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.498$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

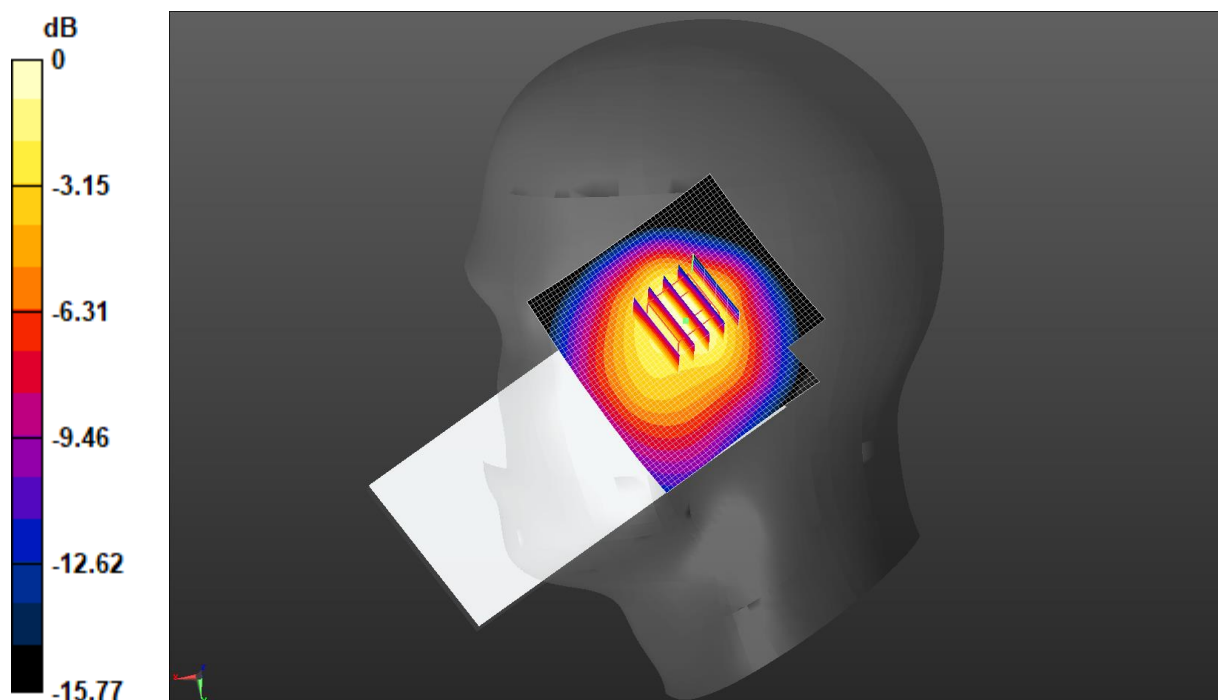
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7601; ConvF(10.25, 10.25, 10.25) @ 836.6 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1373; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: SAM-Twin; Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: 1885
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

GSM 850 Right Cheek/Middle Channel/Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid:
 $dx=1.500$ mm, $dy=1.500$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.61 W/kg

GSM 850 Right Cheek/Middle Channel/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 33.90 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.27 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.648 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 22.5 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 40%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.59 W/kg



0 dB = 1.59 W/kg = 2.00 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: JYTSZ

Date: 2025/5/8

DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: KM5; Serial: SZR012500201-2

Communication System: UID 0, GSM (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.39 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.774$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7601; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42) @ 1880 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1373; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: SAM-Twin; Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: 1885
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

GSM 1900 Right Tilted/Middle Channel/Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid:

$dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.796 W/kg

GSM 1900 Right Tilted/Middle Channel/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 25.18 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

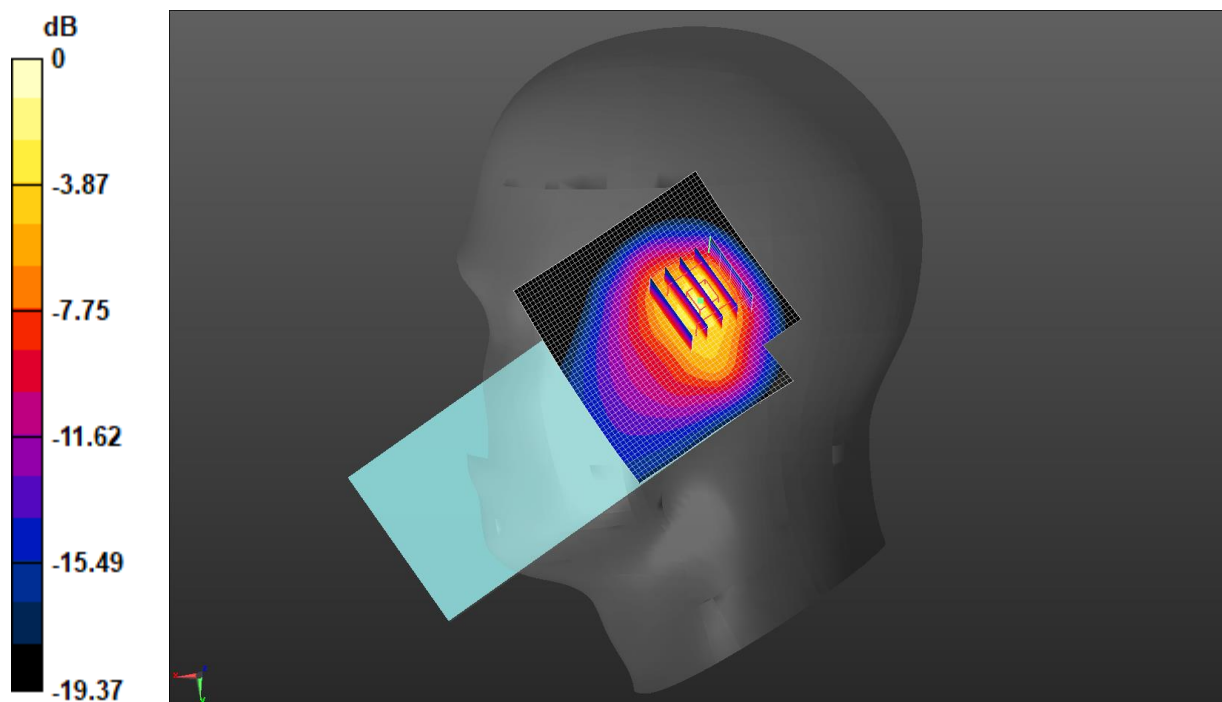
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.59 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.778 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.373 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 49.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg



0 dB = 1.30 W/kg = 1.13 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: JYTSZ

Date: 2025/5/8

DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: KM5; Serial: SZR012500201-2

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS(2 Slots) (0); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.10015

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.891$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.498$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7601; ConvF(10.25, 10.25, 10.25) @ 836.6 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1373; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: SAM-Twin; Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: 1885
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

GPRS 850 2Slots Body Back/Middle Channel/Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 W/kg

GPRS 850 2Slots Body Back/Middle Channel/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.55 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

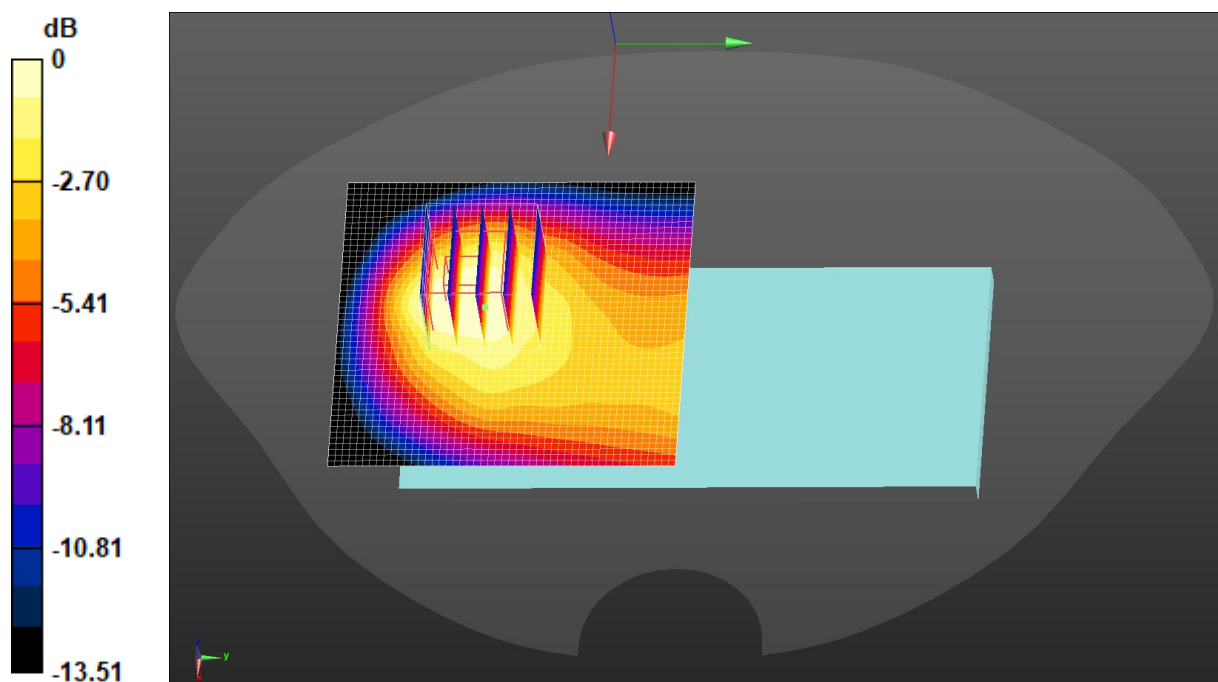
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.705 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.439 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 24.4 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 54.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg



0 dB = 1.05 W/kg = 0.21 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: JYTSZ

Date: 2025/5/8

DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: KM5; Serial: SZR012500201-2

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS(2 Slots) (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.10015

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.39$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.774$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7601; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42) @ 1880 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1373; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: SAM-Twin; Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: 1885
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

GPRS 1900 2Slots Body Back/Middle Channel/Area Scan (51x51x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.866 W/kg

GPRS 1900 2Slots Body Back/Middle Channel/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.34 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

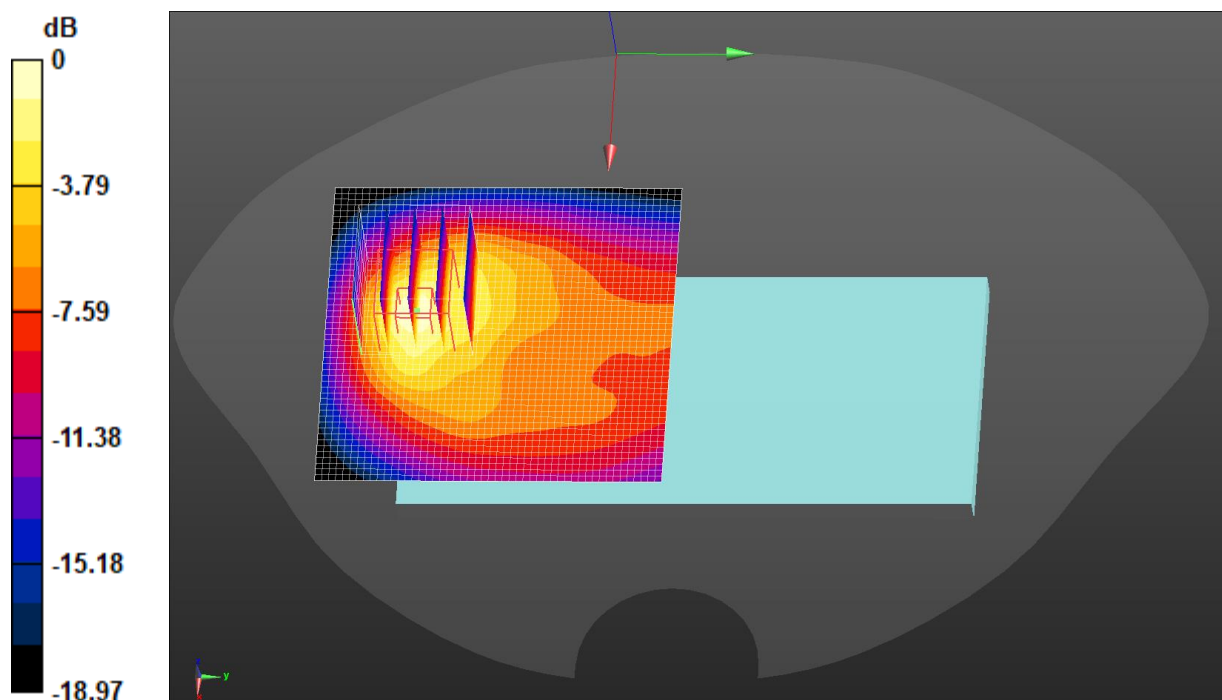
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.597 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.311 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10.7 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.922 W/kg



0 dB = 0.922 W/kg = -0.35 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: JYTSZ

Date: 2025/5/8

DUT: Mobile Phone; Type: KM5; Serial: SZR012500201-2

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS(2 Slots) (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.10015

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.39 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.774$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7601; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42) @ 1880 MHz; Calibrated: 2025/1/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1373; Calibrated: 2024/12/31
- Phantom: SAM-Twin; Type: QD 000 P40 CD; Serial: 1885
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

GPRS 1900 2Slots Body Top/Middle Channel/Area Scan (41x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.966 W/kg

GPRS 1900 2Slots Body Top/Middle Channel/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 26.91 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

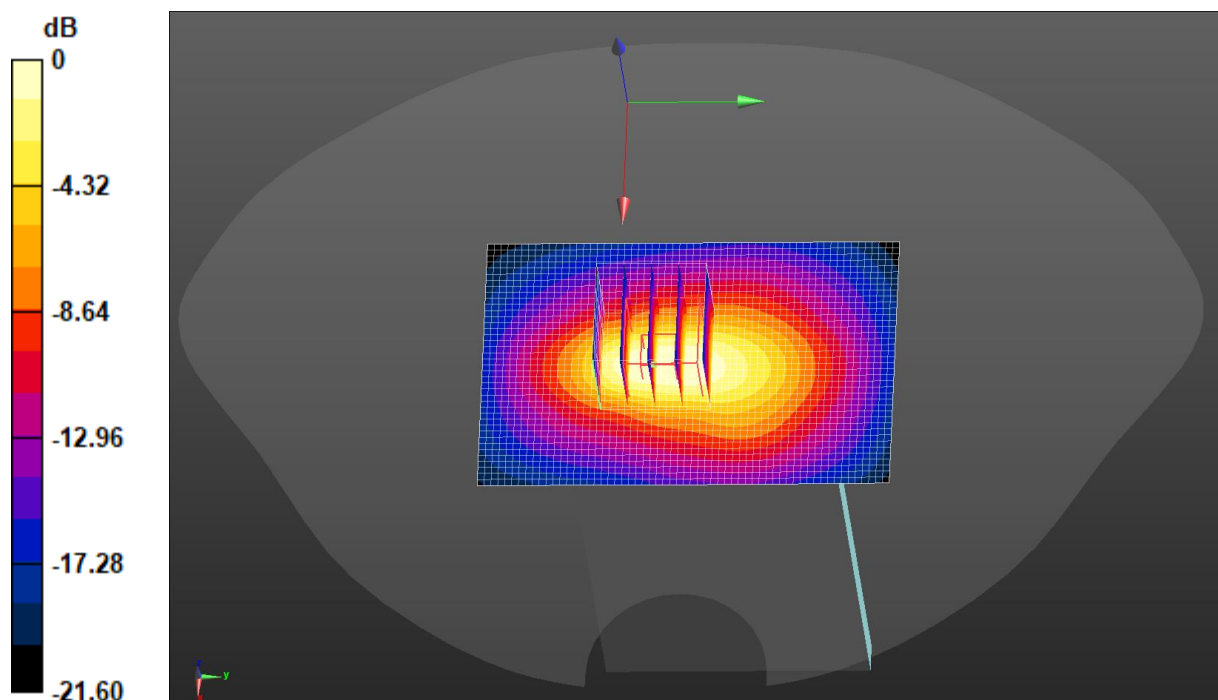
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.686 W/kg ; SAR(10 g) = 0.353 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 53.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 W/kg



$0 \text{ dB} = 0.966 \text{ W/kg} = -0.15 \text{ dBW/kg}$

-----End of Report-----