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FCC SAR Compliance Test Report

Product Name: WCDMA Mobile Phone

Model: HUAWEI Y360-U31

Report No.: SYBH(Z-SAR)004112015-2

FCC ID: QISY360-U31

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DATE	2015-12-13	2015-12-13

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Table of Contents

1	General Information.....	6
1.1	Statement of Compliance	6
1.2	RF exposure limits.....	7
1.3	EUT Description	8
1.3.1	General Description	9
1.4	Test specification(s).....	10
1.5	Testing laboratory.....	10
1.6	Applicant and Manufacturer	10
1.7	Application details.....	10
1.8	Ambient Condition	10
2	SAR Measurement System	11
2.1	SAR Measurement Set-up	11
2.2	Test environment.....	12
2.3	Data Acquisition Electronics description	12
2.4	Probe description.....	13
2.5	Phantom description.....	14
2.6	Device holder description	15
2.7	Test Equipment List.....	16
3	SAR Measurement Procedure	17
3.1	Scanning procedure	17
3.2	Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation	18
3.3	Data Storage and Evaluation	19
4	System Verification Procedure	21
4.1	Tissue Verification	21
4.2	System Check	23
4.3	System check Procedure.....	24
5	SAR measurement variability and uncertainty	25
5.1	SAR measurement variability	25
5.2	SAR measurement uncertainty	25
6	SAR Test Configuration.....	26
6.1	Test Positions Configuration	26
6.1.1	General considerations.....	26
6.1.2	Head Exposure Condition.....	26
6.1.3	Body-worn Exposure Condition	27
6.1.4	Hotspot Exposure Condition	27
6.2	GSM Test Configuration.....	28
6.3	WiFi Test Configuration	28
6.3.1	Initial Test Position Procedure	28
6.3.2	Initial Test Configuration Procedure	28
6.3.3	Sub Test Configuration Procedure	29
6.3.4	WiFi 2.4G SAR Test Procedures	29
7	SAR Measurement Results	30
7.1	Conducted power measurements	30
7.1.1	Conducted power measurements of GSM850	31
7.1.2	Conducted power measurements of GSM1900	32
7.1.3	Conducted power measurements of WiFi 2.4G.....	33
7.1.4	Conducted power measurements of BT	33
7.2	SAR measurement Results	34
7.2.1	SAR measurement Result of GSM850.....	36
7.2.2	SAR measurement Result of GSM1900.....	38
7.2.3	SAR measurement Result of WiFi 2.4G	40
7.3	Multiple Transmitter Evaluation	41
7.3.1	Stand-alone SAR test exclusion	42
7.3.2	Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities.....	43
7.3.3	SAR Summation Scenario	44
7.3.4	SPLSR Evaluation Analysis.....	45
7.3.5	Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion.....	46
	Appendix A. System Check Plots.....	47
	Appendix B. SAR Measurement Plots.....	47



Appendix C. Calibration Certificate	47
Appendix D. Photo documentation.....	47

※ ※ **Modified History** ※ ※

REV.	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE	REMARK
Rev.1.0	Initial Test Report Release	2015-12-13	Sun Shanbin

1 General Information

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for HUAWEI Y360-U31 are as below Table 1.

Band	Max Reported SAR(W/kg)		
	1-g Head	1-g Body-worn (15mm) *	1-g Hotspot (10mm)
GSM850	0.82	0.71	1.25
GSM1900	0.65	0.50	1.38
WiFi 2.4G	0.80	0.08	0.16
The highest simultaneous SAR value is 1.44 W/kg per KDB690783 D01			

Table 1:Summary of test result

Note:

1)* For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and that positions the handset a minimum of 15mm from the body. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI C95.1:1992/IEEE C95.1:1991, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

1.2 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain/Body/Arms/Legs)	1.60 W/kg	8.00 W/kg
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 W/kg	0.40 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 W/kg	20.00 W/kg

Table 2: RF exposure limits

The limit applied in this test report is shown in **bold** letters

Notes:

- * 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.
- ** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
- *** 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.

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

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).

1.3 EUT Description

Device Information:			
Product Name:	WCDMA Mobile Phone		
Model:	HUAWEI Y360-U31		
FCC ID :	QISY360-U31		
SN No.:	G3S9XAT580801715		
Device Type :	Portable device		
Device Phase:	Identical Prototype		
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled environment / general population		
Hardware Version :	VER.A		
Software Version :	Y360-U31V100R001C01B112		
Antenna Type :	Internal antenna		
Others Accessories	Headset		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Supporting Mode(s)	GSM850/1900;WiFi 2.4G(Tested);BT(Untested)		
Test Modulation	GSM(GMSK/8PSK),WiFi(DSSS/OFDM),BT(GFSK)		
Device Class	B		
Operating Frequency Range(s)	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	GSM850	824-849	869-894
	GSM1900	1850-1910	1930-1990
	BT	2400-2483.5	
	WiFi 2.4G	2400-2483.5	
GPRS Multislot Class(12)	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink:		4
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink:		4
	Max Total Timeslot:		5
EGPRS Multislot Class(12)	Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink:		4
	Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink:		4
	Max Total Timeslot:		5
Power Class:	4,tested with power level 5(GSM850)		
	1,tested with power level 0(GSM1900)		
Test Channels (low-mid-high):	128-190-251(GSM850)		
	512-661-810(GSM1900)		
	802.11b/g/n 20M:1-6-11 (WiFi 2.4G)		

Table 3:Device information and operating configuration

1.3.1 General Description

HUAWEI Y360-U31 is subscriber equipment in the WCDMA/GSM system. The HSPA/UMTS frequency band is Band I and Band VIII. The GSM/GPRS/EDGE frequency band includes GSM850, GSM900, DCS1800, and PCS1900, but only GSM900 and GSM1800MHz bands test data included in this report. The Mobile Phone implements such functions as RF signal receiving/transmitting, HSPA/UMTS and GSM/GPRS/EDGE protocol processing, voice, video, MMS service, GPS, AGPS and WIFI etc. Externally it provides micro SD card interface, earphone port (to provide voice service) and USIM card interface. It also provides Bluetooth module to exchange data with other Bluetooth devices.

Battery information:

Name	Manufacture	Serials number	Description
Rechargeable Li-ion	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.	1#CABF709E20023977 2#BAAF119H2000943	Battery Model: HB5V1 Rated capacity: 1730 mAh Nominal Voltage:  3.7V Charging Voltage:  4.2V

1.4 Test specification(s)

ANSI C95.1:1992	Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991)
IEEE Std 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
RSS-102	Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands (Issue 5 of March 2015)
KDB941225 D01	3G SAR Procedures v03r01
KDB941225 D06	Hotspot SAR v02r01
KDB447498 D01	General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB648474 D04	Handsets SAR v01r03
KDB248227 D01	SAR Guidance for IEEE 802 11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
KDB865664 D01	SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB865664 D02	SAR Reporting v01r02
KDB690783 D01	SAR Listings on Grants v01r03

1.5 Testing laboratory

Test Site	The Reliability Laboratory of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Test Location	Section G1,Huawei Base Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen 518129, P.R. China
Telephone	+86 755 28780808
Fax	+86 755 89652518
State of accreditation	The Test laboratory (area of testing) is accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025. CNAS Registration number: L0310 A2LA TESTING CERT #2174.01

1.6 Applicant and Manufacturer

Company Name	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD
Address	Administration Building, Headquarters of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen, 518129, P.R.C

1.7 Application details

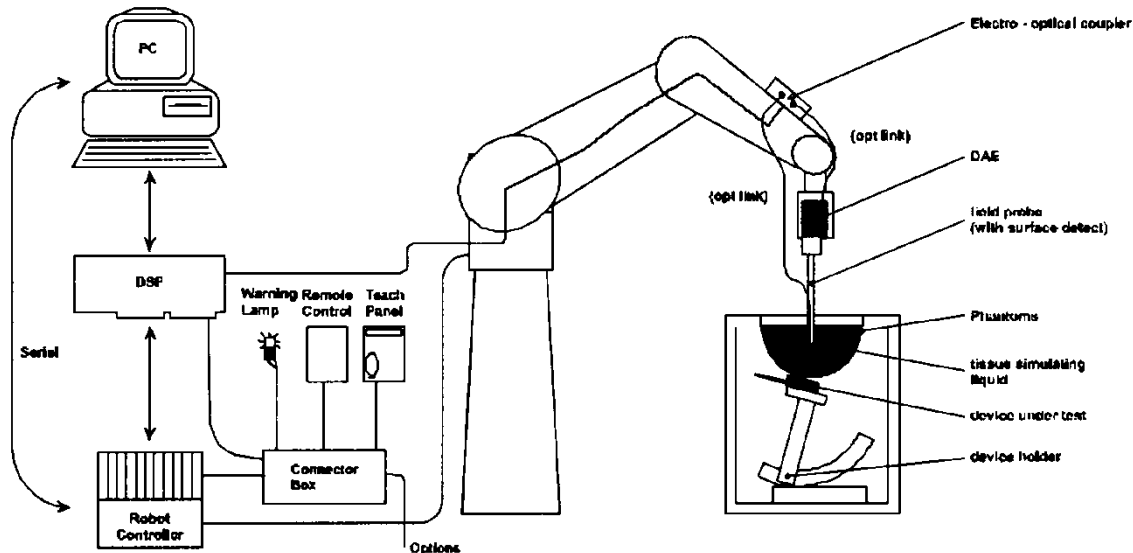
Start Date of test	2015-11-04
End Date of test	2015-12-08

1.8 Ambient Condition

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

2 SAR Measurement System

2.1 SAR Measurement Set-up



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (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.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
- The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 7.
- DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System check dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

2.2 Test environment

The DASY5 measurement system is placed at the head end of a room with dimensions: 5 x 2.5 x 3 m³, the SAM phantom is placed in a distance of 75 cm from the side walls and 1.1m from the rear wall. Above the test system a 1.5 x 1.5 m² array of pyramid absorbers is installed to reduce reflections from the ceiling.

Picture 1 of the photo documentation shows a complete view of the test environment.

The system allows the measurement of SAR values larger than 0.005 mW/g.

2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics description

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte and a command decoder with a 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 mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

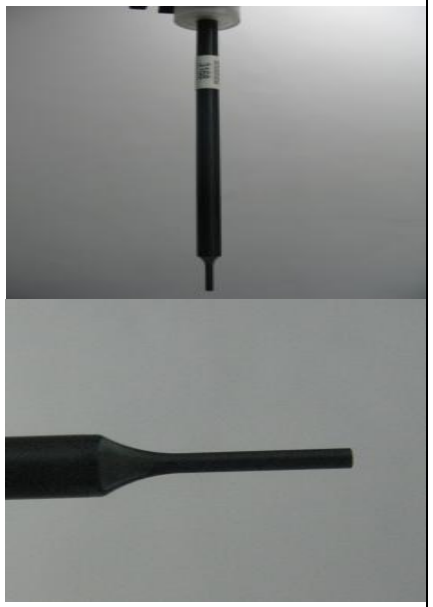
DAE4

Input Impedance	200MOhm	
The Inputs	symmetrical and floating	
Common mode rejection	above 80 dB	

2.4 Probe description

These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor (± 2 dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

Isotropic E-Field Probe ES3DV3 for Dosimetric Measurements

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.	
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones	

Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV4 for Dosimetric Measurements

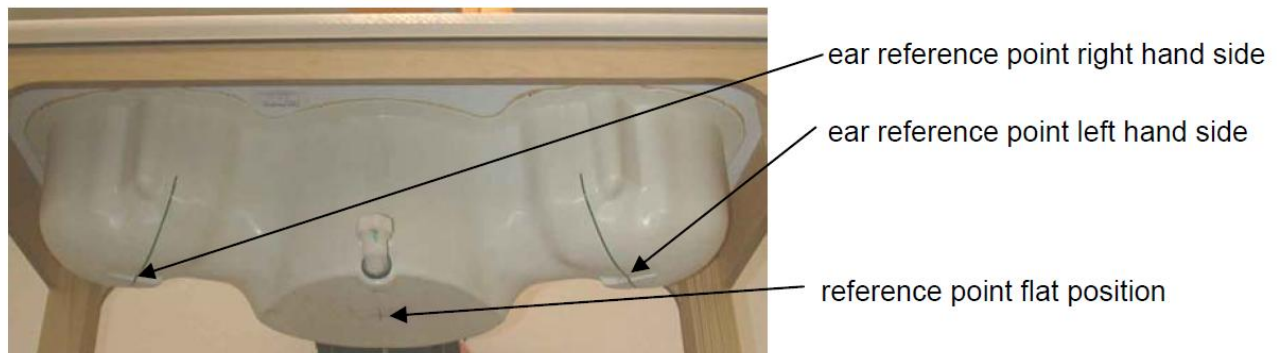
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.	
Frequency	10 MHz to >6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)	
Directivity	± 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: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%	

2.5 Phantom description

SAM Twin Phantom

Shell Thickness	2mm±0.2mm;The ear region:6.0±0.2mm	
Filling Volume	Approximately 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length:1000mm; Width:500mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left hand Right hand Flat phantom	
The bottom plate contains three pairs 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 cover the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on top of this phantom cover are possible. Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.		

The following figure shows the definition of reference point:



ELI4 Phantom

ELI4 Phantom		
Shell Thickness	2mm±0.2mm	
Filling Volume	Approximately 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major axis:600mm; Minor axis:400mm;	
Measurement Areas	Flat phantom	
The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209-2 and all known tissue simulating liquids.		

The phantom shell material is resistant to all ingredients used in the tissue-equivalent liquid recipes. The shell of the phantom including ear spacers is constructed from low permittivity and low loss material, with a relative permittivity $2 \leq \epsilon_r \leq 5$ at ≤ 3 GHz, $3 \leq \epsilon_r \leq 4$ at > 3 GHz and a loss tangent ≤ 0.05 .

2.6 Device holder description

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65° . 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. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA's only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used.



The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\sigma = 0.02$. 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.

The device holder permits the device to be positioned with a tolerance of $\pm 1^\circ$ in the tilt angle.

Larger DUT's (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values.

Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

2.7 Test Equipment List

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

Devices used during the test described are marked ☒

	Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration	Valid period
☒	SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3168	2015-09-28	One year
☒	SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7350	2015-01-08	One year
☒	SPEAG	835 MHz Dipole	D835V2	4d059	2013-05-02	Three years
☒	SPEAG	1900 MHz Dipole	D1900V2	5d143	2014-09-23	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2300 MHz Dipole	D2300V2	1016	2014-11-19	Three years
☒	SPEAG	2450 MHz Dipole	D2450V2	869	2015-06-19	Three years
☐	SPEAG	2600 MHz Dipole	D2600V2	1021	2014-07-16	Three years
☒	SPEAG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE4	852	2015-04-27	One year
☒	SPEAG	Software	DASY 5	N/A	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM1	TP-1475	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM2	TP-1474	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM3	TP-1597	NCR	NCR
☒	SPEAG	Twin Phantom	SAM4	TP-1620	NCR	NCR
☐	SPEAG	Flat Phantom	ELI 4.0	TP-1038	NCR	NCR
☐	SPEAG	Flat Phantom	ELI 4.0	TP-1111	NCR	NCR
☒	R & S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU 200	113989	2015-05-18	One year
☐	R & S	WideBand Radio Communication Tester	CMW 500	126855	2015-07-01	One year
☒	Agilent	Network Analyser	E5071C	MY46213349	2015-02-13	One year
☒	Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	2484	NCR	NCR
☒	Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY47420989	2015-01-07	One year
☒	MINI-CIRCUITS	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA0746001	NCR	NCR
☐	MINI-CIRCUITS	Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	N523101139	NCR	NCR
☒	AR	Directional Coupler	DC7144M1	0423264	2015-03-31	One year
☒	Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	772D	MY52180173	2015-01-08	One year
☒	R & S	Power Meter	NRP	100740	2015-07-02	One year
☒	R & S	Power Meter Sensor	NRP-Z11	106288	2015-07-02	One year
☒	Agilent	Power Meter	E4417A	MY45101339	2015-01-07	One year
☒	Agilent	Power Meter Sensor	E9321A	MY44420359	2015-01-07	One year

Note:

1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three-year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.

- There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- The most recent return-loss result, measured at least annually, deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement.
- The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

3 SAR Measurement Procedure

3.1 Scanning procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and system check. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. +/- 5 %.
- The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- The “area scan” measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension ($\leq 2\text{GHz}$), 12 mm in x- and y- dimension (2-4 GHz) and 10mm in x- and y- dimension (4-6GHz). If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation. Results of this coarse scan are shown in Appendix B.
- A “zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous “coarse” scan. This is a fine grid with maximum scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}} \leq 2\text{GHz} - \leq 8\text{mm}$, 2-4GHz - $\leq 5\text{ mm}$ and 4-6 GHz- $\leq 4\text{mm}$; $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}} \leq 3\text{GHz} - \leq 5\text{ mm}$, 3-4 GHz- $\leq 4\text{mm}$ and 4-6GHz- $\leq 2\text{mm}$ where the robot additionally moves the probe along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. DASY is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in Appendix B. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.4.) are shown in table form in chapter 7.2.
- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2 mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth. A z-axis scan of the measurement with maximum SAR value is shown in Appendix B.

The following table summarizes the area scan and zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB 865664D01:

Frequency	Maximun Area Scan resolution ($\Delta x_{\text{area}}, \Delta y_{\text{area}}$)	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution ($\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}}$)	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution			Minimum zoom scan volume (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grad		
			$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)^*$	
≤2GHz	≤15mm	≤8mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	≥30mm
2-3GHz	≤12mm	≤5mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	≥30mm
3-4GHz	≤12mm	≤5mm	≤4mm	≤3mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	≥28mm
4-5GHz	≤10mm	≤4mm	≤3mm	≤2.5mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	≥25mm
5-6GHz	≤10mm	≤4mm	≤2mm	≤2mm	≤1.5* $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	≥22mm

3.2 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points(with 8mm horizontal resolution) or 7 x 7 x 7 points(with 5mm horizontal resolution) or 8 x 8 x 7 points(with 4mm horizontal resolution). The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting 'Graph Evaluated'.
- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.
- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

Extrapolation

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

Interpolation

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff].

Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

Advanced Extrapolation

DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensates boundary effects on E-field probes.

3.3 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension "DAE4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software 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 factor	ConvF_i
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	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 DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf/dcp_i$$

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:

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i / \text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF})^{1/2}$
H-field probes: $H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2)/f$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes
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):

$$E_{\text{tot}} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$\text{SAR} = (E_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

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 = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{\text{pwe}} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{\text{pwe}} = H_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m
 H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

4 System Verification Procedure

4.1 Tissue Verification

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

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

Ingredients (% of weight)	Head Tissue					
Frequency Band (MHz)	750	835	1750	1900	2450	2600
Water	39.2	41.45	52.64	55.242	62.7	55.242
Salt (NaCl)	2.7	1.45	0.36	0.306	0.5	0.306
Sugar	57.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	47.0	44.542	36.8	44.452
Ingredients (% of weight)	Body Tissue					
Frequency Band (MHz)	750	835	1750	1900	2450	2600
Water	50.3	52.4	69.91	69.91	73.2	64.493
Salt (NaCl)	1.60	1.40	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.024
Sugar	47.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	29.96	29.96	26.7	32.252

Table 4: Tissue Dielectric Properties

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M Ω + resistivity
 HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose; DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]
 Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Tissue Type	Target Frequency	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue		Deviation (Within +/-5%)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
		Permit-tivity	Conduc-tivity [S/m]	Permit-tivity	Conduc-tivity [S/m]	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$		
835H	825	41.60	0.90	41.01	0.895	-1.42%	-0.52%	21.4°C	2015/11/4
	835	41.50	0.90	40.87	0.905	-1.52%	0.50%		
	850	41.50	0.92	40.67	0.919	-2.00%	-0.14%		
1900H	1850	40.00	1.40	38.83	1.399	-2.93%	-0.07%	21.4°C	2015/11/4
	1880	40.00	1.40	38.70	1.428	-3.25%	2.00%		
	1900	40.00	1.40	38.61	1.447	-3.48%	3.36%		
	1910	40.00	1.40	38.57	1.456	-3.58%	4.00%		
2450H	2410	39.30	1.76	38.01	1.771	-3.28%	0.62%	21.4°C	2015/12/7
	2435	39.20	1.79	37.86	1.794	-3.42%	0.22%		
	2450	39.20	1.80	37.78	1.810	-3.62%	0.56%		
	2460	39.20	1.81	37.71	1.822	-3.80%	0.66%		
835B	825	55.20	0.97	53.21	0.980	-3.61%	0.69%	21.4°C	2015/11/5
	835	55.20	0.97	53.11	0.990	-3.79%	1.79%		
	850	55.20	0.99	52.94	1.000	-4.09%	1.41%		
1900B	1850	53.30	1.52	51.89	1.486	-2.65%	-2.24%	21.6°C	2015/11/4
	1880	53.30	1.52	51.81	1.514	-2.80%	-0.39%		
	1900	53.30	1.52	51.76	1.531	-2.89%	0.72%		
	1910	53.30	1.52	51.73	1.541	-2.95%	1.38%		
2450B	2410	52.80	1.91	51.13	1.980	-3.16%	3.56%	21.4°C	2015/12/7
	2435	52.70	1.94	51.01	2.000	-3.21%	3.30%		
	2450	52.70	1.95	50.92	2.030	-3.38%	3.85%		
	2460	52.70	1.96	50.87	2.040	-3.47%	3.93%		
ϵ_r = Relative permittivity, σ = Conductivity									

Table 5: Measured Tissue Parameter

Note: 1) The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

2) KDB 865664 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50MHz of the EUT frequencies.

3) The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies. The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY rounds to three significant digits.

4.2 System Check

The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests(Graphic Plot(s) see Appendix A).

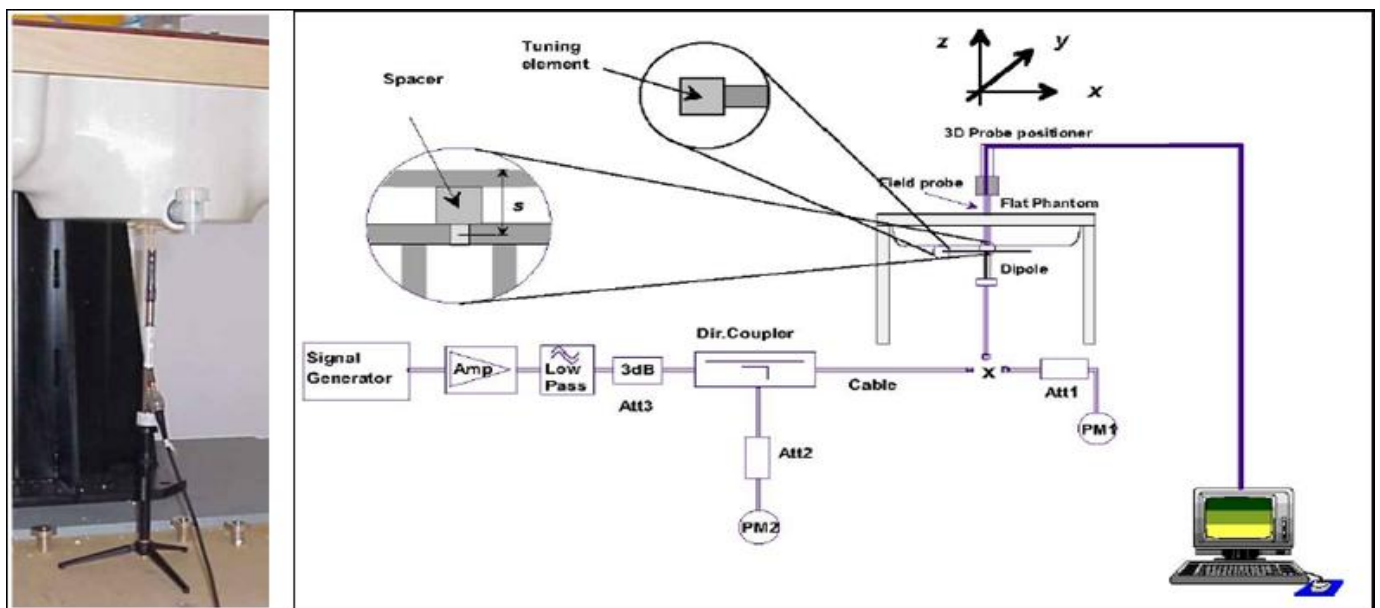
System Check	Target SAR (1W)		Measured SAR (Normalized to 1W)		Deviation (Within +/-10%)		Liquid Temp.	Test Date
	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)	1-g (mW/g)	10-g (mW/g)	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$		
835MHz Head	9.49	6.18	9.56	6.44	0.74%	4.21%	21.4°C	2015/11/4
1900MHz Head	40.80	21.40	41.20	22.32	0.98%	4.30%	21.4°C	2015/11/4
2450MHz Head	53.80	25.20	52.00	24.16	-3.35%	-4.13%	21.4°C	2015/12/7
835MHz Body	9.41	6.16	9.64	6.56	2.44%	6.49%	21.4°C	2015/11/5
1900MHz Body	40.20	21.30	41.20	22.20	2.49%	4.23%	21.4°C	2015/11/4
2450MHz Body	52.40	24.70	50.80	23.48	-3.05%	-4.94%	21.4°C	2015/12/7

Table 6: System Check Results

4.3 System check Procedure

The system check is performed by using a system check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250 mW(below 5GHz) or 100mW(above 5GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system check to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.



5 SAR measurement variability and uncertainty

5.1 SAR measurement variability

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

The detailed repeated measurement results are shown in Section 7.2.

5.2 SAR 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 IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

6 SAR Test Configuration

6.1 Test Positions Configuration

6.1.1 General considerations

Per IEEE 1528-2013, two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line (See Figure 1).

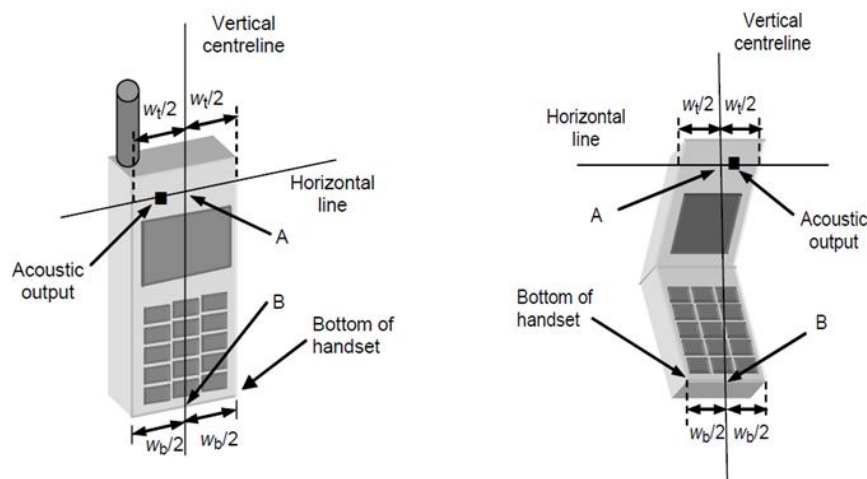


Figure 1 Hand Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

6.1.2 Head Exposure Condition

Per IEEE 1528-2013, Head SAR measurements were made in the “cheek” position (See Figure 2) and the “tilt” position (See Figure 3). The device should be tested in both positions on left and right sides of the SAM phantom.

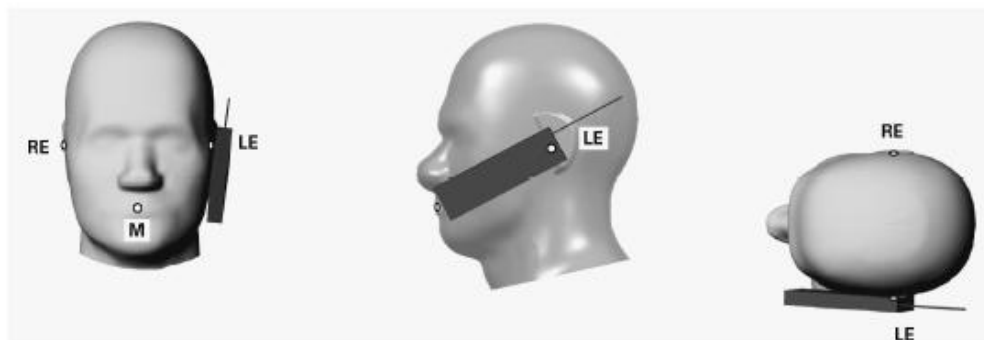


Figure 2 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

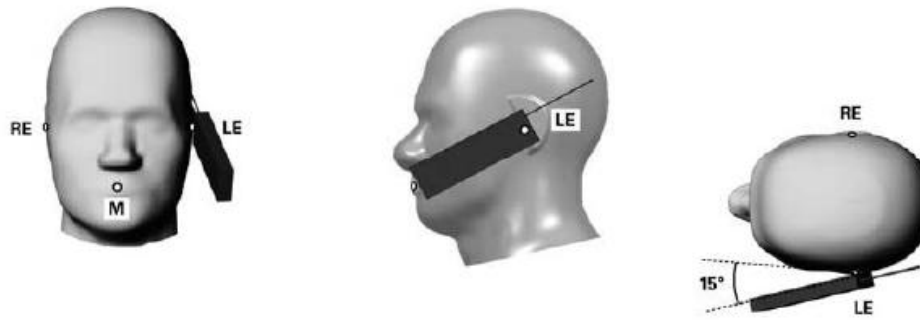


Figure 3 Front, Side and Top View of Tilt 15° Position

Note:

M Mouth reference point

LE Left ear reference point (ERP)

RE Right ear reference point(ERP)

6.1.3 Body-worn Exposure Condition

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the holder attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom with test separation distance of 15mm in a normal use configuration (See Figure 4). Per FCC KDB648474 D04v01r03, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

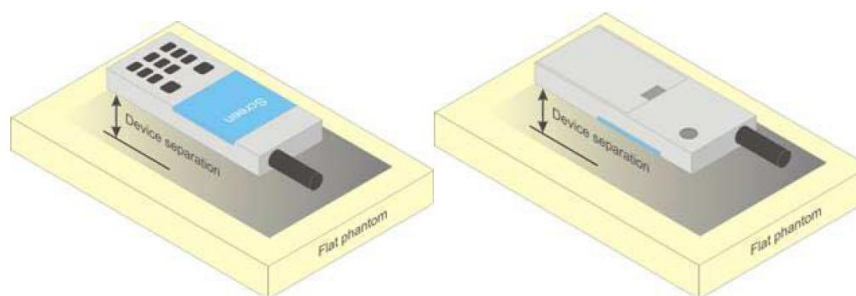


Figure 4 Test position for Body-Worn device

6.1.4 Hotspot Exposure Condition

Per FCC KDB 941225D06, The SAR test separation distance for hotspot mode is determined according to device form factor. When the overall length and width of a device is $> 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$, a test separation distance of 10 mm is required for hotspot mode SAR measurements. A test separation distance of 5 mm or less is required for smaller devices. Hotspot mode SAR is measured for all edges and surfaces of the device with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge; for the data modes, wireless technologies and frequency bands supporting hotspot mode. The SAR results are used to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion for hotspot mode; otherwise, simultaneous transmission SAR measurement is required.

6.2 GSM Test Configuration

SAR tests for GSM850 and GSM1900, a communication link is set up with a base station by air link. Using CMU200 the power lever is set to “5” and “0” in SAR of GSM850 and GSM1900. The tests in the band of GSM850 and GSM1900 are performed in the mode of GPRS/EGPRS function. Since the GPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5. The EGPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink, and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5.

When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

6.3 WiFi Test Configuration

For WiFi SAR testing, a communication link is set up with the testing software for WiFi mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. The RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1. The test procedures in KDB 248227D01v02 are applied. (Refer to KDB 248227D01v02 for more details)

6.3.1 Initial Test Position Procedure

For exposure condition with multiple test position, such as handsets operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all position in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$, no additional testing for the remaining test position is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or all test position are measured. For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the *reported* SAR is $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the *reported* SAR is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ or all required channels are tested.

6.3.2 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel. For configurations with the same specified or measured maximum output power, additional transmission mode and test channel selection procedures are required (see section 5.3.2 of KDB 248227D01v02). SAR test reduction of subsequent highest output test channels is based on the *reported* SAR of the initial test configuration.

For next to the ear, hotspot mode and UMC mini-tablet exposure configurations where multiple test positions are required, the initial test position procedure is applied to minimize the number of test positions required for SAR measurement using the initial test configuration transmission mode. For fixed exposure conditions that do not have multiple SAR test positions, SAR is measured in the transmission mode determined by the initial test configuration.

When the *reported* SAR of the initial test configuration is $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR measurement is required for the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until the *reported* SAR is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ or all required channels are tested.

6.3.3 Sub Test Configuration Procedure

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units.

When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration, according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

6.3.4 WiFi 2.4G SAR Test Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions.

A) 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

- 1) When the *reported* SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel (section 3.1 of of KDB 248227D01v02) for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) When the *reported* SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any *reported* SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

B) 2.4GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3 of of KDB 248227D01v02). SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- 1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- 2) When the highest *reported* SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

7 SAR Measurement Results

7.1 Conducted power measurements

For the measurements a Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester CMU 200 was used.

SAR drift measured at the same position in liquid before and after each SAR test as below 7.2 chapter.

Note: CMU200 measures GSM peak and average output power for active timeslots. For SAR the timebased average power is relevant. The difference in between depends on the duty cycle of the TDMA signal :

No. of timeslots	1	2	3	4
Duty Cycle	1:8.3	1:4.1	1:2.77	1:2.08
timebased avg. power compared to slotted avg. power	-9.19dB	-6.13dB	-4.42dB	-3.18dB

The signalling modes differ as follows:

mode	coding scheme	modulation
GPRS	CS1 to CS4	GMSK
EDGE	MCS1 to MCS4	GMSK
EDGE	MCS5 to MCS9	8PSK

Apart from modulation change (GMSK/8PSK) coding schemes differ in code rate without influence on the RF signal. Therefore one coding scheme per mode was selected for conducted power measurements.

7.1.1 Conducted power measurements of GSM850

GSM850		Burst-Averaged output Power (dBm)				Division Factors	Frame-Averaged output Power (dBm)			
		Tune-up	128CH	190CH	251CH		Tune-up	128CH	190CH	251CH
GSM (CS)		34.00	33.36	33.38	33.35	-9.19	24.81	24.17	24.19	24.16
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	34.00	33.39	33.4	33.38	-9.19	24.81	24.2	24.21	24.19
	2 Tx Slots	32.00	31.38	31.4	31.41	-6.13	25.87	25.25	25.27	25.28
	3 Tx Slots	30.00	29.35	29.39	29.37	-4.42	25.58	24.93	24.97	24.95
	4 Tx Slots	29.00	27.29	27.35	27.34	-3.18	25.82	24.11	24.17	24.16
EDGE (8PSK)	1 Tx Slot	28.50	27.03	27.04	26.91	-9.19	19.31	17.84	17.85	17.72
	2 Tx Slots	27.00	25.88	25.9	25.78	-6.13	20.87	19.75	19.77	19.65
	3 Tx Slots	25.00	23.75	23.72	23.56	-4.42	20.58	19.33	19.3	19.14
	4 Tx Slots	24.00	22.47	22.46	22.33	-3.18	20.82	19.29	19.28	19.15

Table 7:Conducted power measurement results of GSM850

Note:

- 1) The conducted power of GSM850 is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) Frame-averaged output power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged output power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
- 3) Per KDB941225 D01v03, SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested.

7.1.2 Conducted power measurements of GSM1900

GSM1900		Burst-Averaged output Power (dBm)				Division Factors	Frame-Averaged output Power (dBm)			
		Tune-up	512CH	661CH	810CH		Tune-up	512CH	661CH	810CH
GSM (CS)		32.00	30.35	30.24	30.23	-9.19	22.81	21.16	21.05	21.04
GPRS/ EDGE (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	32.00	30.41	30.30	30.28	-9.19	22.81	21.22	21.11	21.09
	2 Tx Slots	30.00	28.32	28.30	28.34	-6.13	23.87	22.19	22.17	22.21
	3 Tx Slots	28.00	26.24	26.23	26.31	-4.42	23.58	21.82	21.81	21.89
	4 Tx Slots	26.00	24.20	24.23	24.37	-3.18	22.82	21.02	21.05	21.19
EDGE (8PSK)	1 Tx Slot	28.00	26.54	26.89	27.11	-9.19	18.81	17.35	17.7	17.92
	2 Tx Slots	26.50	25.09	25.49	25.80	-6.13	20.37	18.96	19.36	19.67
	3 Tx Slots	24.00	22.84	23.22	23.48	-4.42	19.58	18.42	18.8	19.06
	4 Tx Slots	23.00	21.51	21.89	22.15	-3.18	19.82	18.33	18.71	18.97

Table 8: Conducted power measurement results of GSM1900

Note:

- 1) The conducted power of GSM1900 is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) Frame-averaged output power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged output power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
- 3) Per KDB941225 D01v03, SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested.

7.1.3 Conducted power measurements of WiFi 2.4G

The output power of WiFi antenna is as following:

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (Mbps)	Tune-up	Average Power (dBm)	SAR Test (Yes/No)
802.11b	1	2412	1	17.50	15.65	Yes
	6	2437		17.50	16.65	Yes
	11	2462		17.50	15.89	Yes
802.11g	1	2412	6	16.00	/	No
	6	2437		16.00	/	No
	11	2462		16.00	/	No
802.11n-20M	1	2412	6.5	15.00	/	No
	6	2437		15.00	/	No
	11	2462		15.00	/	No

Table 9: Conducted power measurement results of WiFi 2.4G.

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) The bolded DSSS 802.11b mode was selected for SAR test per KDB 248227D01v02r02. As the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations(Refer to section 7.2 for detailed SAR measurement results). So the power measurement for 802.11g/n OFDM configurations is also not required according to the default power measurement procedures in KDB 248227D01v02r02.

7.1.4 Conducted power measurements of BT

The output power of BT antenna is as following:

BT 2450	Tune-up	Average Conducted Power (dBm)		
		0CH	39CH	78CH
DH5	8.00	6.87	6.59	7.38
2DH5	8.00	4.62	4.30	4.98
3DH5	8.00	4.55	4.23	4.95

BT 2450	Tune-up	Average Conducted Power (dBm)		
		0CH	19CH	39CH
BT 4.0	0.00	-2.84	-2.72	-2.6

Table 10: Conducted power measurement results of BT.

Note: The conducted power of BT is measured with RMS detector.

7.2 SAR measurement Results

General Notes:

- 1) Per KDB447498 D01v06, all SAR measurement results are scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to demonstrate SAR compliance.
- 2) Per KDB447498 D01v06, 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:
 - $\leq 0.8\text{W/kg}$ for 1-g or 2.0W/kg for 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100\text{MHz}$.
 - $\leq 0.6\text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz.
 - $\leq 0.4\text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200\text{ MHz}$.When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}\text{ dB}$, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
- 3) Per KDB865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8\text{W/Kg}$; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is $\leq 20\%$, and the measured SAR $< 1.45\text{W/Kg}$, only one repeated measurement is required.
- 4) Per KDB941225 D06v02, the DUT Dimension is bigger than $9\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm}$, so 10mm is chosen as the test separation distance for Hotspot mode. When the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm, such position does not need to be tested.
- 5) Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, SAR is evaluated without a headset connected to the device. When the standalone reported body-worn SAR is $\leq 1.2\text{ W/kg}$, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset are required.
- 6) Per KDB865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is $> 1.5\text{ W/kg}$, or $> 7.0\text{ W/kg}$ for occupational exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing(Refer to appendix B for details).

GSM Notes:

- 1) Per KDB941225 D01v03, SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested.
- 2) Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, the device does not support DTM function. Body-worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR.

WiFi Notes:

Per KDB248227D01v02:

- 1) When reported SAR for the initial test position is $\leq 0.4\text{W/kg}$, no additional testing for the remaining test position is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is $\leq 0.8\text{W/kg}$ or all test position are measured. For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the *reported* SAR is $> 0.8\text{ W/kg}$, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the *reported* SAR is $\leq 1.2\text{ W/kg}$ or all required channels are tested..
- 2) When the DSSS *reported* SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the

exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.

3) When the highest *reported* SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations

4) The highest SAR measured for the initial test position or initial test configuration should be used to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g SAR and SAR peak to location ratio provisions in KDB 447498. In addition, a test lab may also choose to perform standalone SAR measurements for test positions and 802.11 configurations that are not required by the initial test position or initial test configuration procedures and apply the results to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion, according to sum of 1-g and SAR peak to location ratio requirements to reduce the number of simultaneous transmission SAR measurements.

7.2.1 SAR measurement Result of GSM850

Test Position of Head	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
Left Hand Touched	190/836.6	GSM	0.547	0.427	0.130	33.38	34.00	0.631	21.4°C
Left Hand Tilted 15°	190/836.6	GSM	0.364	0.248	0.020	33.38	34.00	0.420	21.4°C
Right Hand Touched	190/836.6	GSM	0.579	0.459	0.050	33.38	34.00	0.668	21.4°C
Right Hand Tilted 15°	190/836.6	GSM	0.341	0.271	-0.130	33.38	34.00	0.393	21.4°C
Right Hand Touched	128/824.2	GSM	0.493	0.391	-0.010	33.36	34.00	0.571	21.4°C
Right Hand Touched	251/848.8	GSM	0.704	0.557	0.020	33.35	34.00	0.818	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Right Hand Touched	251/848.8	GSM	0.702	0.554	0.090	33.35	34.00	0.815	21.4°C

Table 11: Head SAR test results of GSM850

Test Position of Body-Worn with 15mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
Front Side	190/836.6	GSM	0.550	0.430	-0.140	33.38	34.00	0.634	21.4°C
Back Side	190/836.6	GSM	0.617	0.475	-0.130	33.38	34.00	0.712	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Back Side	190/836.6	GSM	0.616	0.477	-0.120	33.38	34.00	0.711	21.4°C

Table 12: Body-Worn SAR test results of GSM850

Test Position of Hotspot with 10mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
Front Side	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.848	0.668	-0.180	31.40	32.00	0.974	21.4°C
Front Side	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	0.791	0.625	-0.120	31.38	32.00	0.912	21.4°C
Front Side	251/848.8	GPRS 2TS	0.931	0.730	-0.100	31.41	32.00	1.066	21.4°C
Back Side	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.988	0.757	-0.180	31.40	32.00	1.134	21.4°C
Back Side	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	0.937	0.720	-0.180	31.38	32.00	1.081	21.4°C
Back Side	251/848.8	GPRS 2TS	1.080	0.825	-0.120	31.41	32.00	1.237	21.4°C
Back Side-Repeated	251/848.8	GPRS 2TS	1.090	0.840	-0.130	31.41	32.00	1.249	21.4°C

Left Side	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.603	0.430	-0.160	31.40	32.00	0.692	21.4°C
Right Side	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.728	0.525	-0.110	31.40	32.00	0.836	21.4°C
Right Side	128/824.2	GPRS 2TS	0.724	0.524	-0.190	31.38	32.00	0.835	21.4°C
Right Side	251/848.8	GPRS 2TS	0.801	0.575	-0.160	31.41	32.00	0.918	21.4°C
Bottom Side	190/836.6	GPRS 2TS	0.159	0.090	-0.030	31.40	32.00	0.183	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Back Side	251/848.8	GPRS 2TS	1.050	0.803	-0.130	31.41	32.00	1.203	21.4°C

Table 13: Hotspot SAR test results of GSM850

7.2.2 SAR measurement Result of GSM1900

Test Position of Head	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducte d Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
Left Hand Touched	661/1880	GSM	0.239	0.143	-0.100	30.24	32.00	0.358	21.4°C
Left Hand Tilted 15°	661/1880	GSM	0.149	0.088	-0.110	30.24	32.00	0.223	21.4°C
Right Hand Touched	661/1880	GSM	0.417	0.264	0.110	30.24	32.00	0.625	21.4°C
Right Hand Tilted 15°	661/1880	GSM	0.123	0.069	-0.090	30.24	32.00	0.184	21.4°C
Right Hand Touched	512/1850.2	GSM	0.356	0.208	0.050	30.35	32.00	0.521	21.4°C
Right Hand Touched	810/1909.8	GSM	0.399	0.254	-0.180	30.23	32.00	0.600	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Right Hand Touched	661/1880	GSM	0.430	0.278	-0.140	30.24	32.00	0.645	21.4°C

Table 14: Head SAR test results of GSM1900

Test Position of Body-Worn with 15mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducte d Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
Front Side	661/1880	GSM	0.269	0.170	-0.080	30.24	32.00	0.403	21.4°C
Back Side	661/1880	GSM	0.330	0.220	-0.080	30.24	32.00	0.495	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Back Side	661/1880	GSM	0.318	0.211	-0.190	30.24	32.00	0.477	21.4°C

Table 15: Body-Worn SAR test results of GSM1900

Test Position of Hotspot with 10mm	Test channel /Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducte d Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g	10-g					
Front Side	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.572	0.340	-0.140	28.30	30.00	0.846	21.4°C
Front Side	512/1850.2	GPRS 2TS	0.513	0.305	-0.130	28.32	30.00	0.755	21.4°C
Front Side	810/1909.8	GPRS 2TS	0.591	0.341	-0.140	28.34	30.00	0.866	21.4°C
Back Side	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.603	0.394	-0.100	28.30	30.00	0.892	21.4°C
Back Side	512/1850.2	GPRS 2TS	0.574	0.372	-0.030	28.32	30.00	0.845	21.4°C
Back Side	810/1909.8	GPRS 2TS	0.566	0.371	0.030	28.34	30.00	0.830	21.4°C
Left Side	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.155	0.088	-0.140	28.30	30.00	0.229	21.4°C

Right Side	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.177	0.100	0.000	28.30	30.00	0.262	21.4°C
Bottom Side	661/1880	GPRS 2TS	0.843	0.459	-0.190	28.30	30.00	1.247	21.4°C
Bottom Side	512/1850.2	GPRS 2TS	0.720	0.397	-0.190	28.32	30.00	1.060	21.4°C
Bottom Side	810/1909.8	GPRS 2TS	0.899	0.483	-0.160	28.34	30.00	1.318	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Bottom Side	810/1909.8	GPRS 2TS	0.939	0.499	-0.180	28.34	30.00	1.376	21.4°C
Bottom Side- Repeated	810/1909.8	GPRS 2TS	0.930	0.495	-0.190	28.34	30.00	1.363	21.4°C

Table 16: Hotspot SAR test results of GSM1900

7.2.3 SAR measurement Result of WiFi 2.4G

Test Position of Head	Test channel / Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR _{1-g} (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g Area Scan	1-g Zoom Scan					
Left Hand Touched	6/2437	802.11 b	0.383	0.389	0.130	16.65	17.50	0.473	21.4°C
Left Hand Tilted 15°	6/2437	802.11 b	0.395	0.400	-0.030	16.65	17.50	0.486	21.4°C
Right Hand Touched	6/2437	802.11 b	0.673	0.630	-0.020	16.65	17.50	0.766	21.4°C
Right Hand Tilted 15°	6/2437	802.11 b	0.382	0.370	0.020	16.65	17.50	0.450	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Right Hand Touched	6/2437	802.11 b	0.655	0.655	0.100	16.65	17.50	0.797	21.4°C

Table 17: Head SAR test results of WiFi 2450MHz

Test Position of Body-Worn with 15mm	Test channel / Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR _{1-g} (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g Area Scan	1-g Zoom Scan					
Front Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.065	0.064	0.160	16.65	17.50	0.078	21.4°C
Back Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.058	/	-0.050	16.65	17.50	/	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Front Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.064	0.064	0.050	16.65	17.50	0.078	21.4°C

Table 18: Body-Worn SAR test results of WiFi 2450MHz

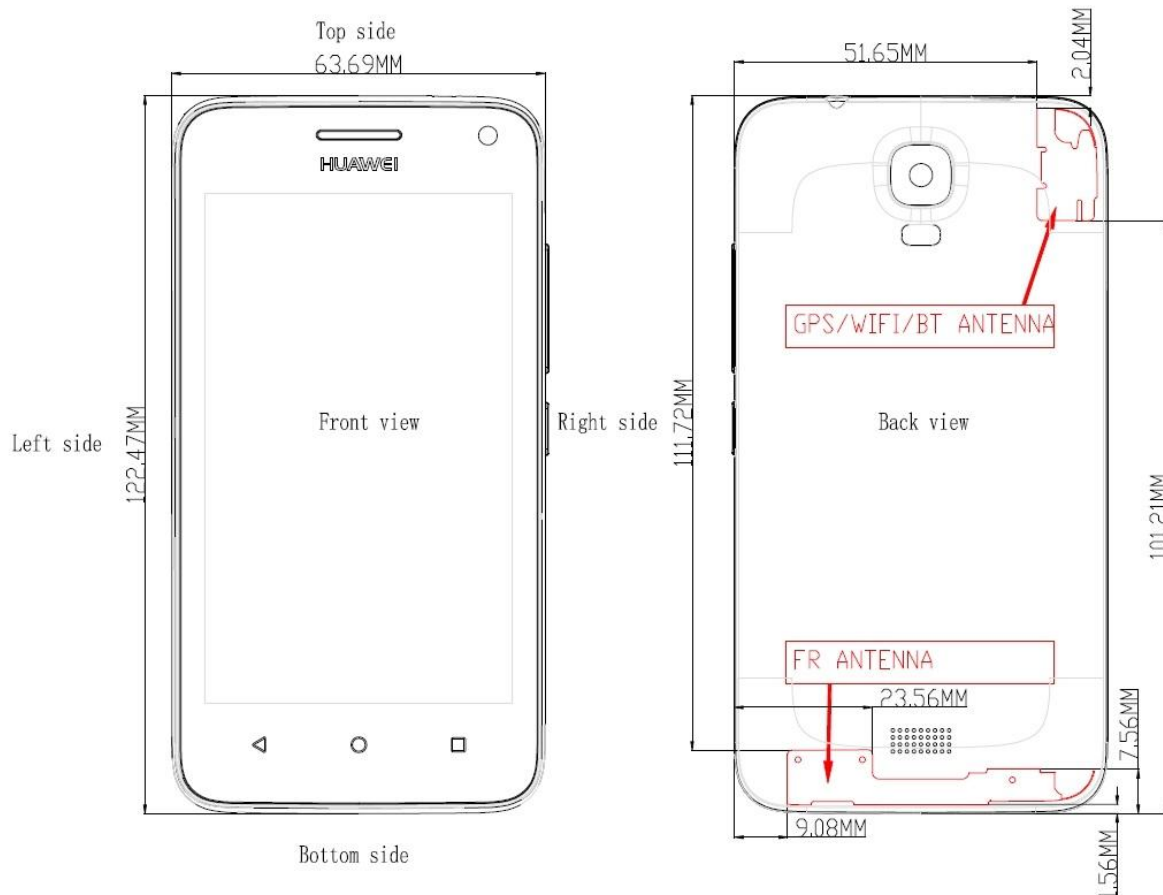
Test Position of Hotspot with 10mm	Test channel / Freq.(MHz)	Test Mode	SAR Value (W/kg)		Power Drift (dB)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR _{1-g} (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.
			1-g Area Scan	1-g Zoom Scan					
Front Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.099	/	0.000	16.65	17.50	/	21.4°C
Back Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.112	/	-0.070	16.65	17.50	/	21.4°C
Left Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.115	/	0.030	16.65	17.50	/	21.4°C
Right Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.056	/	0.100	16.65	17.50	/	21.4°C
Top Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.129	0.129	0.170	16.65	17.50	0.157	21.4°C
Tested at the worst position with battery 2#									
Top Side	6/2437	802.11 b	0.119	0.128	-0.140	16.65	17.50	0.156	21.4°C

Table 19: Hotspot SAR test results of WiFi 2450MHz

7.3 Multiple Transmitter Evaluation

The following tables list information which is relevant for the decision if a simultaneous transmit evaluation is necessary according to FCC KDB 447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02.

The location of the antennas inside the device is shown as below picture:



Note:

Mode	Exposure Condition	Front Side	Back Side	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
Main antenna	Hotspot	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
WiFi 2.4G antenna	Hotspot	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 20: Sides for Hotspot SAR testing

Note:

1) Per KDB 941225 D06 and KDB 648474 D04, particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Hotspot and/or Extremity SAR if the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm.

7.3.1 Stand-alone SAR test exclusion

Per FCC KDB 447498D01v05, the 1-g SAR and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

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

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

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

Mode	Position	P_{max} (dBm)*	P_{max} (mW)	Distance (mm)	f (GHz)	Calculation Result	SAR Exclusion threshold	SAR test exclusion
BT	Body-Worn	8.00	6.31	15	2.480	0.66	3.00	Yes

Table 21: Standalone SAR test exclusion for BT

Note:

- 1)* - maximum possible output power declared by manufacturer
- 2) Held to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth for this device.

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

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

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

Mode	Position	P_{max} (dBm)*	P_{max} (mW)	Distance (mm)	f (GHz)	X	Estimated SAR (W/Kg)*
BT	Body-worn	8.00	6.31	15	2.480	7.50	0.088

Table 22: Estimated SAR calculation for BT

Note:

- 1) * - maximum possible output power declared by manufacturer
- 2) Held to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission.

7.3.2 Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

The Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities of this device are as below:

No.	Configuration	Head	Body-worn	Hotspot
1	GSM (Voice) + WiFi 2.4G	Yes	Yes	N/A
2	GPRS/EDGE (DATA) + WiFi 2.4G	N/A	N/A	Yes
3	GSM (Voice) +BT	N/A	Yes	N/A
4	GPRS/EDGE (DATA) + BT	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 23: Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

Note:

- 1) The WiFi and Bluetooth can't transmit simultaneously, because they share the same antenna.
- 2) Held to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission.
- 3) The device does not support DTM function. Body-worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations.

7.3.3 SAR Summation Scenario

The yellow color SAR test data in the following summed SAR tables represent that the additional SAR test results in simultaneous transmission fixed power reduction scenario are used to ensure simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion (Also see Section 7.3). For the other SAR test data in the summed SAR tables, the more conservative SAR test results at the maximum output power level without any power reduction are used.

Test Position		Scaled SAR _{Max}		Σ 1-g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Remark
		GSM850	WiFi 2.4G			
Head	Left Hand Touched	0.631	0.473	1.104	N/A	N/A
	Left Hand Tilted 15°	0.420	0.486	0.906	N/A	N/A
	Right Hand Touched	0.818	0.797	1.615	0.031	See section 7.3.4
	Right Hand Tilted 15°	0.393	0.450	0.843	N/A	N/A
Body-Worn	Front Side	0.634	0.078	0.712	N/A	N/A
	Back Side	0.712	0.078	0.790	N/A	N/A
Hotspot	Front Side	1.066	0.157	1.223	N/A	N/A
	Back Side	1.249	0.157	1.406	N/A	N/A
	Left Side	0.692	0.157	0.849	N/A	N/A
	Right Side	0.918	0.157	1.075	N/A	N/A
	Top Side	/	0.157	0.157	N/A	N/A
	Bottom Side	0.183	/	0.183	N/A	N/A

Table 24: 1-g SAR Simultaneous Tx Combination of GSM850 and WiFi 2.4G.

Test Position		Scaled SAR _{Max}		Σ 1-g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Remark
		GSM1900	WiFi 2.4G			
Head	Left Hand Touched	0.358	0.473	0.831	N/A	N/A
	Left Hand Tilted 15°	0.223	0.486	0.709	N/A	N/A
	Right Hand Touched	0.645	0.797	1.442	N/A	N/A
	Right Hand Tilted 15°	0.184	0.450	0.634	N/A	N/A
Body-Worn	Front Side	0.403	0.078	0.481	N/A	N/A
	Back Side	0.495	0.078	0.573	N/A	N/A
Hotspot	Front Side	0.866	0.157	1.023	N/A	N/A
	Back Side	0.892	0.157	1.049	N/A	N/A
	Left Side	0.229	0.157	0.386	N/A	N/A
	Right Side	0.262	0.157	0.419	N/A	N/A
	Top Side	/	0.157	0.157	N/A	N/A
	Bottom Side	1.376	/	1.376	N/A	N/A

Table 25: 1-g SAR Simultaneous Tx Combination of GSM1900 and WiFi 2.4G.

Test Position		Scaled or Estimated SAR _{Max}		Σ 1-g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Remark
		GSM850	BT			
Body-Worn	Front Side	0.634	0.088	0.722	NA	NA
	Back Side	0.712	0.088	0.800	NA	NA

Table 26: 1-g SAR Simultaneous Tx Combination of GSM850 and BT.

Test Position		Scaled or Estimated SAR _{Max}		Σ 1-g SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR	Remark
		GSM1900	BT			
Body-Worn	Front Side	0.403	0.088	0.491	NA	NA
	Back Side	0.495	0.088	0.583	NA	NA

Table 27: 1-g SAR Simultaneous Tx Combination of GSM1900 and BT.

7.3.4 SPLSR Evaluation Analysis

According to KDB447498 D01v06, When the sum of SAR is larger than the limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio(SPLSR).When the SAR to peak location ratio for each pair of antennas is $\leq 1\text{-g } 0.04$ and $10\text{-g } 0.10$, simultaneous SAR evaluation is not required. When SAR is measured for both antennas in the pair, the peak location separation distance is computed by the following fomula:

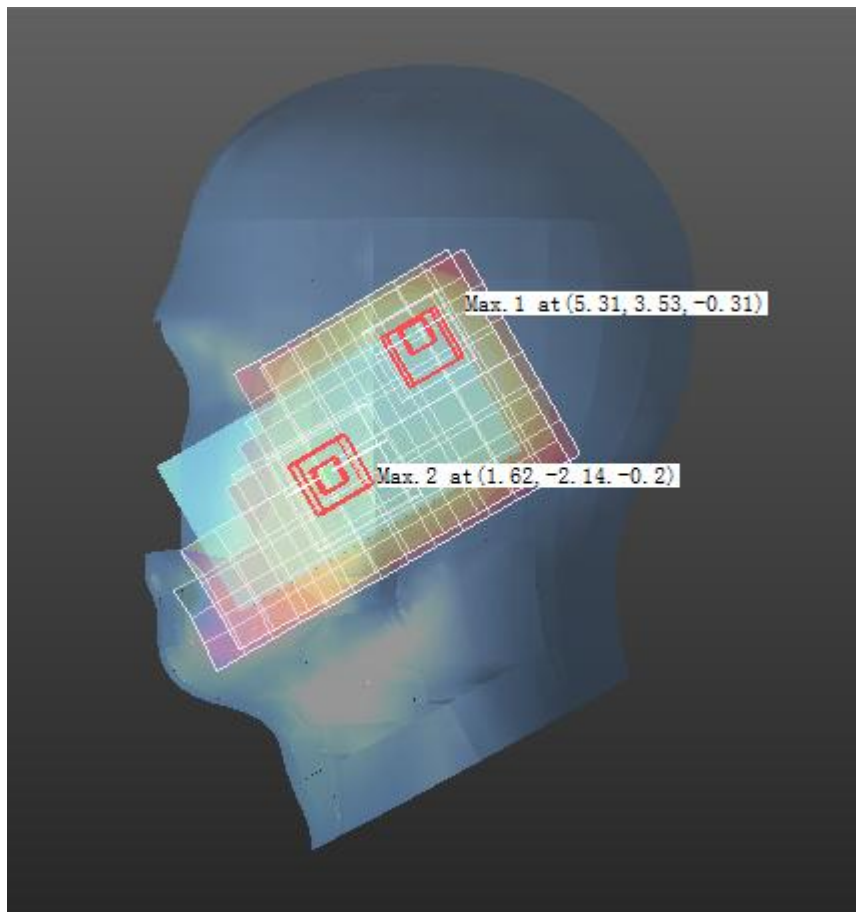
$$\text{Distance}_{\text{Tx1-Tx2}} = R_i = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

$$\text{SPLS Ratio} = (\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5} / R_i$$

When standalone test exclusion applies, SAR is estimated; the peak location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna.

- 1) The sum of aggregate 1-g SAR was above 1.6W/Kg for Right Hand Touch configuration with GSM850 and WiFi 2.4G.

The Peak SAR location plot is as below:



Note: The distance unit in the peak SAR location plot is cm.

The SAR to peak location ratio calculation is as below:

Test Position	GSM850 (W/kg)	WiFi (W/kg)	Ri(mm)	SPLSR	Ratio Limit	Simultaneous SAR
Right hand touch cheek	0.818	0.797	67.7	0.03	0.04	Not required

7.3.5 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numeral summed SAR results and SPLSR analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore simultaneous transmission SAR with Volume Scans is not required per KDB 447498 D01v06

Appendix A. System Check Plots
(Pls See Appendix A.)

Appendix B. SAR Measurement Plots
(Pls See Appendix B.)

Appendix C. Calibration Certificate
(Pls See Appendix C.)

Appendix D. Photo documentation
(Pls See Appendix D.)

End