

# SAR Test Report

Report No.: AGC00552200101EH01

PRODUCT DESIGNATION : Smart Phone

BRAND NAME : CUBOT

MODEL NAME : KINGKONG CS

APPLICANT : Shenzhen Huafurui Technology Co., Ltd.

DATE OF ISSUE : Mar. 09,2020

STANDARD(S) : EN 50360:2017; EN 62209-1:2016;  
EN 62209-2:2010; EN 50566:2017 ; EN 62479:2010

REPORT VERSION : V1.0

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Attestation of Global Compliance

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen)Co.,Ltd.

Add: 2/F., Building 2, Sanwei Chaxi Industrial Park, Sanwei Community,  
Hangcheng Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: +86-755 2523 4088

E-mail: agc@agc-cert.com

Service Hotline: 400 089 2118

### Report Revise Record

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	Mar. 09,2020	Valid	Initial Release



## Test Report

Applicant Name	Shenzhen Huafurui Technology Co., Ltd.
Applicant Address	Unit 1401 &1402, 14/F, Jin qi zhi gu mansion (No. 4 building of Chong wen Garden), Crossing of the Liu xian street and Tang ling road, Tao yuan street, Nan shan district, Shenzhen, P.R. China
Manufacturer Name	Shenzhen Huafurui Technology Co., Ltd.
Manufacturer Address	Unit 1401 &1402, 14/F, Jin qi zhi gu mansion (No. 4 building of Chong wen Garden), Crossing of the Liu xian street and Tang ling road, Tao yuan street, Nan shan district, Shenzhen, P.R. China
Factory Name	Shenzhen Huafurui Technology Co., Ltd.
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Product Designation	Smart Phone
Brand Name	CUBOT
Model Name	KINGKONG CS
Different Description	N/A
EUT Voltage	DC3.8V by battery
Applicable Standard	EN 50360:2017; EN 62209-1:2016; EN 62209-2:2010; EN 50566:2017; EN 62479:2010
Test Date	Jan. 18,2020 to Feb. 26,2020
Performed Location	Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. 1-2/F, Building 19, Junfeng Industrial Park, Chongqing Road, Heping Community, Fuhai Street, Bao 'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Report Template	AGCRT-EC-3G/SAR (2018-01-01)

Note: The results of testing in this report apply to the product/system which was tested only.

Prepared By Jack Gui  
Jack Gui (Project Engineer) Feb. 26,2020

Reviewed By Angela Li  
Angela Li (Reviewer) Mar. 09,2020

Approved By Forrest Lei  
(Authorized Officer) Mar. 09,2020



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## 1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

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

Frequency Band	Highest Reported 10g-SAR(W/Kg)		SAR Test Limit (W/Kg)
	Head	Body-worn(with 5mm separation)	
GSM 900	0.348	0.714	2.0
DCS 1800	0.211	0.825	
WCDMA Band I	0.290	1.391	
WIFI 2.4G	0.365	0.232	
Simultaneous Reported SAR	1.556		
SAR Test Result	PASS		

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (2.0W/Kg).



## 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 2.1. EUT Description

General Information	
Product Designation	Smart Phone
Test Model	KINGKONG CS
Hardware Version	X511 MAIN PCB V1.2
Software Version	King Kong_7081C_V08_20170905
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Antenna Type	Internal
GSM and GPRS&EGPRS	
Support Band	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GSM 900 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DCS 1800 (EU Frequency) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GSM 850 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PCS 1900 (none EU Frequency)
GPRS & EGPRS Type	Class B
GPRS & EGPRS Class	Class 12(1Tx+4Rx, 2Tx+3Rx, 3Tx+2Rx, 4Tx+1Rx)
TX Frequency Range	GSM900:880-915MHz ; DCS1800:1710-1785MHz
RX Frequency Range	GSM900:925-960MHz ; DCS1800:1805-1880MHz
Release Version	R99
Type of modulation	GMSK for GSM/GPRS; GMSK & 8-PSK for EGPRS
Antenna Gain	1.0dBi
Max. Avg. Output Power	GSM900:33.22dBm; DCS1800:30.19dBm
Bluetooth	
Operation Frequency	2402~2480MHz
Antenna Gain	0dBi
Bluetooth Version	V4.0
Type of modulation	<b>BR/EDR:</b> GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK; <b>BLE:</b> GFSK
EIRP	<b>BR/EDR:</b> 7.14dBm; <b>BLE:</b> 6.92dBm

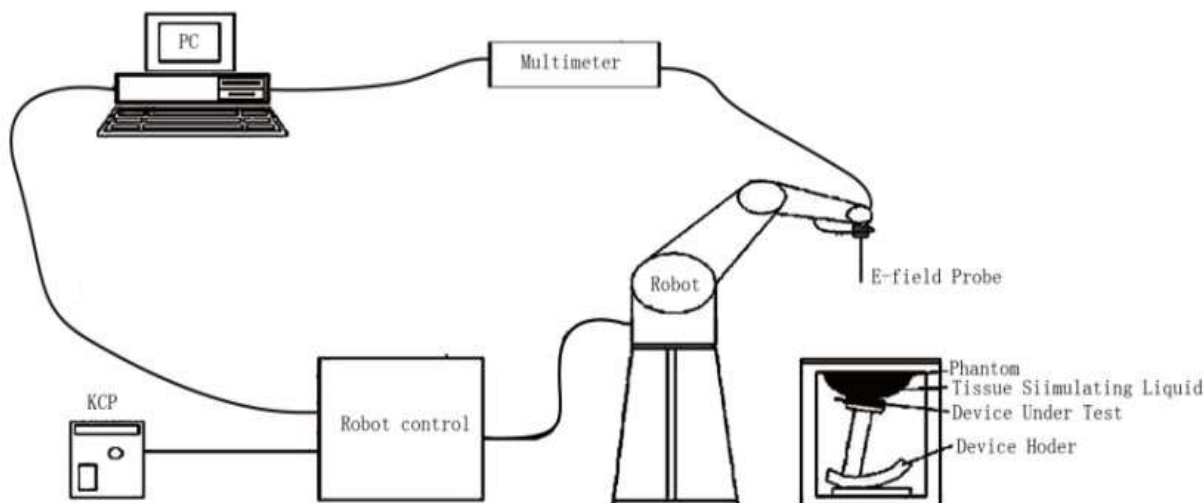
### EUT Description (Continue)

<b>WCDMA</b>	
Support Band	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band IV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band V
HS Type	HSPA(HSUPA/HSDPA)
TX Frequency Range	WCDMA Band I : 1920-1980MHz;
RX Frequency Range	WCDMA Band I : 2110-2170MHz;
Release Version	Rel-6
Type of modulation	HSDPA:QPSK/16QAM; HSUPA:BPSK; WCDMA:QPSK
Antenna Gain	1.0dBi
Max. Avg. Output Power	Band I:24.36dBm;
<b>WIFI</b>	
WIFI Specification	<input type="checkbox"/> 802.11a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.11b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.11g <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.11n(20) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.11n(40)
Operation Frequency	2412~2472MHz
EIRP	11b:15.44dBm,11g:14.44dBm,11n(20):14.36dBm,11n(40):14.73dBm
Antenna Gain	0dBi
<b>Li-ion Battery</b>	
Brand Name	CUBOT
Model Name	KINGKONG
Manufacturer Name	Zhongshan Tianmao Battery Co.,Ltd
Manufacturer Address	NO.208, Qian Jin One Road, The Third Industrial Zone, Tanzhou Town, Zhongshan City, China
Capacitance	4000mAh
Rated Voltage/ Charging Voltage	DC3.8V/ DC4.35V

Note: The sample used for testing is end product.

### 3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

#### 3.1. The SATIMO system used for performing compliance tests consists of following items



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


- The PC. It controls most of the bench devices and stores measurement data. A computer running WinXP and the Opensar software.
- The E-Field probe. The probe is a 3-axis system made of 3 distinct dipoles. Each dipole returns a voltage in function of the ambient electric field.
- The Keithley multimeter measures each probe dipole voltages.
- The SAM phantom simulates a human head. The measurement of the electric field is made inside the phantom.
- The liquids simulate the dielectric properties of the human head tissues.
- The network emulator controls the mobile phone under test.
- The validation dipoles are used to measure a reference SAR. They are used to periodically check the bench to make sure that there is no drift of the system characteristics over time.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.



### 3.2. COMOSAR E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SATIMO. 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. SATIMO conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. EN62209, etc.) Under ISO17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

#### Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

Model	SSE5	
Manufacture	MVG	
Identification No.	SN 22/16 EP315	
Frequency	0.7GHz-3GHz Linearity:±0.06dB(0.7GHz-3GHz)	
Dynamic Range	0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg Linearity:±0.06dB	
Dimensions	Overall length:330mm Length of individual dipoles:4.5mm Maximum external diameter:8mm Probe Tip external diameter:5mm Distance between dipoles/ probe extremity:2.7mm	
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 3 GHz with precisin of better 30%.	

### 3.3. Robot

The COMOSAR system uses the KUKA robot from SATIMO SA (France). For the 6-axis controller COMOSAR system, the KUKA robot controller version from SATIMO is used.

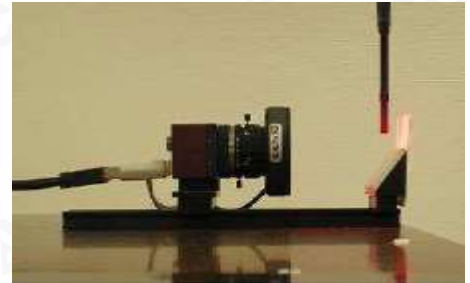
The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

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



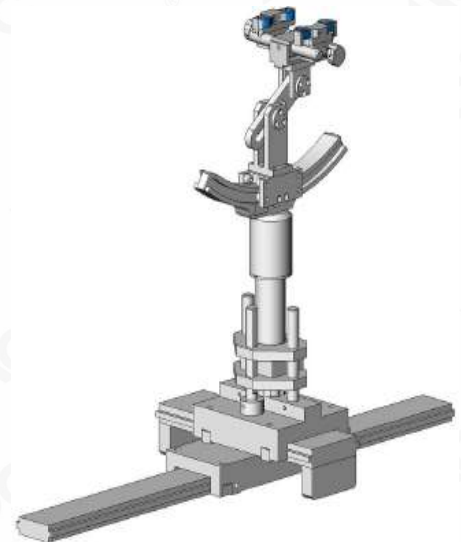
### 3.4. Video Positioning System

The video positioning system is used in OpenSAR to check the probe. Which is composed of a camera, LED, mirror and mechanical parts. The camera is piloted by the main computer with firewire link. 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.



### 3.5. Device Holder

The COMOSAR 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 (EPR). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The COMOSAR device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r = 3$  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.



### 3.6. SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- ☐ Left head
- ☐ Right head
- ☐ Flat 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.

### 3.7. ELLI39 Phantom

The Flat phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm $\pm$  0.2 mm shell thickness. It has only one measurement area for Flat phantom





## 4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

### 4.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in 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 occupational/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.

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 given mass density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

SAR can be obtained using either of the following equations:

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

$$SAR = c_h \left. \frac{dT}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$$

Where

SAR	is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;
E	is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;
σ	is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;
ρ	is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;
c <sub>h</sub>	is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;

$\left. \frac{dT}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$  is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second





## 4.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

a) Measure the local SAR at a test point within 10 mm of the inner surface of the phantom where the measured local SAR exceeds the lower detection limit of the measurement system. Preferably, the test point will be above the expected peak SAR location within said distance from the phantom surface. As explained at Step f) below, a comparative measurement will be made by the system at the same point after completion of the SAR measurement.

b) The area over which the SAR measurement is performed shall cover at least an area larger than the projection of the handset and antenna. For some handsets, the area projected onto the phantom can be large such that the probe may not reach all points. In this case, rotated phantoms may be used and the area may be assessed by multiple overlapping area scans. Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall be with respect to the SAM phantom requirements. The measurement resolution and spatial resolution for interpolation shall be chosen to allow identification of the local peak locations to within one-half of the linear dimension of the corresponding side of the zoom-scan volume. The maximum grid spacing shall be 20 mm for frequencies equal to or below 3 GHz and  $(60/f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm for frequencies above 3 GHz. The resolution SAR uncertainty of the measurement can be estimated using the functions in 7.2.10. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be  $\leq 5$  mm for frequencies equal to or below 3 GHz and  $\delta \ln(2)/2$  mm for frequencies above 3 GHz, where  $\delta$  is the plane wave penetration depth and  $\ln(x)$  is the natural logarithm [80]. The maximum variation of the sensor-phantom surface distance shall be  $\pm 1$  mm for frequencies equal to or below 3 GHz and  $\pm 0,5$  mm for frequencies above 3 GHz. At all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface shall be less than  $30^\circ$  for frequencies equal to or below 3 GHz and  $20^\circ$  for frequencies above 3 GHz (see Figure 6). Table 1 provides the measurement parameters required for the area scan.

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

d) Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at the local maxima locations identified in Step c) (zoom scan procedure). The horizontal grid step shall be  $(24/f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm or less but not more than 8 mm. The minimum zoom scan size is 30 mm by 30 mm by 30 mm for frequencies equal to or below 3 GHz. For higher frequencies, the minimum zoom scan size can be reduced to 22 mm by 22 mm by 22 mm. A smaller volume zoom scan with tighter spacing between the measurement points is allowed due to steeper decay of the E-field, which may reduce the measurement time. For frequencies above 3 GHz, the grid step in the vertical direction shall not exceed  $(8 - f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm, and for frequencies equal to or below 3 GHz if uniform spacing is used the grid step shall not exceed 5 mm. If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction (non-uniform grids or graded grids), the maximum spacing between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell shall not exceed  $(12/f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm for frequencies above 3 GHz, and shall not exceed 4 mm for frequencies at or below 3 GHz. Furthermore the spacing between farther adjacent points shall increase by an incremental factor not exceeding 1,5. When graded grids are used, extrapolation routines shall be tested according to 7.2.10.3.2 with the same spacing as used in measurements. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies equal to or below 3 GHz and  $\delta \ln(2)/2$  mm for frequencies above 3 GHz, where  $\delta$  is the plane wave penetration depth and  $\ln(x)$  is the natural logarithm. Separate grids shall be centred on each of the local SAR maxima found in Step c). At all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface shall be less than  $30^\circ$  for frequencies equal to or below 3 GHz and  $20^\circ$  for frequencies above 3 GHz.

e) Use the post-processing, i.e. the interpolation and extrapolation procedures defined in 6.5, to determine peak spatial-average SAR values.

f) Measure the local SAR at exactly the same test point location as in Step a). The SAR drift of the DUT may be estimated by the difference between the two measured single-point SAR values in Steps a) and f). The SAR drift shall be kept within  $\pm 5\%$ ; otherwise, see 7.2.8 for more information on addressing SAR measurement drift.

**Table 1 – Area scan parameters**

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance between the measured points (geometric centre of the sensors) and the inner phantom surface ( $z_{M1}$ in Figure 6 in mm)	$5 \pm 1$	$\delta \ln(2)/2 \pm 0,5^a$
Maximum spacing between adjacent measured points (see 7.2.10.3.1, in mm) <sup>b</sup>	20 or half of the corresponding zoom scan length, whichever is smaller	$60/f$ or half of the corresponding zoom scan length, whichever is smaller
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the phantom surface normal ( $\alpha$ in Figure 6) <sup>c</sup>	$30^\circ$	$20^\circ$
Tolerance in the probe angle	$1^\circ$	$1^\circ$
<sup>a</sup> $\delta$ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space. <sup>b</sup> See 7.2.10 on how $\Delta x$ and $\Delta y$ may be selected for individual area scan requirements. <sup>c</sup> The probe angle with respect to the phantom surface normal is restricted due to the degradation in the measurement accuracy in fields with steep spatial gradients. The measurement accuracy decreases with increasing probe angle and increasing frequency. This is the reason for the tighter probe angle restriction at frequencies above 3 GHz.		

**Table 2 – Zoom scan parameters**

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance between the closest measured points and the phantom surface ( $z_{M1}$ in Figure 6 and Table 1, in mm)	5	$\delta \ln(2)/2^a$
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the phantom surface normal ( $\alpha$ in Figure 6)	$30^\circ$	$20^\circ$
Maximum spacing between measured points in the x- and y-directions (7.2.10.3.2, in mm)	8	$24/f^b$
For uniform grids: Maximum spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell ( $\Delta z_1$ in Figure 6, in mm)	5	$8 - f$

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
<i>For graded grids:</i> Maximum spacing between the two closest measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell ( $\Delta z_1$ in Figure 6, in mm)	4	$12/f$
<i>For graded grids:</i> Maximum incremental increase in the spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell ( $R_z = \Delta z_2 / \Delta z_1$ in Figure 6)	1,5	1,5
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the x- and y-directions ( $L_z$ in 7.2.10.3.2, in mm)	30	22
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the direction normal to the phantom shell ( $L_h$ in 7.2.10.3.2, in mm)	30	22
Tolerance in the probe angle	$1^\circ$	$1^\circ$
<sup>a</sup> $\delta$ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space. <sup>b</sup> This is the maximum spacing allowed, which may not work for all circumstances.		





## 5. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in 5.2

### 5.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Frequency (MHz) \ Ingredient (% Weight)	Water	NaCl	Polysorbate 20	DGBE	1,2-Propanediol	Triton X-100
900	34.40	0.79	0.0	0.0	64.81	0.0
1800	55.36	0.35	0.0	13.84	0.0	30.45
2000	50	0.0	0.0	50	0.0	0.0
2450	71.88	0.16	0.0	7.99	0.0	19.97

### 5.2. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the EN 62209-1 have been incorporated in the following table. The body tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the EN 62209-2 have been incorporated in the following table.

Target Frequency (MHz)	head		body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)
300	45.3	0.87	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87	43.5	0.87
835	41.5	0.90	41.5	0.90
<b>900</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>0.97</b>
1450	40.5	1.20	40.5	1.20
<b>1800 – 2000</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>2450</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>1.80</b>
3000	38.5	2.40	38.5	2.40

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



### 5.3. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using SATIMO Dielectric Probe Kit and R&S Network Analyzer ZVL6.

Frequency (MHz)	Target Value		Measurement Value		Tissue Temp [°C]	Test Date
	$\epsilon_r$	$\delta$ [s/m]	$\epsilon_r$	$\delta$ [s/m]		
900	41.50 39.425-43.575	0.97 0.9225-1.0185	39.74	0.95	21.1	Jan. 19,2020
1800	40.00 38.00-42.00	1.40 1.33-1.47	39.65	1.38	21.4	Jan. 20,2020
2000	40.00 38.00-42.00	1.40 1.33-1.47	40.38	1.37	22.0	Feb. 26,2020
2450	39.2 37.24-41.16	1.80 1.71-1.89	38.96	1.77	20.9	Jan. 18,2020



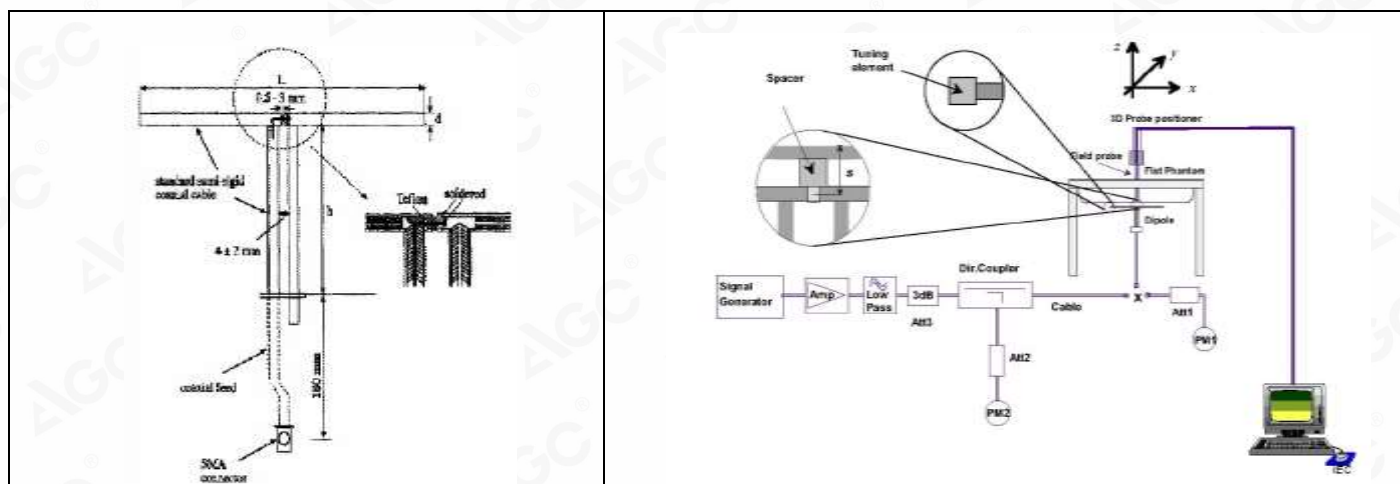
## 6. SAR SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

### 6.1. SAR System Check Procedures

SAR system check is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device. The same SAR probe(s) and tissue-equivalent media combinations used with each specific SAR system for system verification must be used for device testing. When multiple probe calibration points are required to cover substantially large transmission bands, independent system verifications are required for each probe calibration point. A system verification must be performed before each series of SAR measurements using the same probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium. Additional system verification should be considered according to the conditions of the tissue-equivalent medium and measured tissue dielectric parameters, typically every three to four days when the liquid parameters are remeasured or sooner when marginal liquid parameters are used at the beginning of a series of measurements.

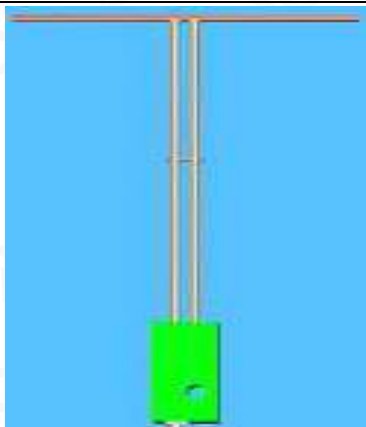
Each SATIMO system is equipped with one or more system check kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the SATIMO software, enable the user to conduct the system check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system check setup is shown as below.



## 6.2. SAR System Check

### 6.2.1. Dipoles

	<p>The dipoles used are based on the EN62209-1 standard, the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical specifications for the dipoles.</p>
---	---

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
900 MHz	149.0	83.3	3.6
1800MHz	71.6	41.7	3.6
2000 MHz	64.5	37.5	3.6
2450MHz	51.5	30.4	3.6

### 6.2.2. System Check Result

System Performance Check at 900 MHz & 1800MHz & 2000MHz & 2450MHz								
Validation Kit: SN 23/19 DIP 0G900-482 & SN 46/11 DIP 1G800-186 & SN 46/11 DIP 2G000-188& & SN 46/11 DIP 2G450-189								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result ( $\pm 10\%$ )		Normalized to 1W(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
900	11.38	7.07	10.242-12.518	6.363-7.777	11.37	6.69	21.1	Jan. 19,2020
1800	39.07	20.29	35.163-42.977	18.261-22.319	37.50	18.82	21.4	Jan. 20,2020
2000	44.10	21.49	39.69-48.51	19.341-23.639	43.65	23.55	22.0	Feb. 26,2020
2450	53.97	24.01	48.573-59.367	21.609-26.411	49.72	22.54	20.9	Jan. 18,2020
900	11.38	7.07	10.242-12.518	6.363-7.777	11.31	7.13	21.1	Jan. 19,2020
1800	39.07	20.29	35.163-42.977	18.261-22.319	36.36	18.99	21.4	Jan. 20,2020
2000	44.10	21.49	39.69-48.51	19.341-23.639	44.00	21.93	22.0	Feb. 26,2020
2450	53.97	24.01	48.573-59.367	21.609-26.411	54.47	24.12	20.9	Jan. 18,2020

Note:

(1) We use a CW signal of 18dBm for system check, and then all SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power. The result must be within  $\pm 10\%$  of target value.

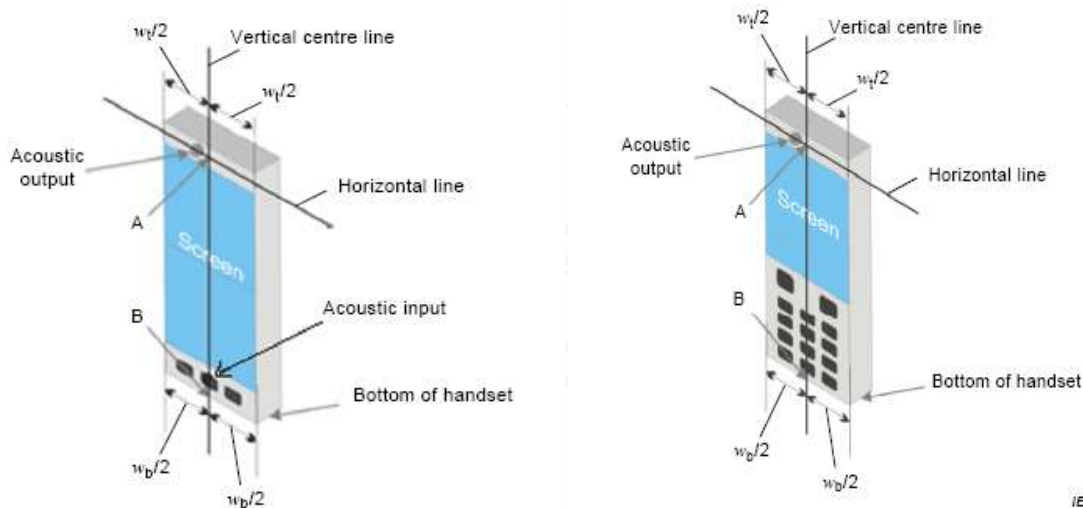


## 7. EUT TEST POSITION

This EUT was tested in **Right Cheek, Right Tilted, Left Cheek, Left Tilted, Body back and Body front.**

### 7.1. Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

- (1) The vertical centreline passes through two points on the front side of the DUT: the midpoint of the width  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (Point A in Figure 1), and the midpoint of the width  $w_b$  at the bottom of the handset (Point B).
- (2) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centreline and passes through the centre of the acoustic output.
- (3) The two lines intersect at Point A. Note that for many handsets, Point A coincides with the centre 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 DUT, especially for clam-shell handsets, handsets with flip cover pieces, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



IEC



## 7.2. Cheek Position

- (1) 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 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.
- (2) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with 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



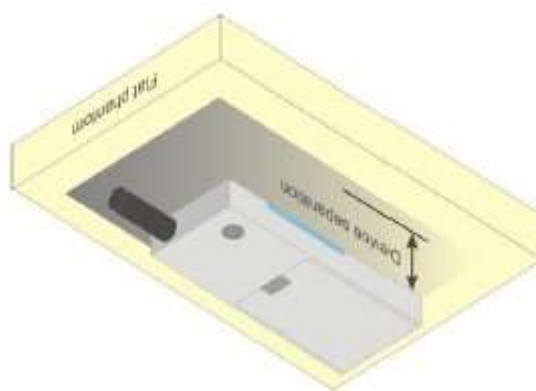
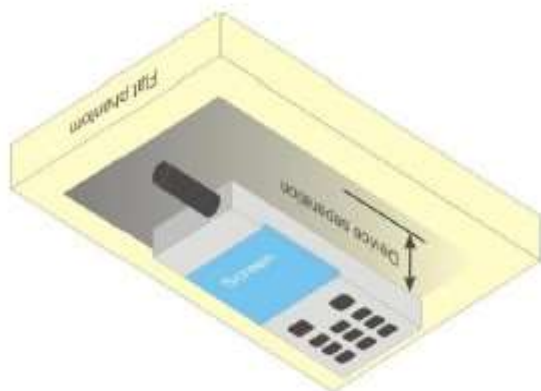
## 7.3. Tilt Position

- (1) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (2) While maintaining the device in 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 with the ear is lost.



#### 7.4. Body Worn Position

- (1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
- (2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
- (3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to **5mm**.



## 8. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

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

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit (W/kg)
Spatial Peak SAR (10 g cube tissue for brain or body)	2.00
Spatial Average SAR (Whole body)	0.08
Spatial Peak SAR (Limbs)	4.00

Note:

These limits are derived from EN50360 "Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of mobile phones with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields" and EN50566 "Product standard to demonstrate compliance of radio frequency fields from handheld and body-mounted wireless communication devices used by the general public"



Attestation of Global Compliance

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen)Co.,Ltd.

Add: 2/F., Building 2, Sanwei Chaxi Industrial Park, Sanwei Community,  
Hangcheng Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: +86-755 2523 4088

E-mail: agc@agc-cert.com

Service Hotline: 400 089 2118

## 9. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/ Model	Identification No.	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
SAR Probe	MVG	SN 22/16 EP315	Jun. 04,2019	Jun. 03,2020
Phantom	SATIMO	SN_4511_SAM90	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Phantom	SATIMO	ELLI39	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid	SATIMO	-	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Comm Tester	Agilent-8960	GB46310822	Feb. 27,2019	Feb. 26,2020
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	4114939	Sep. 09,2019	Sep. 08,2020
Dipole	SATIMO SID900	SN 23/19 DIP 0G900-482	May 31,2019	May 30,2022
Dipole	SATIMO SID1800	SN 46/11 DIP 1G800-186	Apr. 26,2019	Apr. 25,2022
Dipole	SATIMO SID2000	SN 46/11 DIP 2G000-188	Apr. 26,2019	Apr. 25,2022
Dipole	SATIMO SID2450	SN 46/11 DIP 2G450-189	Apr. 26,2019	Apr. 25,2022
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4438C	US41461365	Oct. 08,2019	Oct. 07,2020
Vector Analyzer	Agilent / E4440A	US41421290	Feb. 27,2019	Feb. 26,2020
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVL6	SN 101443	Oct. 08,2019	Oct. 07,2020
Attenuator	Warison /WATT-6SR1211	S/N:WRJ34AYM2F1	June 11,2019	June 10, 2020
Attenuator	Mini-circuits / VAT-10+	31405	June 11,2019	June 10, 2020
Amplifier	EM30180	SN060552	Feb. 27,2019	Feb. 26,2020
Directional Couple	Werlatone/ C5571-10	SN99463	Jun. 12,2019	Jun. 11,2020
Directional Couple	Werlatone/ C6026-10	SN99482	Jun. 12,2019	Jun. 11,2020
Power Sensor	NRP-Z21	1137.6000.02	Sep. 09,2019	Sep. 08,2020
Power Sensor	NRP-Z23	US38261498	Feb. 19,2019	Feb. 18,2020
Power Sensor	NRP-Z23	US38261498	Feb. 18,2020	Feb. 17,2021
Power Viewer	R&S	V2.3.1.0	N/A	N/A

Note: Per EN 62209-1/2 Dipole SAR Validation, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
4. Impedance is within 5Ω of calibrated measurement.



## 10. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

SATIMO Uncertainty- SN 22/16 EP315 Measurement uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>									
Probe calibration	Annex B	5.831	N	1	1	1	5.831	5.831	∞
Axial Isotropy	7.2.2.2	0.570	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	0.233	0.233	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	7.2.2.2	0.915	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	0.374	0.374	∞
Boundary effect	7.2.2.5	1.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.577	0.577	∞
Linearity	7.2.2.3	0.675	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.390	0.390	∞
System detection limits	7.2.2.3	1.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.577	0.577	∞
Modulation response	7.2.2.4	3.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.732	1.732	∞
Readout Electronics	7.2.2.6	0.021	N	1	1	1	0.021	0.021	∞
Response Time	7.2.2.7	0.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.000	0.000	∞
Integration Time	7.2.2.8	1.400	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.808	0.808	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	7.2.9	3.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.732	1.732	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	7.2.9	3.000	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.732	1.732	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	7.2.3.1	1.400	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.808	0.808	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	7.2.3.2	1.400	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.808	0.808	∞
Post-processing	7.2.10	2.300	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.328	1.328	∞
<b>Test sample Related</b>									
Test sample positioning	7.2.5.3	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.600	2.600	∞
Device holder uncertainty	7.2.5.2	3	N	1	1	1	3.000	3.000	∞
SAR drift measurement	7.2.8	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.887	2.887	∞
SAR scaling	7.2.11	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.887	2.887	∞
<b>Phantom and tissue parameters</b>									
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness uncertainty)	7.2.4	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.309	2.309	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	7.2.7.2	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.900	1.596	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.6.6 7.2.6.5	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.126	1.025	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	7.2.6.3 7.2.6.5	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.120	2.840	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.6.6 7.2.6.5	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.332	0.375	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	7.2.6.4 7.2.6.5	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.150	1.300	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				9.787	9.588	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				19.573	19.176	

SATIMO Uncertainty- SN 22/16 EP315									
System Validation uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>									
Probe calibration	Annex B	5.831	N	1	1	1	5.831	5.831	∞
Axial Isotropy	7.2.2.2	0.570	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.329	0.329	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	7.2.2.2	0.915	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.000	0.000	∞
Boundary effect	7.2.2.5	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.577	0.577	∞
Linearity	7.2.2.3	0.675	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.390	0.390	∞
System detection limits	7.2.2.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	7.2.2.4	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	7.2.2.6	0.021	N	1	1	1	0.021	0.021	∞
Response Time	7.2.2.7	0.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	7.2.2.8	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	7.2.9	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	7.2.9	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	7.2.3.1	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	7.2.3.2	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Post-Processing	7.2.10	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
<b>System validation source</b>									
Deviation of experimental dipole from numerical dipole	7.2.12	5.0	N	1	1	1	5.00	5.00	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	7.2.8	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Other source contribution Uncertainty	7.2.13	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
<b>Phantom and set-up</b>									
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness uncertainty)	7.2.4	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	7.2.7.2	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.6.6 7.2.6.5	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.02	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	7.2.6.3 7.2.6.5	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.12	2.84	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.6.6 7.2.6.5	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	7.2.6.4 7.2.6.5	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				9.715	9.514	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				19.430	19.028	

SATIMO Uncertainty- SN 22/16 EP315									
System Check uncertainty for DUT averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Uncertainty Component	Sec.	Tol (+- %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	1g Ui (+-%)	10g Ui (+-%)	vi
<b>Measurement System</b>									
Probe calibration drift	Table 13 note a	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	7.2.2.2	0.570	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	7.2.2.2	0.915	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Boundary effect	7.2.2.5	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Linearity	7.2.2.3	0.675	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
System detection limits	7.2.2.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Modulation response	7.2.2.4	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	7.2.2.6	0.021	N	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Response Time	7.2.2.7	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	7.2.2.8	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-Noise	7.2.9	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
RF ambient conditions-reflections	7.2.9	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	7.2.3.1	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	7.2.3.2	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Post-processing	7.2.10	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0.00	0.00	∞
<b>System check source</b>									
Deviation between experimental dipoles	7.2.12	2.0	N	1	1	1	2.00	2.00	∞
Input power and SAR drift measurement	7.2.8	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Other source contribution Uncertainty	7.2.13	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
<b>Phantom and set-up</b>									
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness uncertainty)	7.2.4	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	7.2.7.2	1.9	N	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	∞
Liquid conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.6.6 7.2.6.5	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	1.13	1.02	∞
Liquid conductivity (measured)	7.2.6.3 7.2.6.5	4	N	1	0.78	0.71	3.12	2.84	M
Liquid permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.6.6 7.2.6.5	2.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.38	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	7.2.6.4 7.2.6.5	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				5.562	5.203	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% Confidence interval)			K=2				11.124	10.406	



## 11. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Output Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)
Maximum Power <1>				
GSM 900	880.2	33.22	-9	24.22
	897.4	33.22	-9	24.22
	914.8	33.22	-9	24.22
GPRS 900 (1 Slot)	880.2	33.14	-9	24.14
	897.4	33.05	-9	24.05
	914.8	33.09	-9	24.09
GPRS 900 (2 Slot)	880.2	30.17	-6	24.17
	897.4	30.28	-6	24.28
	914.8	30.36	-6	24.36
GPRS 900 (3 Slot)	880.2	28.70	-4.26	24.44
	897.4	28.69	-4.26	24.43
	914.8	28.74	-4.26	24.48
GPRS 900 (4 Slot)	880.2	29.99	-3	26.99
	897.4	29.23	-3	26.23
	914.8	29.35	-3	26.35
EGPRS 900 (1 Slot)	880.2	29.21	-9	20.21
	897.4	29.34	-9	20.34
	914.8	29.25	-9	20.25
EGPRS 900 (2 Slot)	880.2	28.67	-6	22.67
	897.4	28.78	-6	22.78
	914.8	28.69	-6	22.69
EGPRS 900 (3 Slot)	880.2	26.34	-4.26	22.08
	897.4	26.18	-4.26	21.92
	914.8	26.25	-4.26	21.99
EGPRS 900 (4 Slot)	880.2	27.41	-3	24.41
	897.4	27.13	-3	24.13
	914.8	27.28	-3	24.28





Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Output Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)
Maximum Power <2>				
GSM 900	880.2	33.14	-9	24.14
	897.4	33.16	-9	24.16
	914.8	33.09	-9	24.09
GPRS 900 (1 Slot)	880.2	33.07	-9	24.07
	897.4	32.94	-9	23.94
	914.8	32.91	-9	23.91
GPRS 900 (2 Slot)	880.2	30.05	-6	24.05
	897.4	30.12	-6	24.12
	914.8	30.20	-6	24.20
GPRS 900 (3 Slot)	880.2	28.53	-4.26	24.27
	897.4	28.56	-4.26	24.30
	914.8	28.69	-4.26	24.43
GPRS 900 (4 Slot)	880.2	29.85	-3	26.85
	897.4	29.12	-3	26.12
	914.8	29.24	-3	26.24



Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Output Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)
Maximum Power <1>				
DCS1800	1710.2	<b>30.19</b>	-9	21.19
	1747.4	29.93	-9	20.93
	1784.8	29.70	-9	20.70
GPRS1800 (1 Slot)	1710.2	29.85	-9	20.85
	1747.4	29.79	-9	20.79
	1784.8	29.83	-9	20.83
GPRS1800 (2 Slot)	1710.2	26.24	-6	20.24
	1747.4	26.38	-6	20.38
	1784.8	26.41	-6	20.41
GPRS1800 (3 Slot)	1710.2	25.92	-4.26	21.66
	1747.4	25.87	-4.26	21.61
	1784.8	25.86	-4.26	21.60
GPRS1800 (4 Slot)	1710.2	26.45	-3	23.45
	1747.4	26.12	-3	23.12
	1784.8	25.97	-3	22.97
EGPRS1800 (1 Slot)	1710.2	29.18	-9	20.18
	1747.4	29.27	-9	20.27
	1784.8	29.26	-9	20.26
EGPRS1800 (2 Slot)	1710.2	28.63	-6	22.63
	1747.4	28.54	-6	22.54
	1784.8	28.57	-6	22.57
EGPRS1800 (3 Slot)	1710.2	26.58	-4.26	22.32
	1747.4	26.45	-4.26	22.19
	1784.8	26.62	-4.26	22.36
EGPRS1800 (4 Slot)	1710.2	27.22	-3	24.22
	1747.4	27.17	-3	24.17
	1784.8	26.78	-3	23.78



Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Output Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)
Maximum Power <2>				
DCS1800	1710.2	30.09	-9	21.09
	1747.4	29.81	-9	20.81
	1784.8	29.57	-9	20.57
GPRS1800 (1 Slot)	1710.2	29.73	-9	20.73
	1747.4	29.68	-9	20.68
	1784.8	29.74	-9	20.74
GPRS1800 (2 Slot)	1710.2	26.12	-6	20.12
	1747.4	26.25	-6	20.25
	1784.8	26.27	-6	20.27
GPRS1800 (3 Slot)	1710.2	25.83	-4.26	21.57
	1747.4	25.75	-4.26	21.49
	1784.8	25.74	-4.26	21.48
GPRS1800 (4 Slot)	1710.2	26.33	-3	23.33
	1747.4	26.02	-3	23.02
	1784.8	25.85	-3	22.85

Note 1:

The Frame Power (Source-based time-averaged Power) is scaled the maximum burst average power based on time slots. The calculated methods are show as following:

Frame Power = Max burst power (1 Up Slot) – 9 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (2 Up Slot) – 6 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (3 Up Slot) – 4.26 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (4 Up Slot) – 3 dB

**UMTS BAND I**

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Output Power (dBm)
WCDMA 2100 RMC(12.2bps)	1922.4	22.59
	1950	<b>24.36</b>
	1977.6	23.90
HSDPA Subtest 1	1922.4	21.76
	1950	23.65
	1977.6	23.04
HSDPA Subtest 2	1922.4	21.07
	1950	22.74
	1977.6	22.12
HSDPA Subtest 3	1922.4	21.06
	1950	22.71
	1977.6	22.18
HSDPA Subtest 4	1922.4	21.02
	1950	22.66
	1977.6	22.09
HSUPA Subtest 1	1922.4	20.74
	1950	22.23
	1977.6	20.71
HSUPA Subtest 2	1922.4	20.78
	1950	22.33
	1977.6	21.89
HSUPA Subtest 3	1922.4	21.65
	1950	23.25
	1977.6	21.59
HSUPA Subtest 4	1922.4	20.08
	1950	21.63
	1977.6	20.11
HSUPA Subtest 5	1922.4	21.12
	1950	23.58
	1977.6	21.09


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Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen)Co.,Ltd.

Add: 2/F., Building 2, Sanwei Chaxi Industrial Park, Sanwei Community,  
Hangcheng Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: +86-755 2523 4088

E-mail: agc@agc-cert.com

Service Hotline: 400 089 2118



According to 3GPP 25.101 sub-clause 6.2.2 , the maximum output power is allowed to be reduced by following the table.

Table 6.1Aa: UE maximum output power with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

UE Transmit Channel Configuration	CM(db)	MPR(db)
For all combinations of ,DPDCH,DPCCH HS-DPDCH,E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH	$0 \leq CM \leq 3.5$	$MAX(CM-1,0)$
Note: CM=1 for $\beta_d/\beta_{d=12/15}$ , $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c=24/15$ .For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.		

The device supports MPR to solve linearity issues (ACLR or SEM) due to the higher peak-to average ratios (PAR) of the HSUPA signal. This prevents saturating the full range of the TX DAC inside of device and provides a reduced power output to the RF transceiver chip according to the Cubic Metric (a function of the combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH).

When E-DPDCH channels are present the beta gains on those channels are reduced firsts to try to get the power under the allowed limit. If the beta gains are lowered as far as possible, then a hard limiting is applied at the maximum allowed level.

The SW currently recalculates the cubic metric every time the beta gains on the E-DPDCH are reduced. The cubic metric will likely get lower each time this is done .However, there is no reported reduction of maximum output power in the HSUPA mode since the device also provides a compensation for the power back-off by increasing the gain of TX\_AGC in the transceiver (PA) device.

The end effect is that the DUT output power is identical to the case where there is no MPR in the device.



## WIFI

Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	EIRP (dBm)
802.11b	1	1	2412	14.27
		2	2417	14.25
		7	2442	<b>15.44</b>
		12	2467	14.96
		13	2472	15.01
802.11g	6	1	2412	14.44
		7	2442	14.44
		13	2472	14.33
802.11n(20)	6.5	1	2412	14.00
		7	2442	14.22
		13	2472	14.36
802.11n(40)	13.5	3	2422	14.73
		7	2442	13.90
		11	2462	14.06

Note: For wifi RF test, there is no required about band edge; we test the power for channel 2&12 which is lower than channel 1&13; SAR need to test at low &high channel 1&13.



## 12. TEST RESULTS

### 12.1. SAR Test Results Summary

#### 12.1.1. Test position and configuration

Head SAR was performed with the device configured in the positions according to IEN62209-1, and Body SAR was performed with the device 5mm from the phantom according to EN62209-2.

#### 12.1.2. Operation Mode

1. For GSM900, the power control is set to Maximum Power Class. For GPRS 900(GMSK, CS1), the power control level is set to Maximum Power Class. For E-GPRS 900(GMSK: MCS1, 8PSK:MCS5), the power control is set to Maximum Power Class. For DCS 1800, the power control is set to Maximum Power Class. For GPRS 1800(GMSK, CS1), the power control level is set to Maximum Power Class. For E-GPRS 1800 (GMSK: MCS1, 8PSK:MCS5), the power control level is set to Maximum Power Class.

This is a multi-slot class 12 device capable of 4 uplink timeslots. During the head SAR test, the device was transmitting with maximum 1 uplink timeslot; during the body SAR test, it was transmitting with maximum 4 uplink timeslots. Additionally, this device doesn't support dual transfer mode (DTM)

Testing with the headset was performed at the position and channels that resulted in the highest body SAR. This testing was performed with GPRS transmitting with 2/3/4 uplink timeslots. In the Body SAR test result table, body-worn means display of device down, body-front means display of device up.

2. For WCDMA, head and body SAR is tested under RMC 12.2k mode with power control set all up bits SAR for AMR is not required since its power is less than RMC. For HSDPA/HSUPA, SAR is test with its maximum power mode.

3. For WIFI SAR testing, the EUT has installed WIFI engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

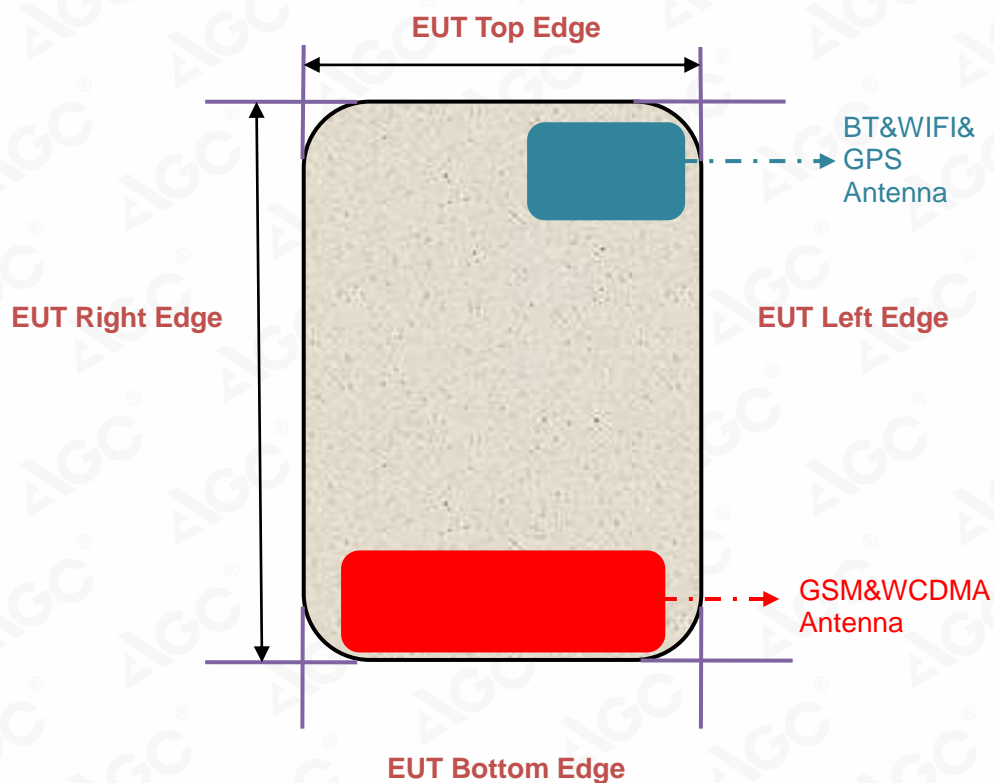
4. Sensors have no any influence on RF power level or SAR result.

5. The portion of the device which area scan did not scan has been off the phantom.





### 12.1.3. Antenna Location: ( back view )



**Attestation of Global Compliance**

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen)Co.,Ltd.

Add: 2/F., Building 2, Sanwei Chaxi Industrial Park, Sanwei Community,  
Hangcheng Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: +86-755 2523 4088

E-mail: agc@agc-cert.com

Service Hotline: 400 089 2118

#### 12.1.4. SAR Test Results Summary

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					Relative Humidity (%): 46.7				
Product: Smart Phone									
Test Mode: GSM900 with GMSK modulation									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (10g) (W/kg)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/Kg)
SIM 1 Card									
Left Cheek	voice	975	880.2	0.85	0.342	33.30	33.22	0.348	2.0
Left Cheek	voice	37	897.4	-0.94	0.320	33.30	33.22	0.326	2.0
Left Cheek	voice	124	914.8	0.93	0.262	33.30	33.22	0.267	2.0
Left Tilt	voice	37	897.4	-0.87	0.246	33.30	33.22	0.251	2.0
Right Cheek	voice	37	897.4	0.76	0.259	33.30	33.22	0.264	2.0
Right Tilt	voice	37	897.4	-0.79	0.224	33.30	33.22	0.228	2.0
Body back	GPRS-4 slots	37	897.4	0.81	0.551	30.00	29.23	0.658	2.0
Body Front	GPRS-4 slots	975	880.2	-0.85	0.536	30.00	29.99	0.537	2.0
Body Front	GPRS-4 slots	37	897.4	0.82	0.562	30.00	29.23	0.671	2.0
Body Front	GPRS-4 slots	124	914.8	-0.89	0.615	30.00	29.35	0.714	2.0
Body front+ Ear.	voice	124	914.8	0.90	0.429	33.30	33.22	0.437	2.0

Note:

- When the 10-g SAR is  $\leq 1.0\text{W/kg}$ , testing for low and high channel is optional.
- The test separation of all above table(body part) is 5mm.
- Since GPRS with 4 TX provides the highest output power, only this mode was considered for SAR assessment in body worn configuration
- Measurements for SIM Card 2 are not conducted since SIM Card 1 show the highest output power
- Plots are only shown for the bold marked worst case SAR results

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					Relative Humidity (%): 48.6				
Product: Smart Phone									
Test Mode: DCS1800 with GMSK modulation									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (10g) (W/kg)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/Kg)
SIM 1 Card									
Left Cheek	voice	698	1747.4	1.13	0.095	30.20	29.93	0.101	2.0
Left Tilt	voice	698	1747.4	-1.05	0.037	30.20	29.93	0.039	2.0
Right Cheek	voice	512	1710.2	1.09	<b>0.202</b>	30.20	30.19	0.202	2.0
Right Cheek	voice	698	1747.4	-1.14	0.192	30.20	29.93	0.204	2.0
Right Cheek	voice	885	1784.8	1.08	0.188	30.20	29.70	<b>0.211</b>	2.0
Right Tilt	voice	698	1747.4	-1.12	0.047	30.20	29.93	0.050	2.0
Body back	GPRS-4 slots	512	1710.2	1.06	0.542	26.50	26.45	0.548	2.0
Body back	GPRS-4 slots	698	1747.4	-1.14	0.603	26.50	26.12	0.658	2.0
Body back	GPRS-4 slots	885	1784.8	1.08	<b>0.730</b>	26.50	25.97	<b>0.825</b>	2.0
Body Front	GPRS-4 slots	698	1747.4	-1.19	0.582	26.50	26.12	0.635	2.0
Body back+ Ear.	voice	885	1784.8	1.15	0.413	30.20	29.70	0.463	2.0

Note:

- When the 10-g SAR is  $\leq 1.0\text{W/kg}$ , testing for low and high channel is optional.
- The test separation of all above table(body part) is 5mm.
- Since GPRS with 4 TX provides the highest output power, only this mode was considered for SAR assessment in body worn configuration
- Measurements for SIM Card 2 are not conducted since SIM Card 1 show the highest output power
- Plots are only shown for the bold marked worst case SAR results



SAR MEASUREMENT									
Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					Relative Humidity (%): 49.5				
Product: Smart Phone									
Test Mode: WCDMA Band I with QPSK modulation									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (10g) (W/kg)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit W/kg
SIM 1 Card									
Left Cheek	RMC12.2kbps	9750	1950	-1.17	0.080	24.40	24.36	0.081	2.0
Left Tilt	RMC12.2kbps	9750	1950	1.24	0.033	24.40	24.36	0.033	2.0
Right Cheek	RMC12.2kbps	9612	1922.4	-1.15	0.191	24.40	22.59	<b>0.290</b>	2.0
Right Cheek	RMC12.2kbps	9750	1950	1.22	0.175	24.40	24.36	0.177	2.0
Right Cheek	RMC12.2kbps	9888	1977.6	-1.16	<b>0.192</b>	24.40	23.90	0.215	2.0
Right Tilt	RMC12.2kbps	9750	1950	1.23	0.048	24.40	24.36	0.048	2.0
Body back	RMC12.2kbps	9612	1922.4	-1.12	0.917	24.40	22.59	<b>1.391</b>	2.0
Body back	RMC12.2kbps	9750	1950	1.10	1.044	24.40	24.36	1.054	2.0
Body back	RMC12.2kbps	9888	1977.6	-1.15	<b>1.057</b>	24.40	23.90	1.186	2.0
Body front	RMC12.2kbps	9750	1950	1.21	0.540	24.40	24.36	0.545	2.0
Body back	HSDPA Subtest 1	9750	1950	-1.14	0.902	23.70	23.65	0.912	2.0
Body back	HSUPA Subtest 1	9750	1950	-1.22	0.861	22.30	22.23	0.875	2.0
Body back+ Ear.	RMC12.2kbps	9888	1977.6	1.15	0.908	24.40	23.90	1.019	2.0

Note:

- When the 10-g SAR is  $\leq 1.0\text{W/kg}$ , testing for low and high channel is optional.
- The test separation of all above table(body part) is 5mm.
- Plots are only shown for the bold marked worst case SAR results

### WIFI Health Evaluation:

Per EN 62209-2:2010 Annex K, Test reduction based on simultaneous multi-band transmission considerations. For secondary transmitter (i.e. lower power transmitters), we use the following formula to evaluate the threshold power for the secondary transmitter that allows it to be excluded from SAR testing:

$$P_{\text{available}} = P_{\text{max},m} \times (SAR_{\text{lim}} - SAR_1) / SAR_{\text{lim}}$$

Where

$P_{\text{max},m}$  is the maximum threshold exclusion power level, which is calculated by  $SAR_{\text{lim}} \times m$ , where  $m$  is an averaging mass.

$P_{\text{available}}$  is the threshold value there need to be tested;

$SAR_{\text{lim}}$  is the SAR limit;

$SAR_1$  is the maximum SAR value of first transmitter mode result;

Restrictive power threshold;

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{available}} &= P_{\text{th},m} \times (SAR_{\text{lim}} - SAR_1) / SAR_{\text{lim}} = 20\text{mW} \times (2\text{W/Kg} - 1.391\text{ W/Kg}) / 2\text{W/Kg} \\ &= 6.09\text{mW} < 34.99\text{mW} (15.44\text{dBm}) \text{ for WIFI} \end{aligned}$$

There is need to test WIFI SAR and need to evaluate simultaneous transmission

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					Relative Humidity (%): 42.9				
Product: Smart Phone									
Test Mode: 802.11b									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (10g) (W/kg)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit W/kg
Left Cheek	DTS	7	2442	-0.92	0.116	15.50	15.44	0.118	2.0
Left Tilt	DTS	7	2442	0.84	0.110	15.50	15.44	0.112	2.0
Right Cheek	DTS	1	2412	-0.83	0.275	15.50	14.27	<b>0.365</b>	2.0
Right Cheek	DTS	7	2442	0.96	0.276	15.50	15.44	0.280	2.0
Right Cheek	DTS	13	2472	-0.95	<b>0.312</b>	15.50	15.01	0.349	2.0
Right Tilt	DTS	7	2442	0.92	0.246	15.50	15.44	0.249	2.0
Body back	DTS	7	2442	-0.90	0.163	15.50	15.44	0.165	2.0
Body front	DTS	1	2412	0.85	0.175	15.50	14.27	<b>0.232</b>	2.0
Body front	DTS	7	2442	-0.89	<b>0.202</b>	15.50	15.44	0.205	2.0
Body front	DTS	13	2472	0.85	0.179	15.50	15.01	0.200	2.0
Body front + Ear	DTS	7	2442	-0.82	0.177	15.50	15.01	0.198	2.0

Note:

- When the 10-g SAR is ≤ 1.0W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.
- The test separation of all above table(body part) is 5mm.
- Plots are only shown for the bold marked worst case SAR results

### BT Health Evaluation:

Per EN 62209-2:2010 Annex K, Test reduction based on simultaneous multi-band transmission considerations. For secondary transmitter (i.e. lower power transmitters), we use the following Formula to evaluate the threshold power for the secondary transmitter that allows it to be excluded from SAR testing:

$$P_{\text{available}} = P_{\text{max}_m} \times (SAR_{\text{lim}} - SAR_1) / SAR_{\text{lim}}$$

Where

$P_{\text{max}_m}$  is the maximum threshold exclusion power level, which is calculated by  $SAR_{\text{lim}} \times m$ , where  $m$  is an averaging mass.

$P_{\text{available}}$  is the threshold value there need to be tested;

$SAR_{\text{lim}}$  is the SAR limit;

$SAR_1$  is the maximum SAR value of first transmitter mode result;

Restrictive power threshold;

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{available}} &= P_{\text{th}_m} \times (SAR_{\text{lim}} - SAR_1) / SAR_{\text{lim}} = 20\text{mW} \times (2\text{W/Kg} - 1.391\text{ W/Kg}) / 2\text{W/Kg} \\ &= 6.09\text{mW} > 5.18\text{mW} \text{ (7.14dBm) for BT(BR/EDR)} \\ &= 6.09\text{mW} > 4.92\text{mW} \text{ (6.92dBm) for BT(BLE)} \end{aligned}$$

According to EN62479:2010, the maximum output power of BT(BR/EDR) is 7.14dBm (5.18mW less than 20mW) refer to ETSI EN 300328 (V2.2.2) Test report (AGC00552200101EE04) for the result of Maximum Transmit Power, which deemed to comply with the basic restrictions without testing.

According to EN62479:2010, the maximum output power of BT(BLE) is 6.92dBm (4.92mW less than 20mW) refer to ETSI EN 300328 (V2.2.2) Test report (AGC00552200101EE11) for the result of Maximum Transmit Power, which deemed to comply with the basic restrictions without testing.





### **Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation:**

According to EN62209-1:2016 section 6.4.3, when the handsets with multiple antennas or multiple transmitters (with single or multiple antennas), transmitting simultaneously require special test considerations;

- (1) The EUT has GSM/WCDMA antenna, BT/WIFI antenna;
- (2) BT and WIFI share one antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously;
- (3) GSM and GPRS/WCDMA can't work at the same time;
- (4) EN 62209-1:2016 section 6.4.3.2 ,SAR measurements for non-correlated signals, Alternative 1: Summation of peak spatial-average SAR values – simplest but most conservative method to find upper bound is always applicable:
  - a) For a test combination where simultaneous operation is intended, add the peak spatial-average SAR values for each antenna and frequency band where simultaneous operation is intended
  - b) Check if the maximum summed SAR value is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit. If so, ensure that all of the required test frequency channels have been measured in all frequency bands and for all antennas at which simultaneous operation is intended and repeat Step a).

The maximum summed SAR value in Steps a) and b) is the combined SAR



### Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission SAR:

NO	Simultaneous state	Portable Handset	
		Head	Body-worn
1	GSM(voice)+WIFI 2.4GHz (data)	Yes	Yes
2	GSM(Data)+WIFI 2.4GHz (data)	Yes	Yes
3	WCDMA(RMC12.2kbps)+WIFI 2.4GHz (data)	Yes	Yes

Frequency	RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Simultaneous Transmission Scenario		$\Sigma$ 10-g SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/Kg)
			GSM/WCDMA	WIFI		
GSM 900	Head (voice)	Left Touch	0.348	0.118	0.466	2.0
		Left Tilt	0.251	0.112	0.363	2.0
		Right Touch	0.264	0.365	0.629	2.0
		Right Tilt	0.228	0.249	0.477	2.0
	Body-worn	GPRS-4slots	0.658	0.165	0.823	2.0
		Body Front	0.714	0.232	0.946	2.0
		Earphone	0.437	0.198	0.635	2.0
DCS 1800	Head (voice)	Left Touch	0.101	0.118	0.219	2.0
		Left Tilt	0.039	0.112	0.151	2.0
		Right Touch	0.211	0.365	0.576	2.0
		Right Tilt	0.050	0.249	0.299	2.0
	Body-worn	GPRS-4slots	0.825	0.165	0.990	2.0
		Body Front	0.635	0.232	0.867	2.0
		Earphone	0.463	0.198	0.661	2.0
WCDMA Band I	Head	Left Touch	0.081	0.118	0.199	2.0
		Left Tilt	0.033	0.112	0.145	2.0
		Right Touch	0.290	0.365	0.655	2.0
		Right Tilt	0.048	0.249	0.297	2.0
	Body-worn	Body back	1.391	0.165	<b>1.556</b>	2.0
		Body Front	0.545	0.232	0.777	2.0
		HSDPA	0.912	0.165	1.077	2.0
		HSUPA	0.875	0.165	1.040	2.0
		Earphone	1.019	0.198	1.217	2.0



Attestation of Global Compliance

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen)Co.,Ltd.

Add: 2/F., Building 2, Sanwei Chaxi Industrial Park, Sanwei Community,  
Hangcheng Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: +86-755 2523 4088

E-mail: agc@agc-cert.com

Service Hotline: 400 089 2118

## APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM CHECK DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

Date: Jan. 19,2020

System Check Head 900 MHz

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz Type: SID 900

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D900 (900.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=5.09

Frequency: 900 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.74$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm

Ambient temperature (°C): 21.4, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

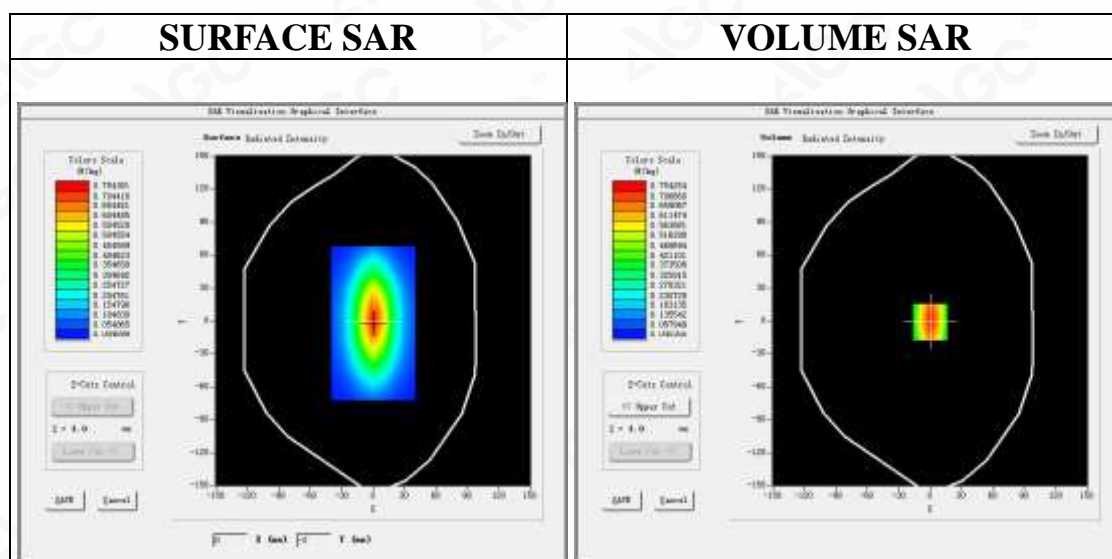
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/System Check 900 Head/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Configuration/System Check 900 Head/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

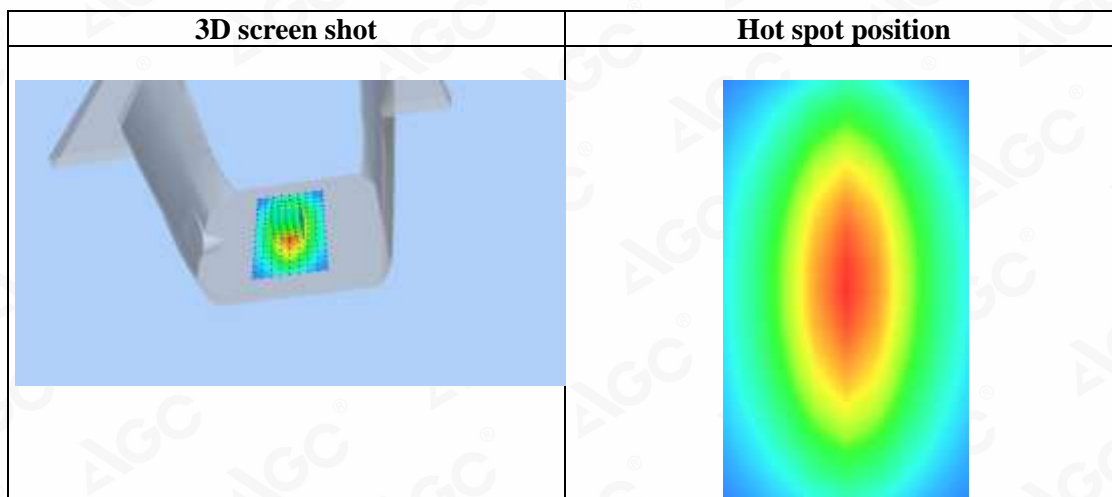
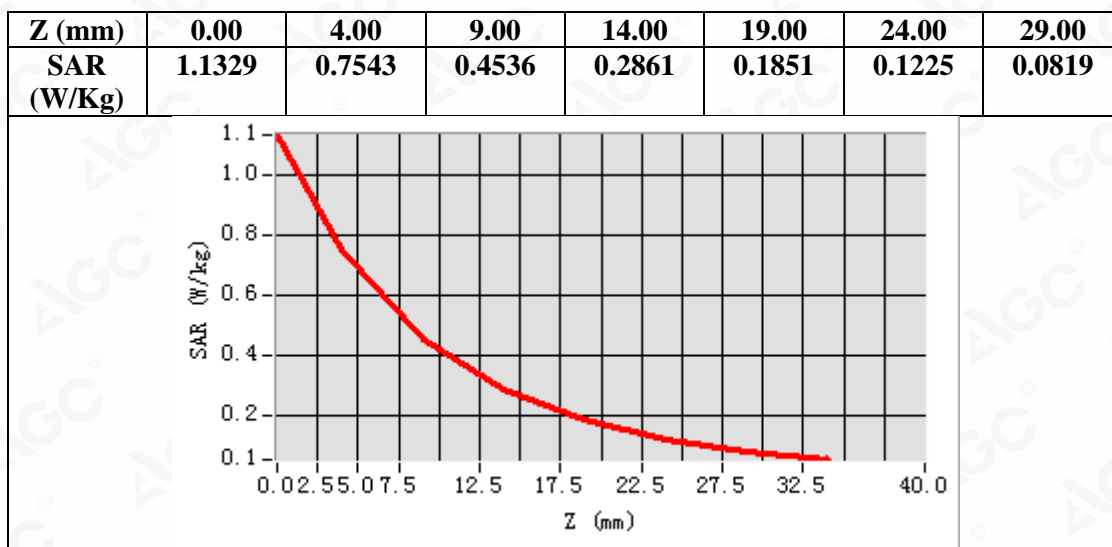
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	SAM twin phantom
Device Position	Flat
Band	CW 900
Channels	Middle
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-1.00

SAR Peak: 1.13 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.422323
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.717670





**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**System Check Head 1800MHz**

**Date: Jan. 20,2020**

**DUT: Dipole 1800 MHz; Type: SID 1800**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1800 (1800.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.05  
Frequency: 1800 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.7, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.4

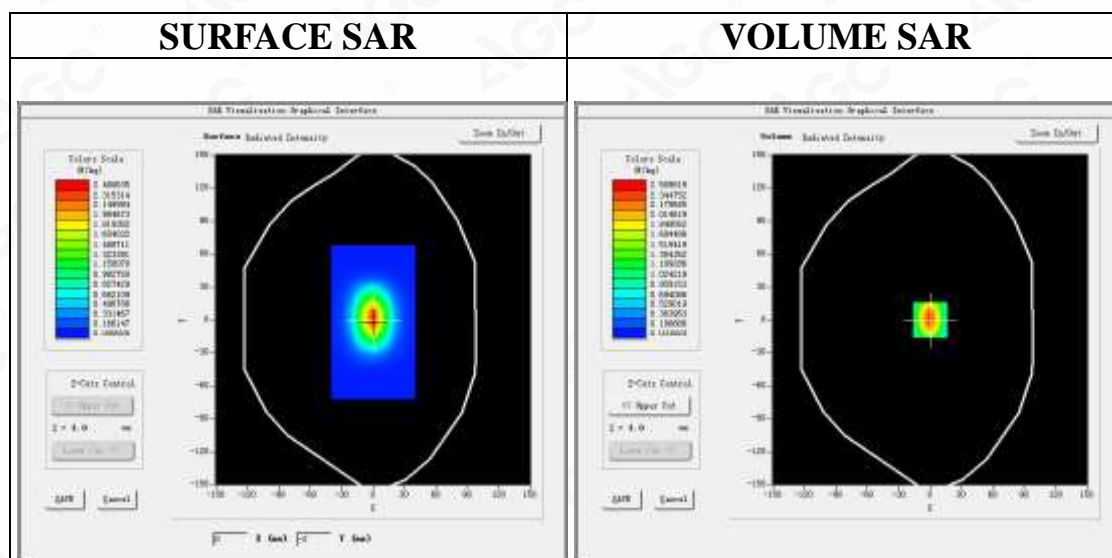
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/System Check 1800 Head/Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

**Configuration/System Check 1800 Head/Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

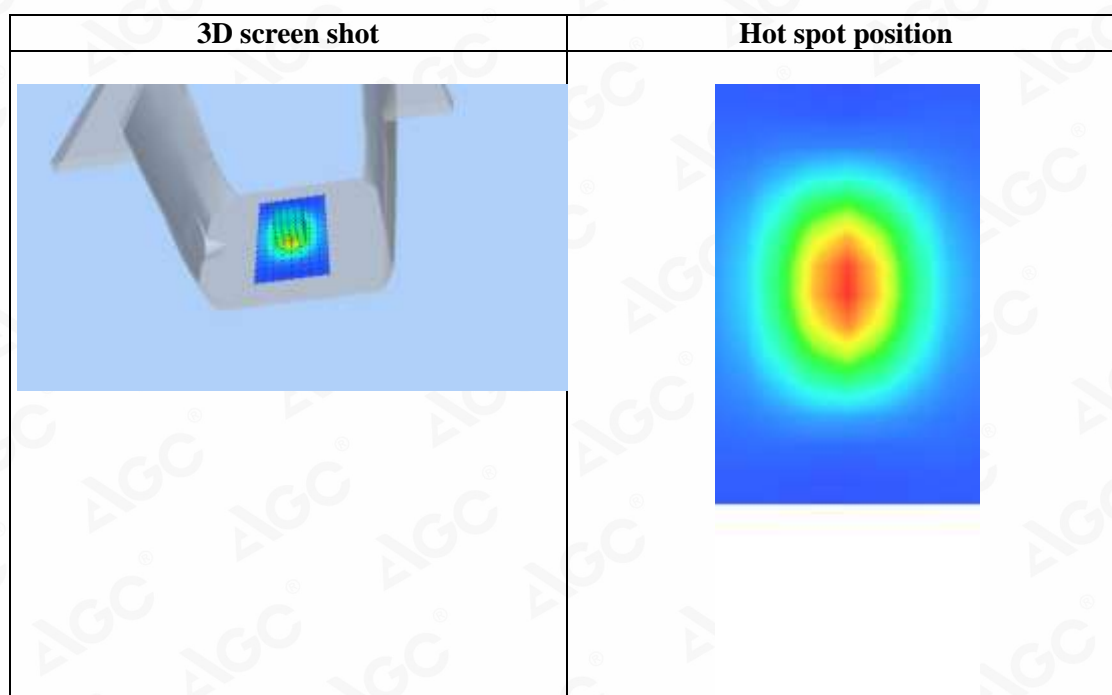
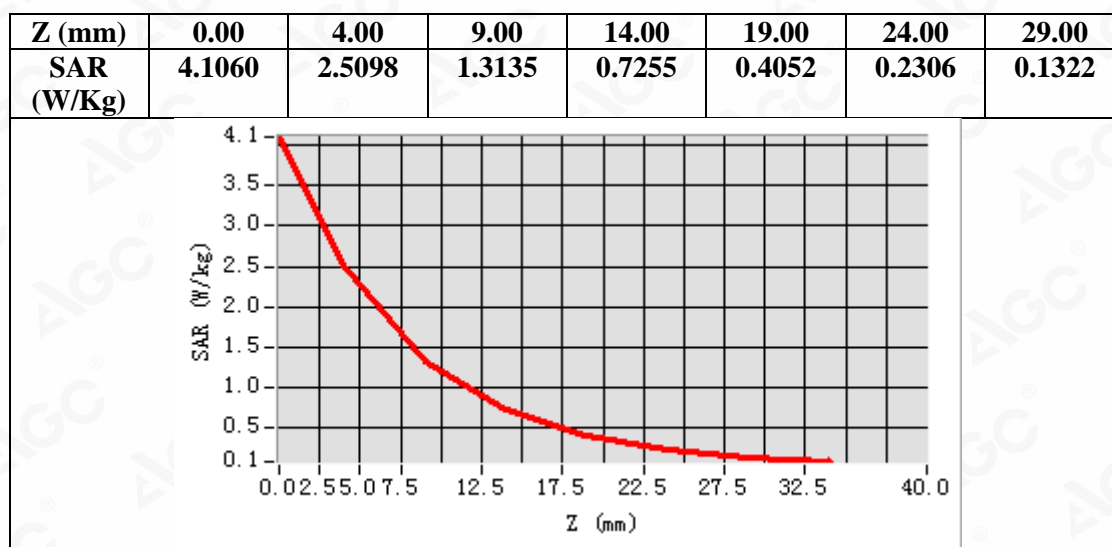
<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	SAM twin phantom
<b>Device Position</b>	Flat
<b>Band</b>	CW 1800
<b>Channels</b>	Middle
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0



**Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00**

**SAR Peak: 4.09 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	1.187435
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	2.366243



**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**System Check Head 2000MHz**

**Date: Feb. 26,2020**

**DUT: Dipole 2000 MHz; Type: SID 2000**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D2000 (2000.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.46  
Frequency: 2000 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2000$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.38$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm  
Ambient temperature (°C): 22.3, Liquid temperature (°C): 22.0

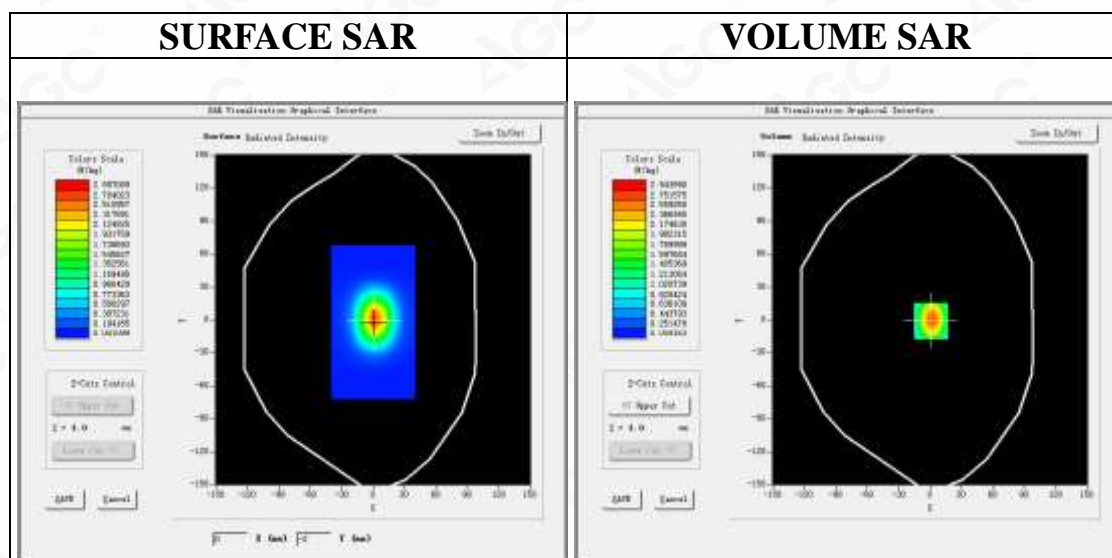
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/System Check 2000 Head/Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

**Configuration/System Check 2000 Head/Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

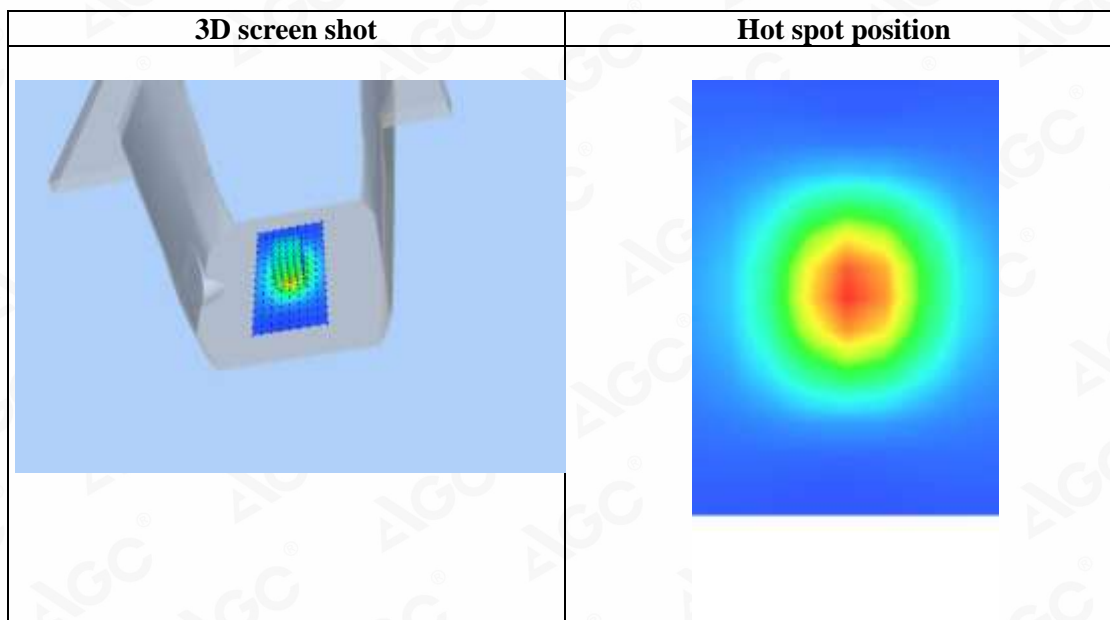
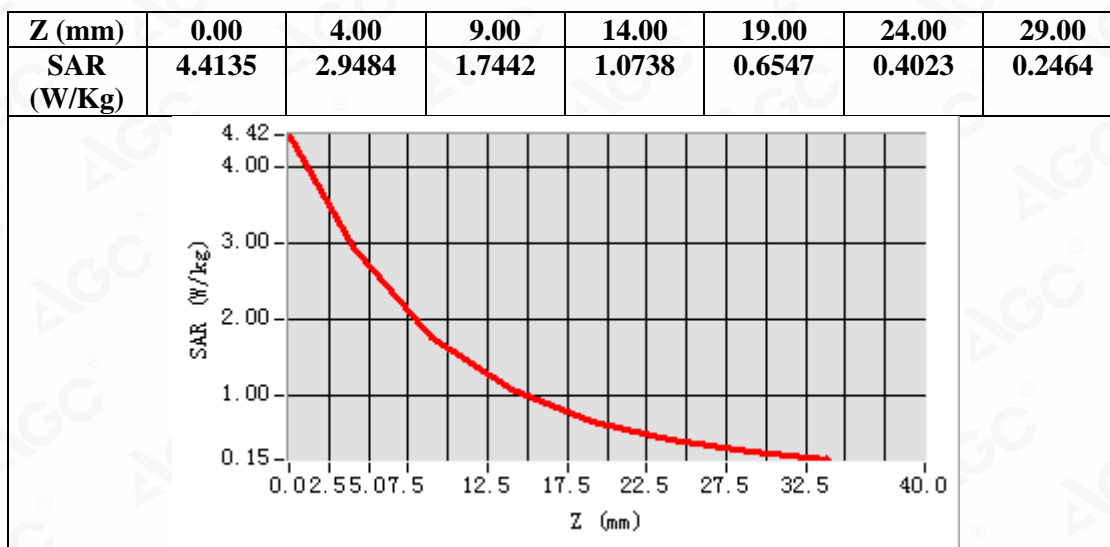
<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	SAM twin phantom
<b>Device Position</b>	Flat
<b>Band</b>	CW 2000
<b>Channels</b>	Middle
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0



**Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-1.00**

**SAR Peak: 4.43 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	1.486147
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	2.753948





**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**System Check Head 2450 MHz**  
**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz Type: SID 2450**

**Date: Jan. 18,2020**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.12  
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.96$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 20.9

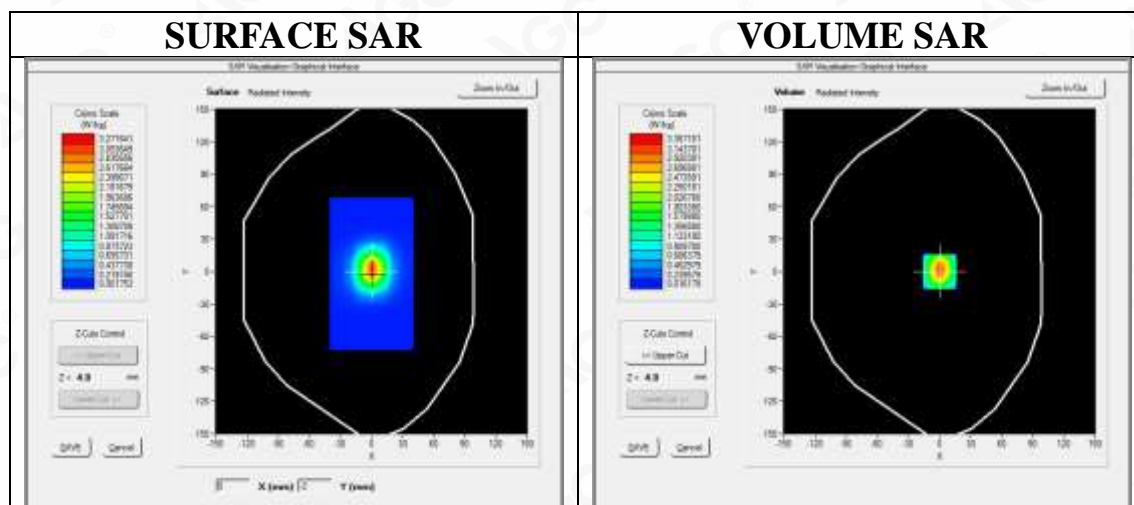
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/System Check 2450 MHz Head/Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

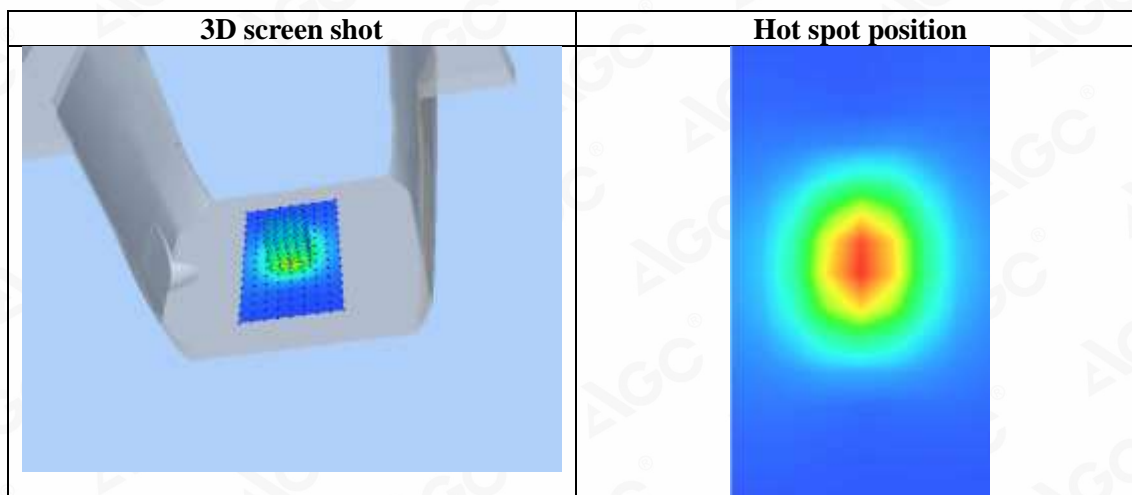
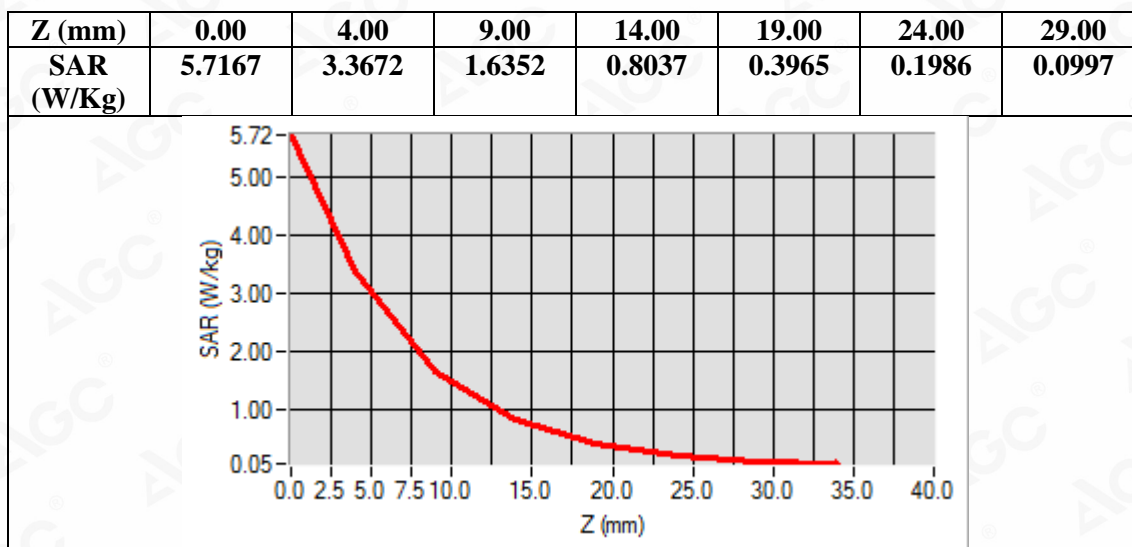
**Configuration/System Check 2450 MHz Head/Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	SAM twin phantom
<b>Device Position</b>	Flat
<b>Band</b>	CW 2450
<b>Channels</b>	Middle
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0



**Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00**  
**SAR Peak: 5.74 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	1.422295
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	3.136817



**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**System Check Head 900 MHz**  
**DUT: Dipole 900 MHz Type: SID 900**

**Date: Jan. 19,2020**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D900 (900.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=5.09  
Frequency: 900 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 900$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r=39.74$ ;  $\rho= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.4, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

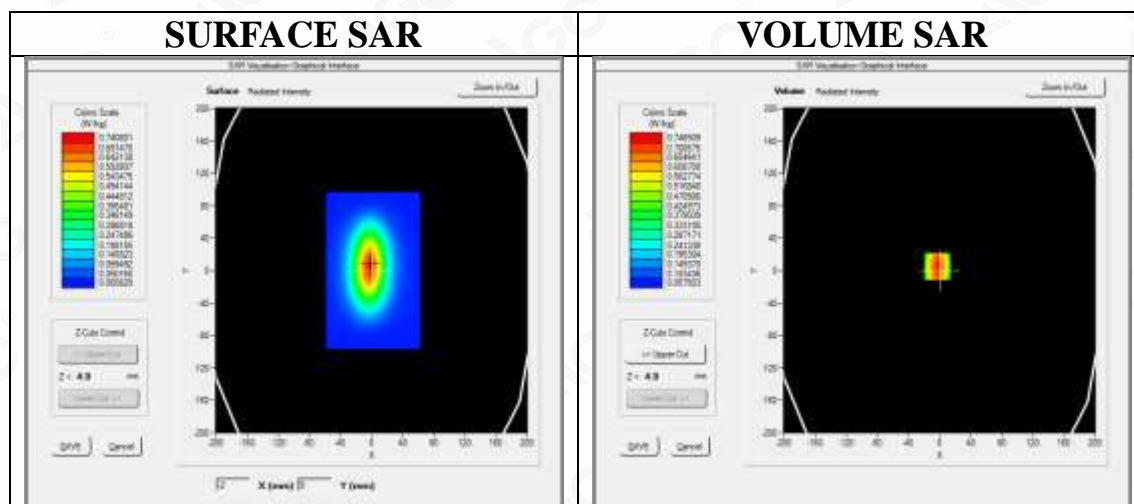
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/System Check 900 Head/Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

**Configuration/System Check 900 Head/Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

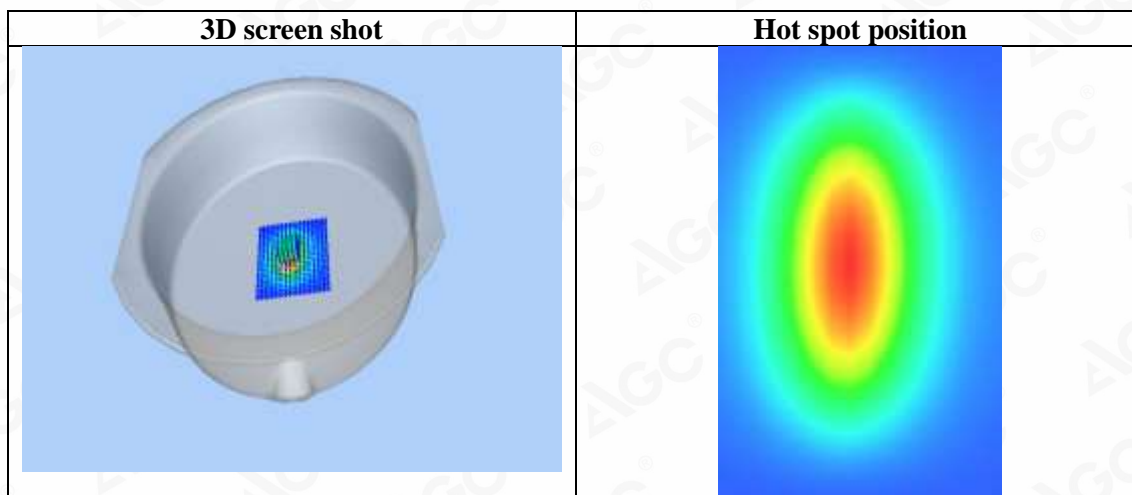
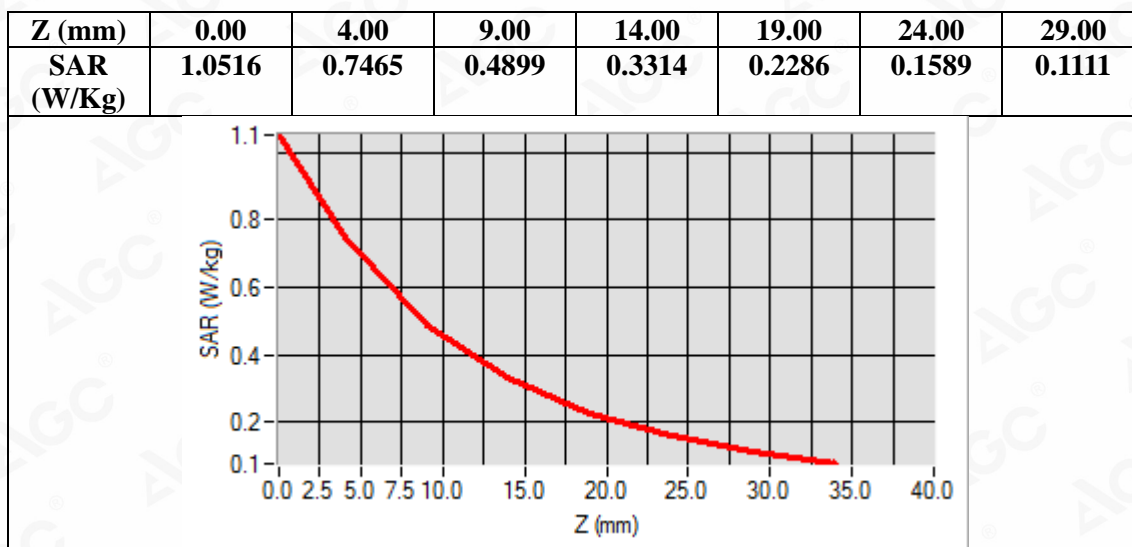
<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	ELLI
<b>Device Position</b>	Flat
<b>Band</b>	CW 900
<b>Channels</b>	Middle
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0



**Maximum location: X=-3.00, Y=5.00**

**SAR Peak: 1.05 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	0.450041
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	0.713350





**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**System Check Head 1800MHz**  
**DUT: Dipole 1800 MHz; Type: SID 1800**

**Date: Jan. 20,2020**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1800 (1800.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.05  
Frequency: 1800 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.7, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.4

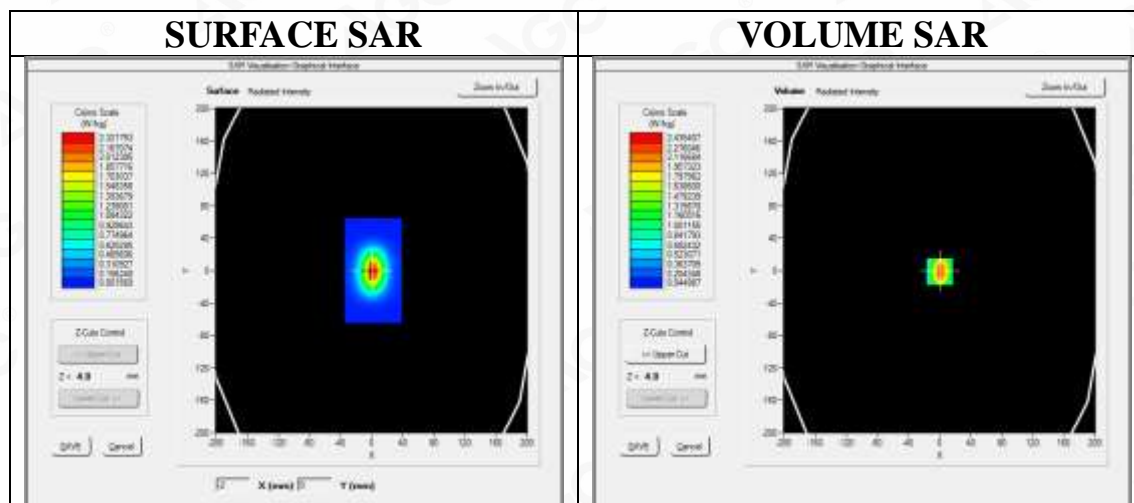
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/System Check 1800 Head/Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

**Configuration/System Check 1800 Head/Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

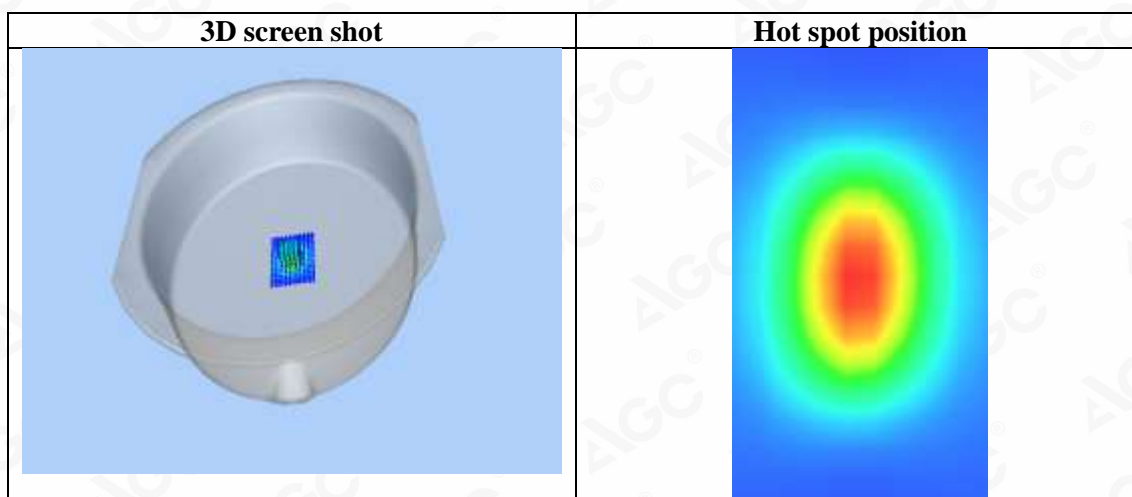
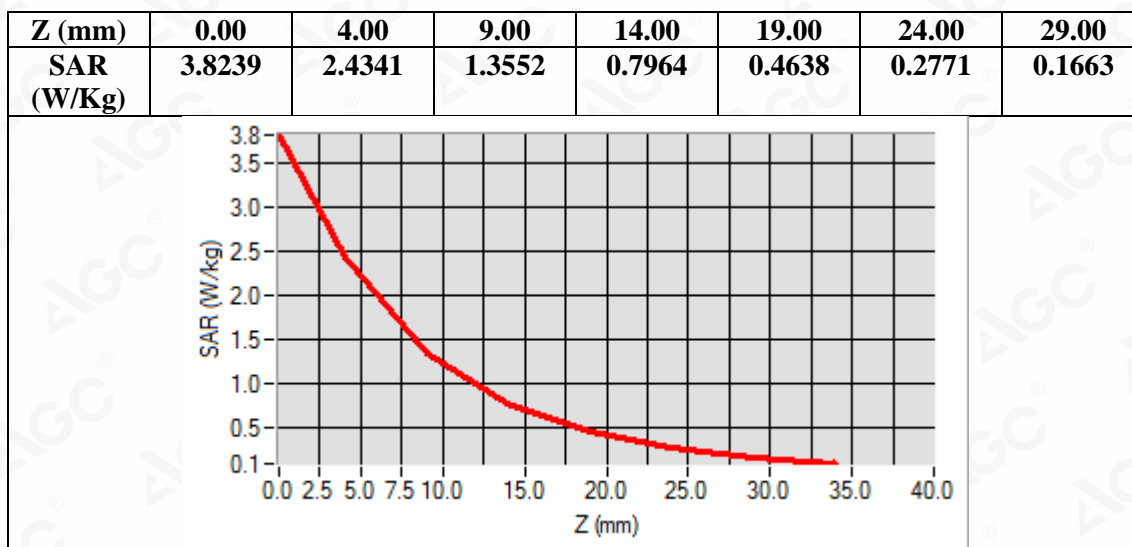
<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	ELLI
<b>Device Position</b>	Flat
<b>Band</b>	CW 1800
<b>Channels</b>	Middle
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0



**Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-1.00**

**SAR Peak: 3.83 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	1.198242
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	2.293991



**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**System Check Head 2000MHz**  
**DUT: Dipole 2000 MHz; Type: SID 2000**

**Date: Feb. 26,2020**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D2000 (2000.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.46  
Frequency: 2000 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2000$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.38$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm  
Ambient temperature (°C): 22.3, Liquid temperature (°C): 22.0

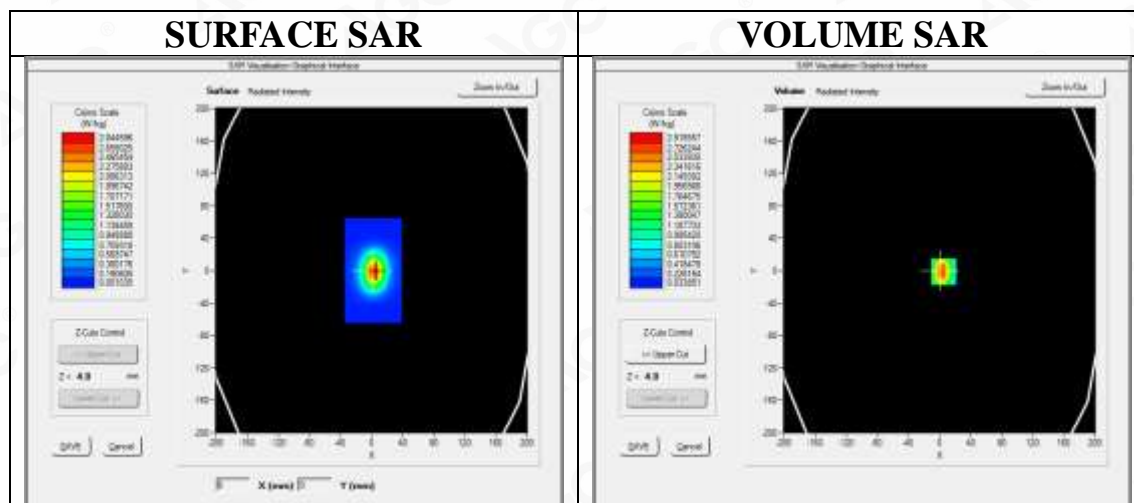
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/System Check 2000 Head/Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

**Configuration/System Check 2000 Head/Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

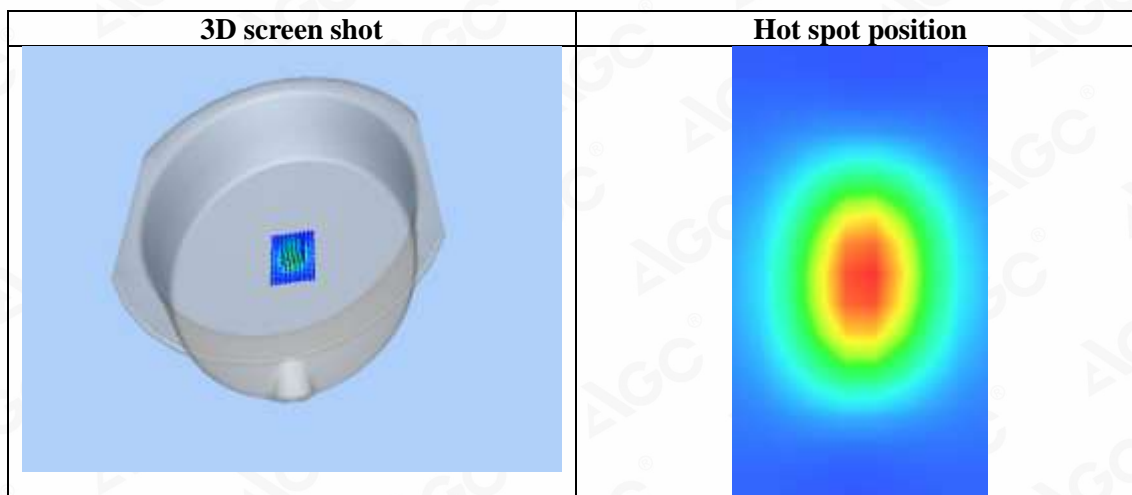
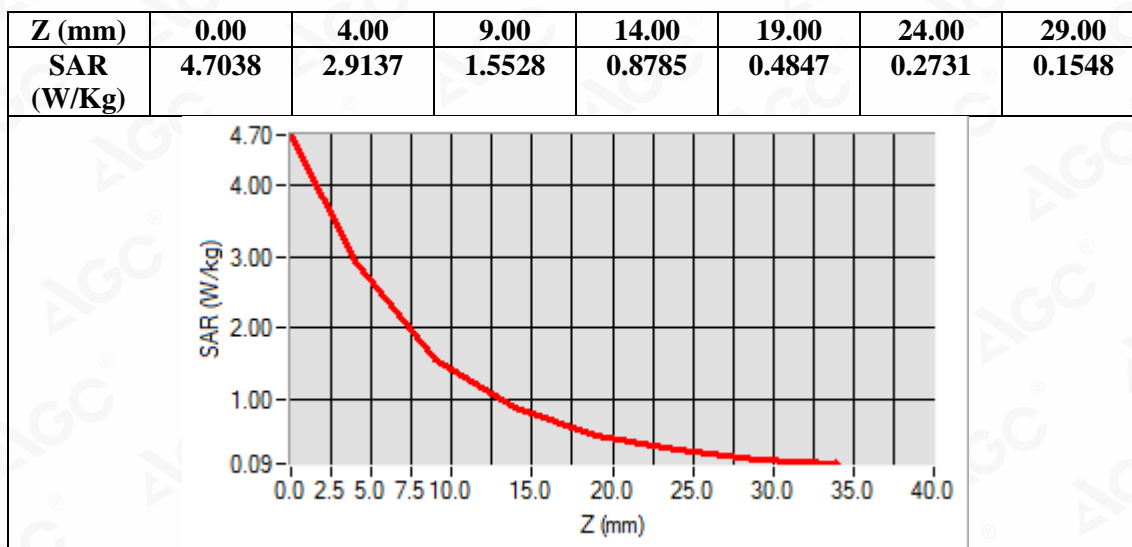
<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	ELLI
<b>Device Position</b>	Flat
<b>Band</b>	CW 2000
<b>Channels</b>	Middle
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0



**Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=-1.00**

**SAR Peak: 4.76 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	1.383912
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	2.776384





**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**System Check Head 2450 MHz**  
**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz Type: SID 2450**

**Date: Jan. 18,2020**

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.12  
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.96$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 20.9

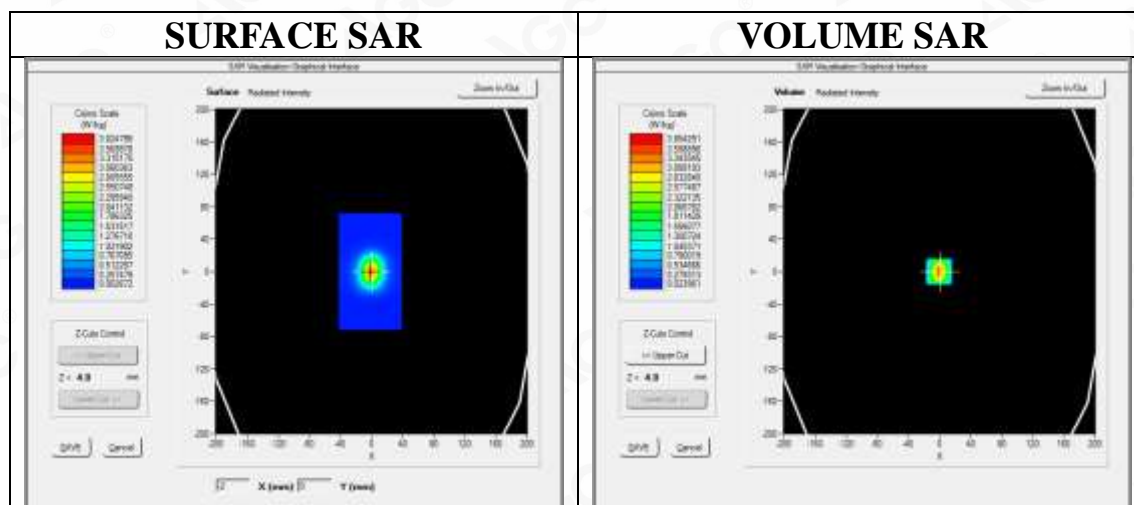
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/System Check 2450 MHz Head/Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

**Configuration/System Check 2450 MHz Head/Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

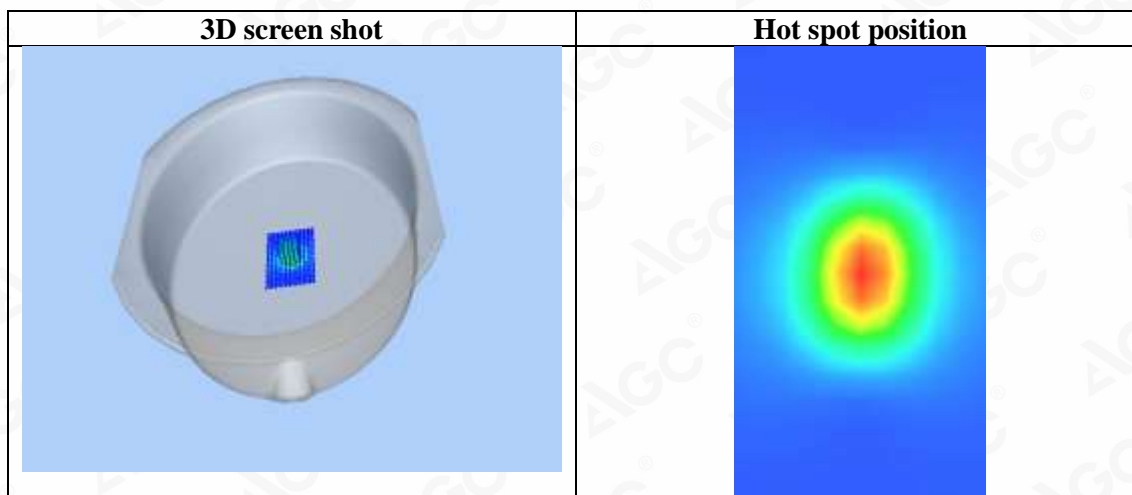
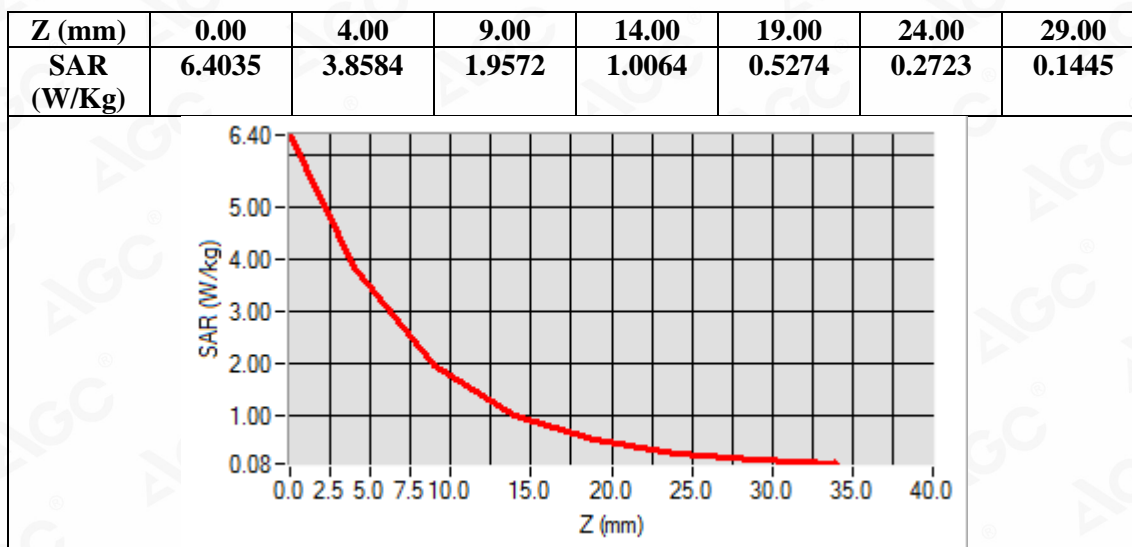
<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	ELLI
<b>Device Position</b>	Flat
<b>Band</b>	CW 2450
<b>Channels</b>	Middle
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0



**Maximum location: X=-1.00, Y=0.00**

**SAR Peak: 6.33 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	1.521783
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	3.436845



## APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

Date: Jan. 19,2020

GSM 900 Low-Touch-Left &lt;SIM 1&gt;

DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 900; Duty Cycle: 1: 8; Conv.F=5.09  
Frequency: 880.2 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 900$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r=39.74$ ;  $\rho= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Left Section  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.4, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

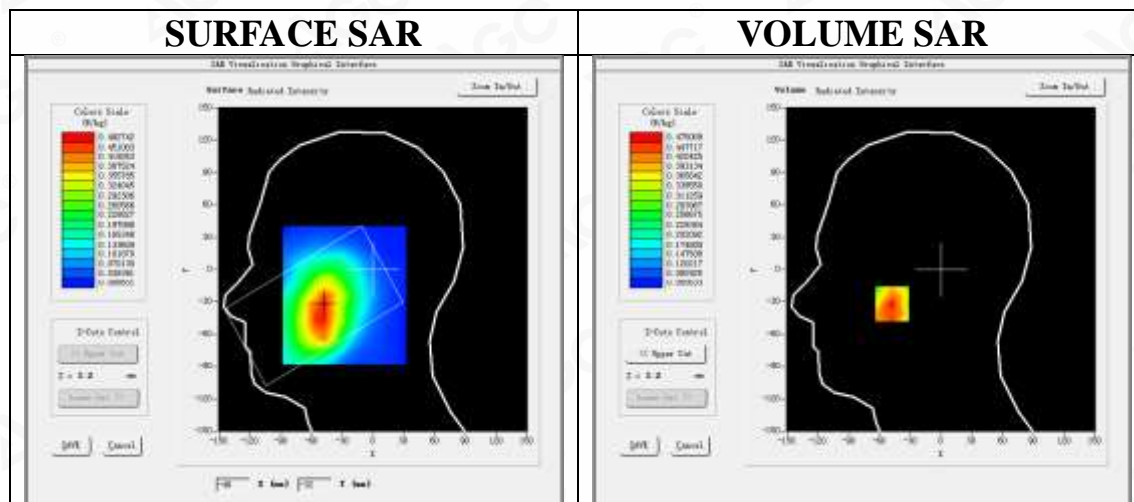
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/GSM 900 Low- Touch-Left/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/GSM 900 Low- Touch-Left/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm

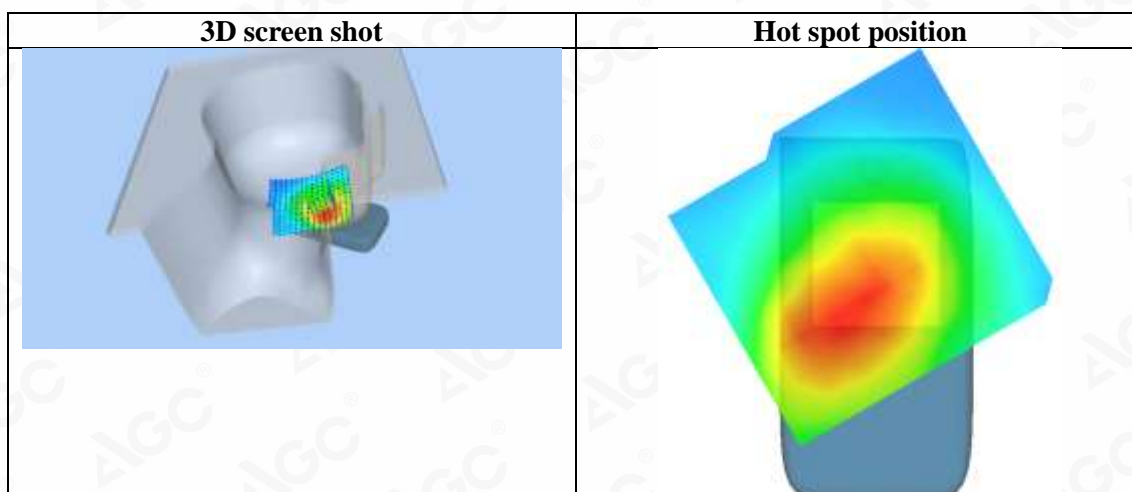
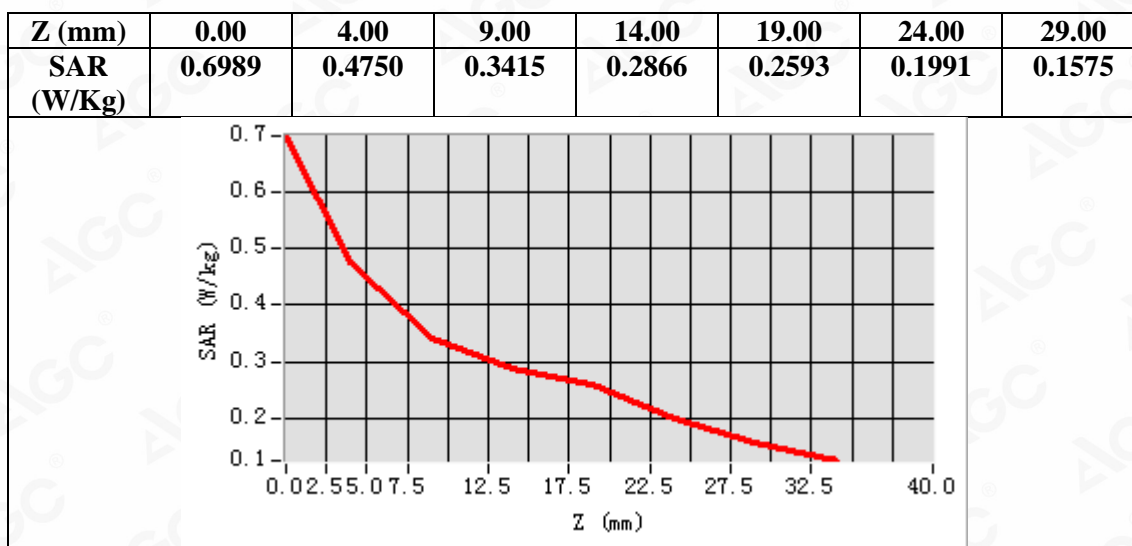
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM 900
Channels	Low
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-48.00, Y=-32.00

SAR Peak: 0.69 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.341643
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.467726





**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**GPRS 900 High-Body- Worn- Front (4up) <SIM 1>**  
**DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS**

**Date: Jan. 19,2020**

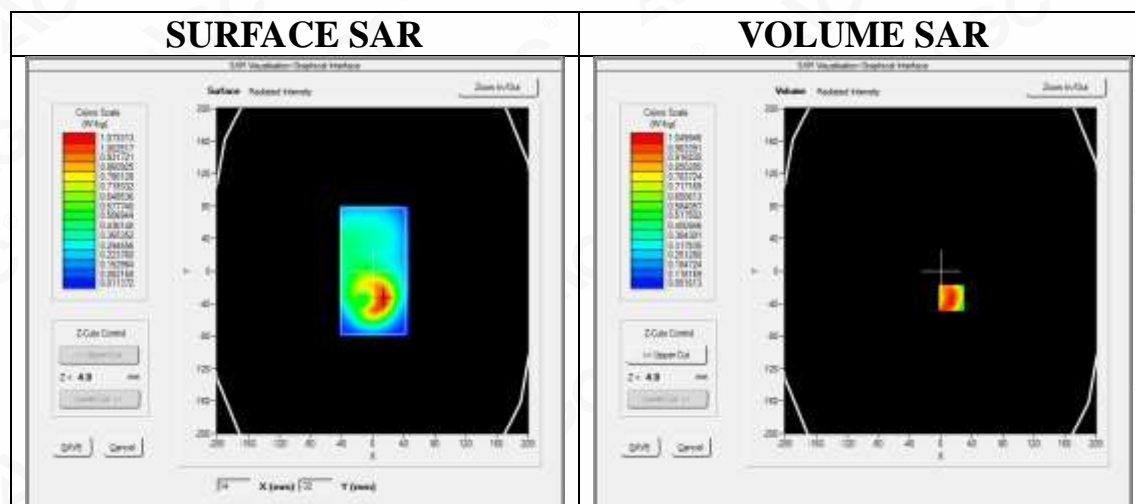
Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 900;Duty Cycle:1:2.1 ; Conv.F=5.09  
Frequency: 914.8 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.74$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.4, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.1

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/GPRS 900 High- Body- Front /Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm  
**Configuration/GPRS 900 High- Body- Front /Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	ELLI
<b>Device Position</b>	Body Front
<b>Band</b>	GSM 900
<b>Channels</b>	High
<b>Signal</b>	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.0)

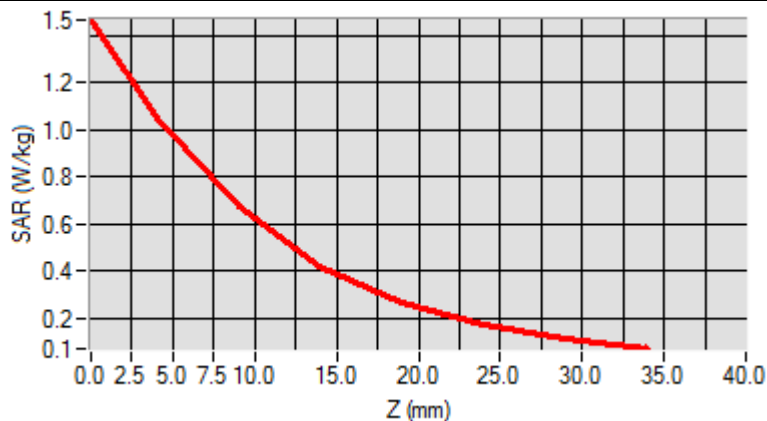


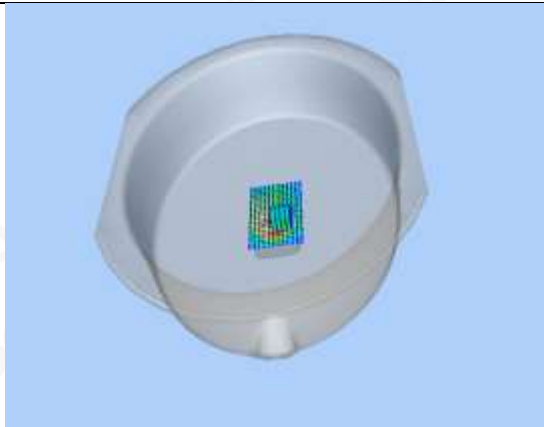
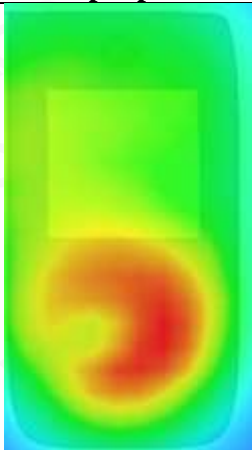
**Maximum location: X=14.00, Y=-33.00**

**SAR Peak: 1.55 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	0.615224
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	1.016377

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	1.4665	1.0499	0.6745	0.4176	0.2670	0.1703	0.1149



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
DCS 1800 Low-Touch -Right <SIM1>  
DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Date: Jan. 20,2020

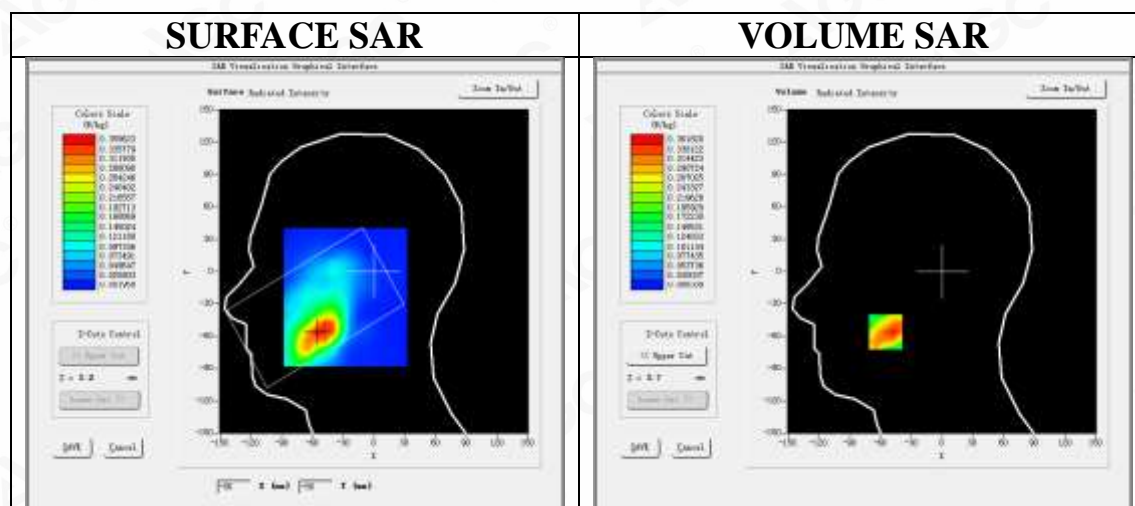
Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: DCS 1800; Duty Cycle: 1:8; Conv.F=4.05  
Frequency: 1710.2 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Right Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):21.7, Liquid temperature (°C):21.4

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/DCS1800 Low- Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm  
Configuration/DCS1800 Low- Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

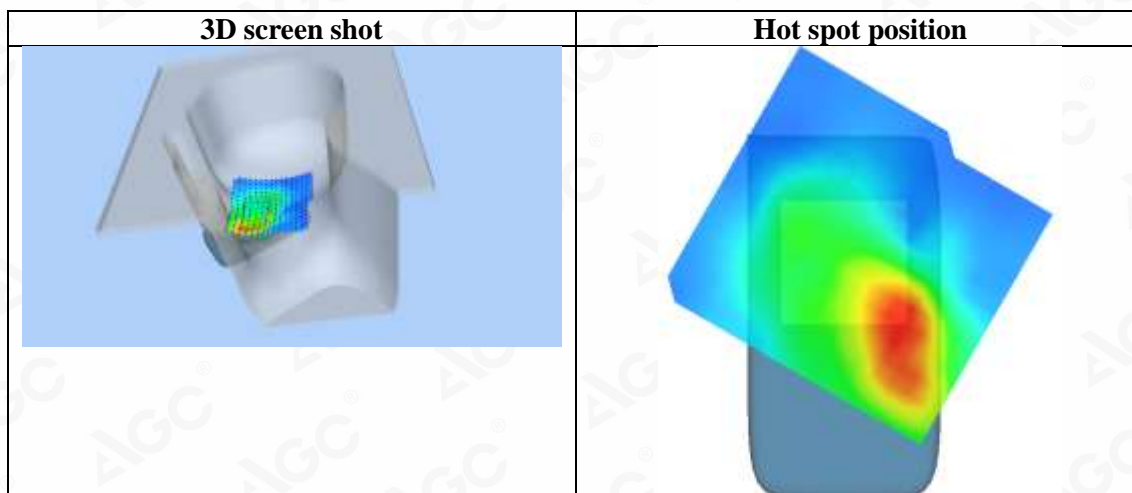
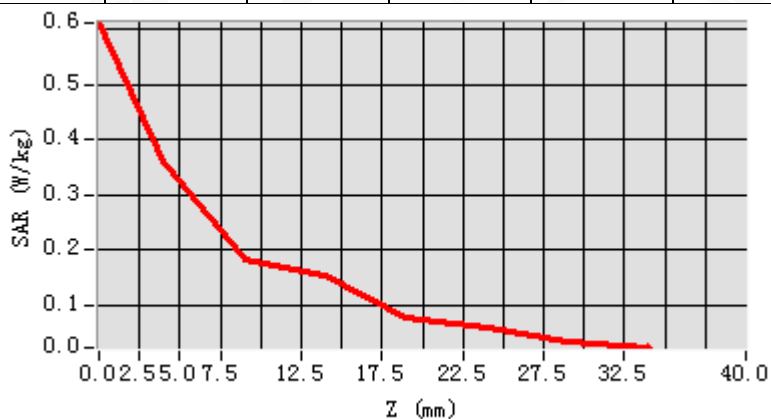
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	DCS 1800
Channels	Low
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-55.00, Y=-56.00  
SAR Peak: 0.51 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.202387
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.333722

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.6116	0.3618	0.1837	0.1541	0.0788	0.0615	0.0344





Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
DCS 1800 High-Touch -Right <SIM1>  
DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Date: Jan. 20,2020

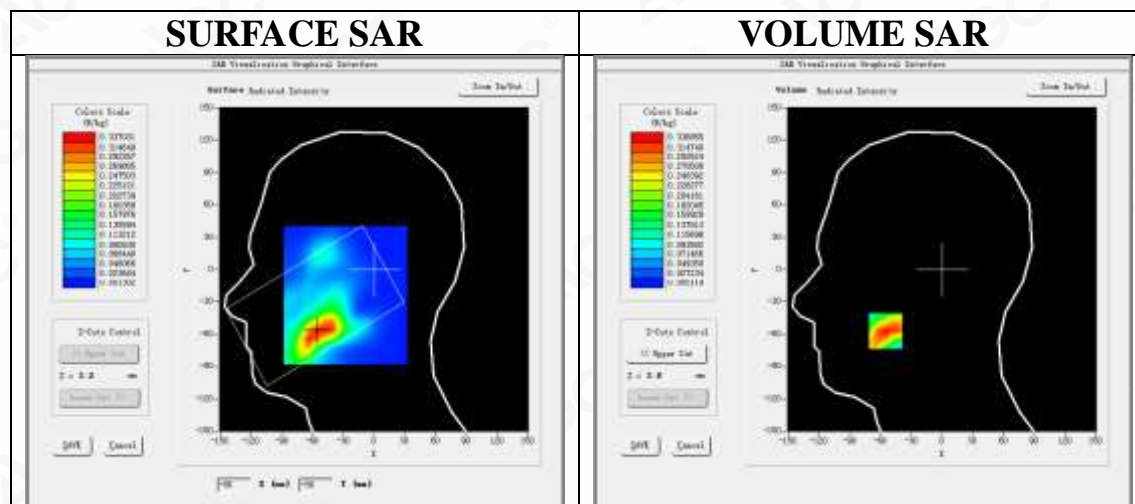
Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: DCS 1800; Duty Cycle: 1:8; Conv.F=4.05  
Frequency: 1784.8 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Right Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):21.7, Liquid temperature (°C):21.4

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/DCS1800 High- Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm  
Configuration/DCS1800 High- Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

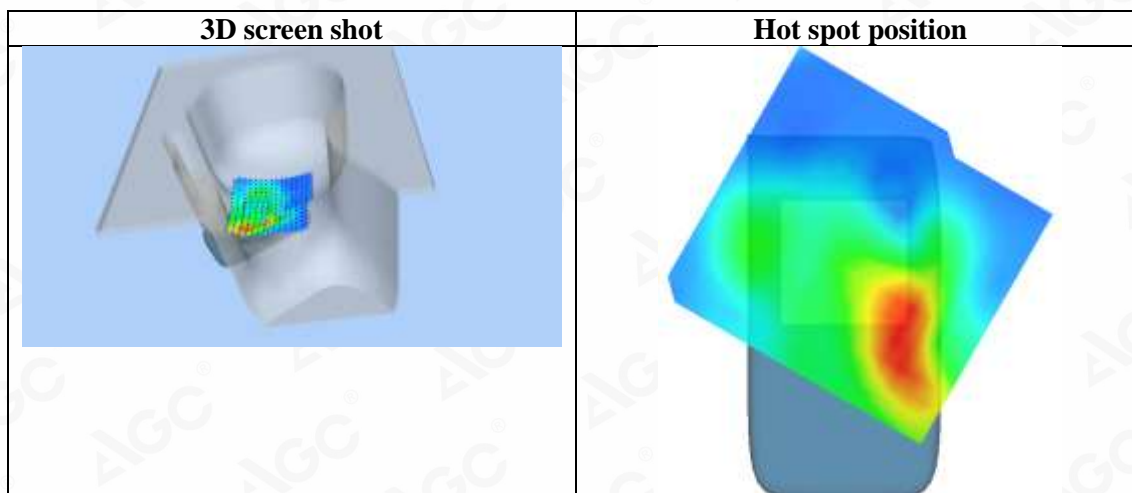
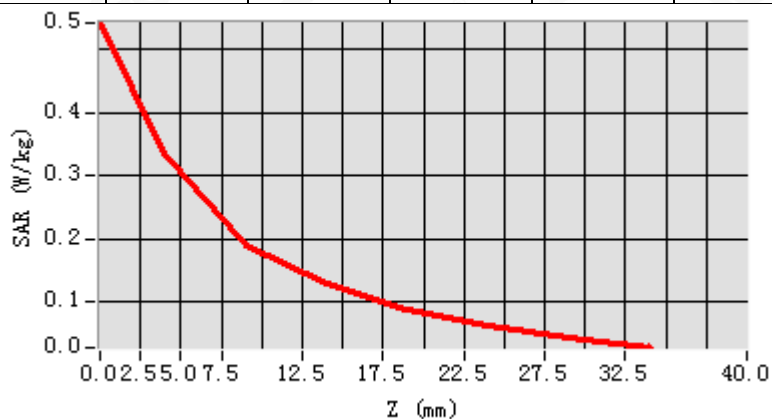
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	DCS 1800
Channels	High
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-55.00, Y=-57.00  
SAR Peak: 0.55 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.187685
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.331647

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.5418	0.3369	0.1900	0.1295	0.0887	0.0615	0.0432



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
GPRS 1800 High-Body- Worn- Back (4up) <SIM1>  
DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Date: Jan. 20,2020

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: DCS1800; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1; Conv.F=4.05  
Frequency: 1784.8 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):21.7, Liquid temperature (°C):21.4

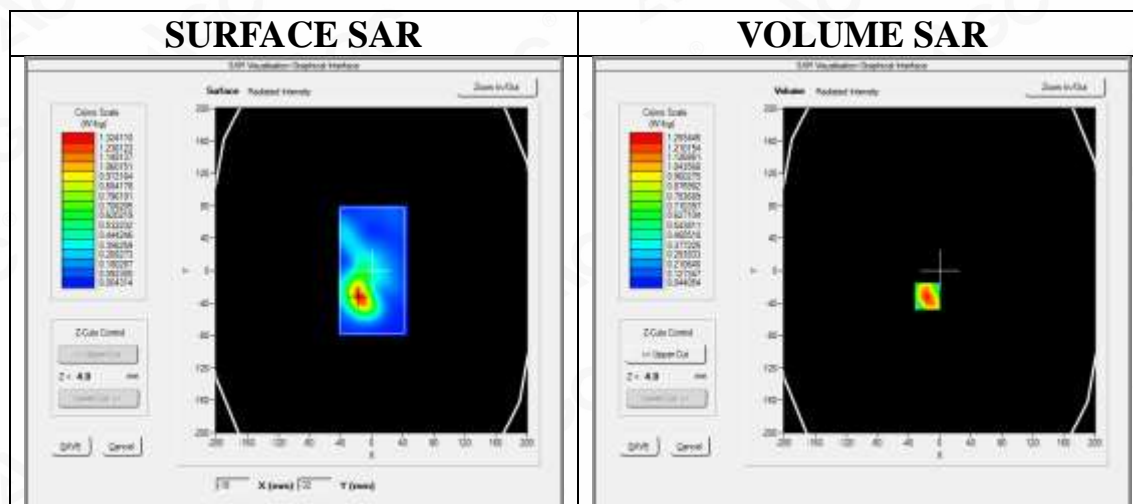
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/GPRS 1800 High- Body- Back /Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/GPRS 1800 High- Body- Back /Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	ELLI
Device Position	Body Back
Band	DCS 1800
Channels	High
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.0)

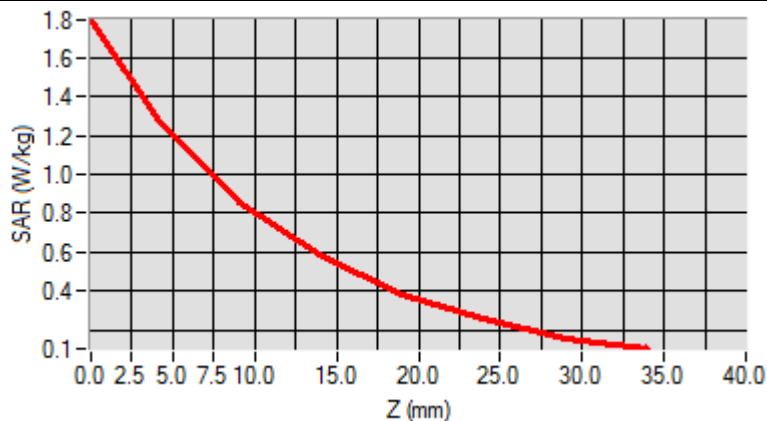


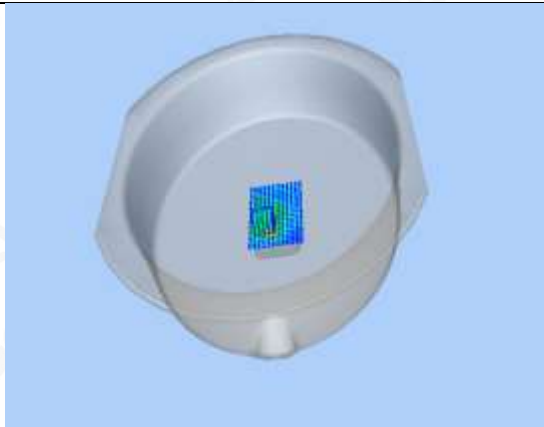
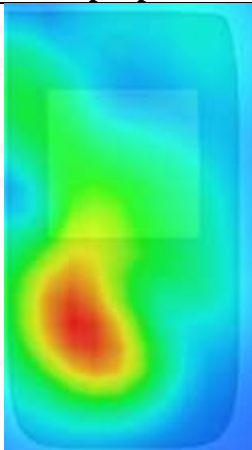
Maximum location: X=-16.00, Y=-32.00

SAR Peak: 1.80 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.729739
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.225765

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	1.7945	1.2934	0.8570	0.5870	0.3795	0.2545	0.1555



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
WCDMA Band I Low-Touch-Right (RMC)  
DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Date: Feb. 26,2020

Communication System: UMTS; Communication System Band: Band I UTRA/FDD ;Duty Cycle:1:1; Conv.F=4.46;  
Frequency: 1922.4 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2000$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.38$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Right Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):22.3, Liquid temperature (°C):22.0

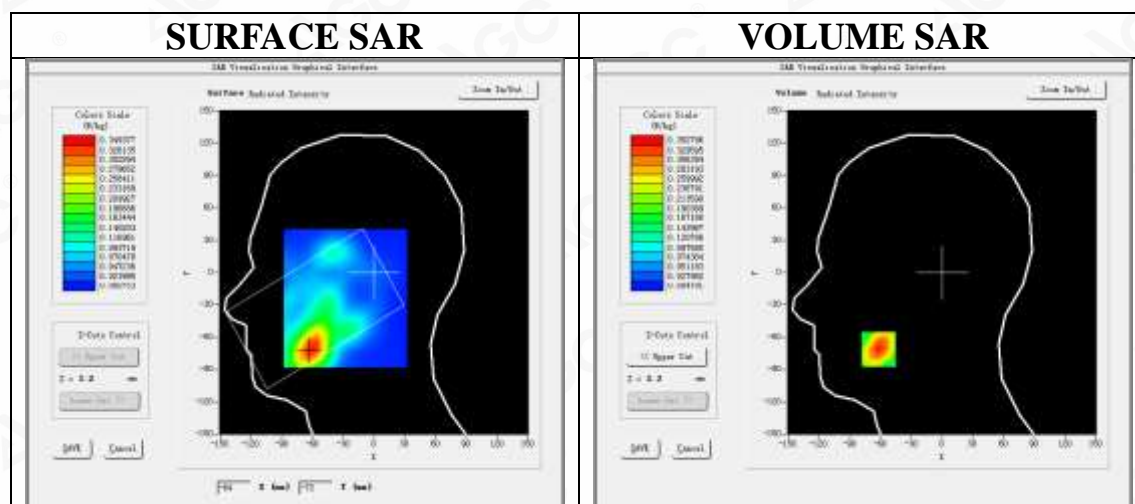
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/ WCDMA Band I Low-Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/ WCDMA Band I Low-Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

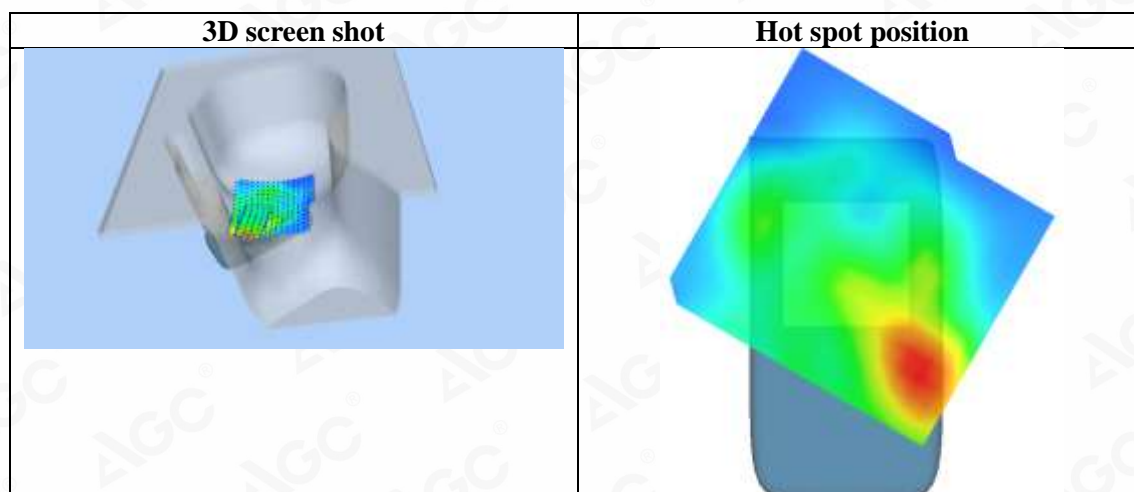
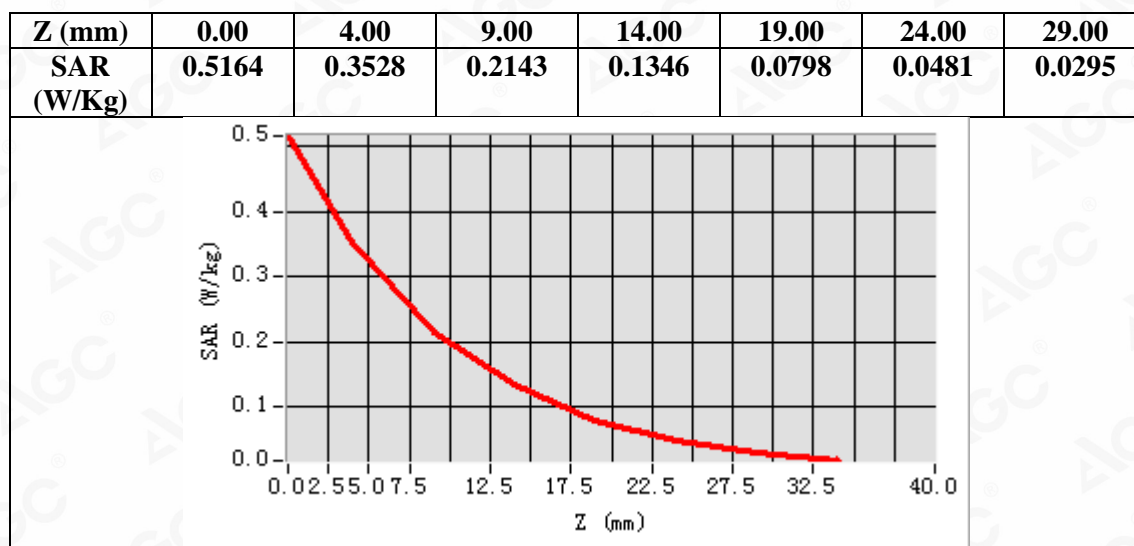
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	WCDMA Band I
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)



Maximum location: X=-62.00, Y=-71.00

SAR Peak: 0.52 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.190547
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.334437



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
WCDMA Band I High-Touch-Right (RMC)  
DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Date: Feb. 26,2020

Communication System: UMTS; Communication System Band: Band I UTRA/FDD ;Duty Cycle:1:1; Conv.F=4.46;  
Frequency: 1977.6 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2000$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.38$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Right Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):22.3, Liquid temperature (°C):22.0

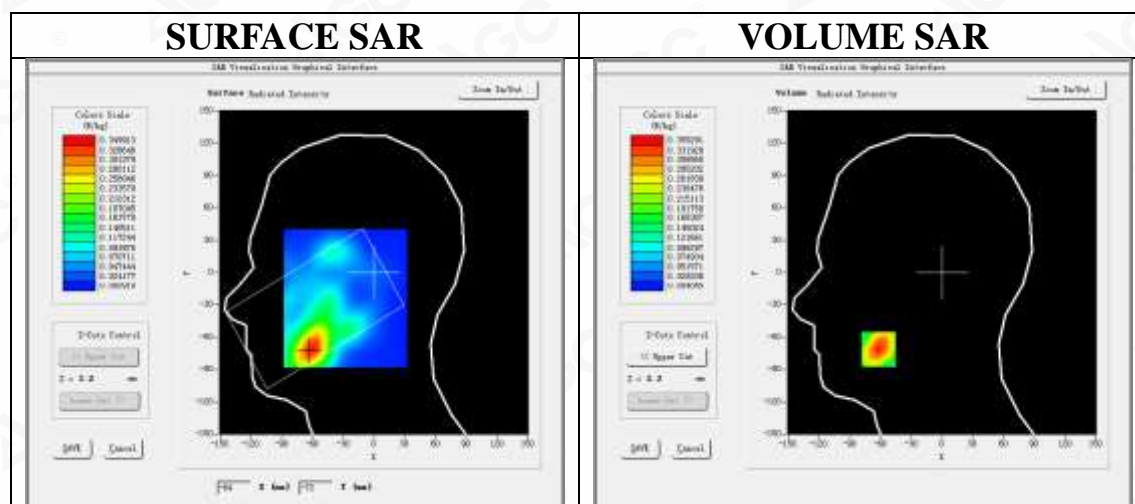
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/ WCDMA Band I High-Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/ WCDMA Band I High-Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

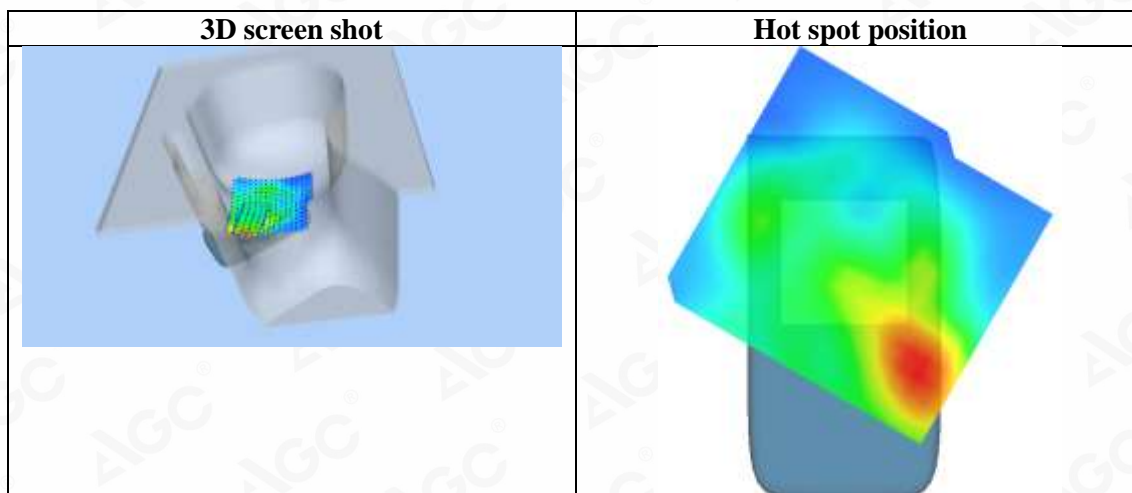
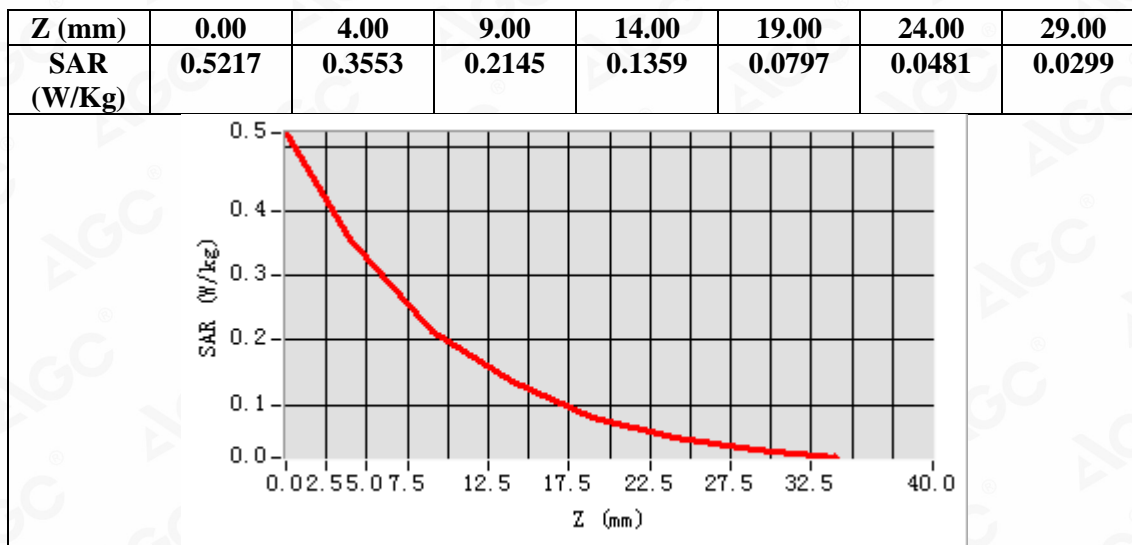
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	WCDMA Band I
Channels	High
Signal	CDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)



Maximum location: X=-62.00, Y=-71.00

SAR Peak: 0.52 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.191649
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.336297





Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
WCDMA Band I Low-Body-Towards Grounds (RMC)  
DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Date: Feb. 26,2020

Communication System: UMTS; Communication System Band: Band I UTRA/FDD ;Duty Cycle:1:1; Conv.F=4.46;  
Frequency: 1922.4 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2000$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.38$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):22.3, Liquid temperature (°C):22.0

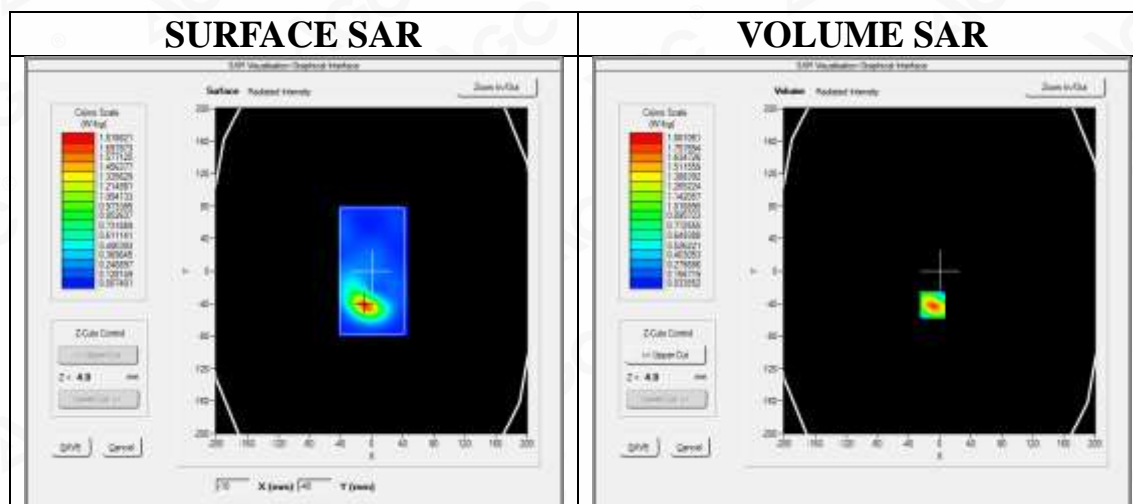
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/WCDMA Band I Low-Body-Back/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/WCDMA Band I Low-Body-Back/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	ELLI
Device Position	Body Back
Band	WCDMA Band I
Channels	Low
Signal	CDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)

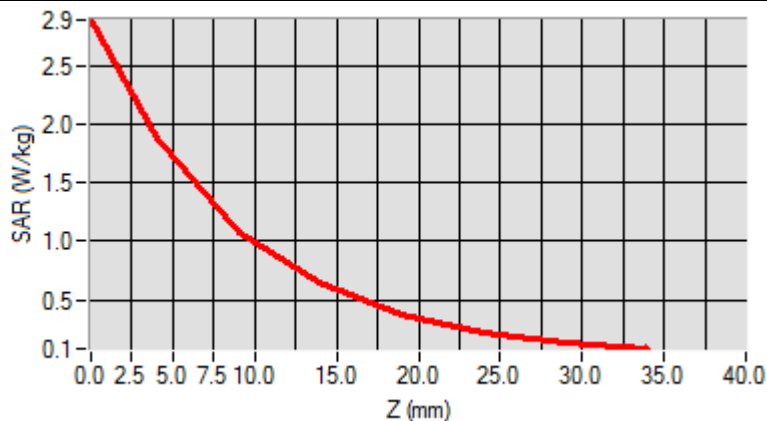


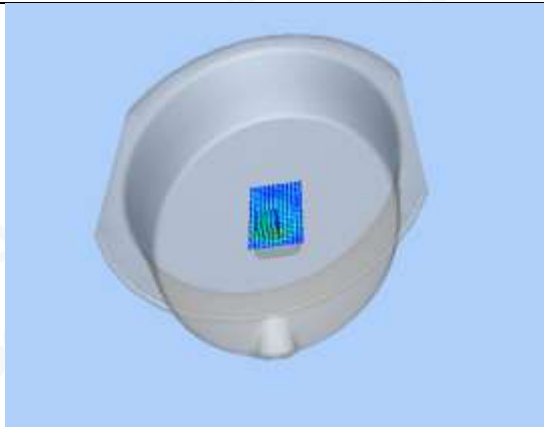
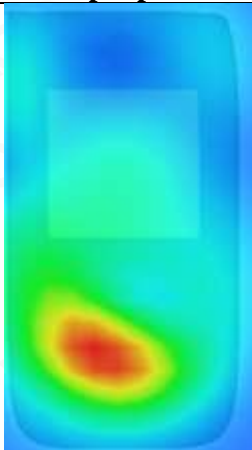
Maximum location: X=-9.00, Y=-42.00

SAR Peak: 2.88 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.917378
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.750240

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	2.8854	1.8811	1.0813	0.6442	0.3796	0.2288	0.1379



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
WCDMA Band I High-Body-Towards Grounds (RMC)  
DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Date: Feb. 26,2020

Communication System: UMTS; Communication System Band: Band I UTRA/FDD ;Duty Cycle:1:1; Conv.F=4.46;  
Frequency: 1977.6 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2000$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.38$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):22.3, Liquid temperature (°C):22.0

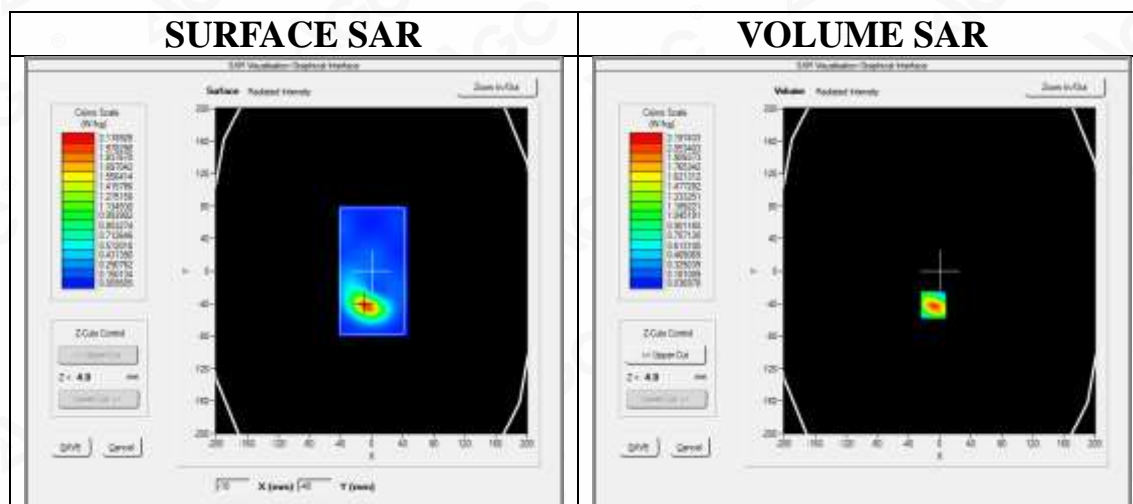
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/WCDMA Band I High-Body-Back/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/WCDMA Band I High-Body-Back/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	ELLI
Device Position	Body Back
Band	WCDMA Band I
Channels	High
Signal	CDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)

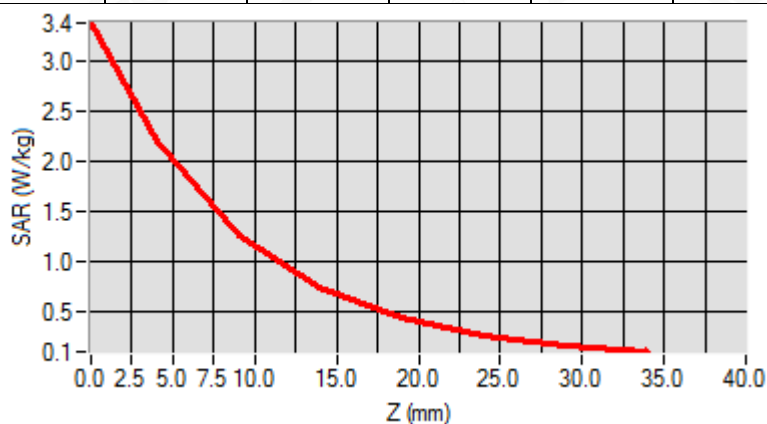


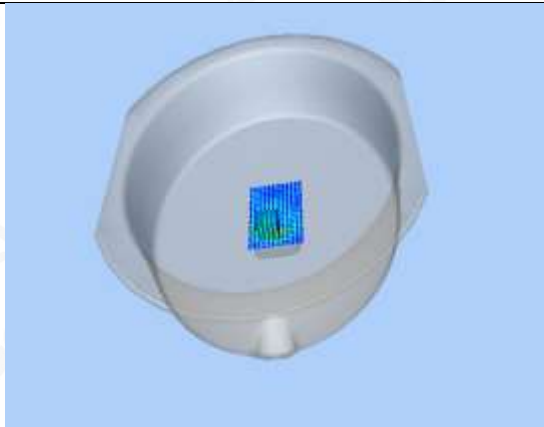
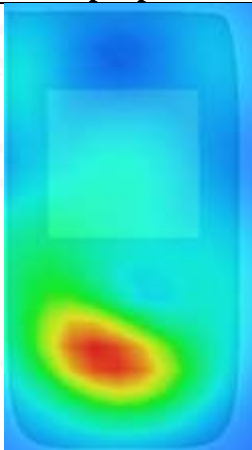
Maximum location: X=-8.00, Y=-42.00

SAR Peak: 3.39 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.056686
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	2.047780

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	3.3840	2.1974	1.2547	0.7400	0.4327	0.2581	0.1543



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	



## WIFI MODE

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

Date: Jan. 18,2020

802.11b Low- Touch-Right

DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 802.11b; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.12;  
Frequency: 2412 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.96$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Right Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):21.1,Liquid temperature (°C): 20.9

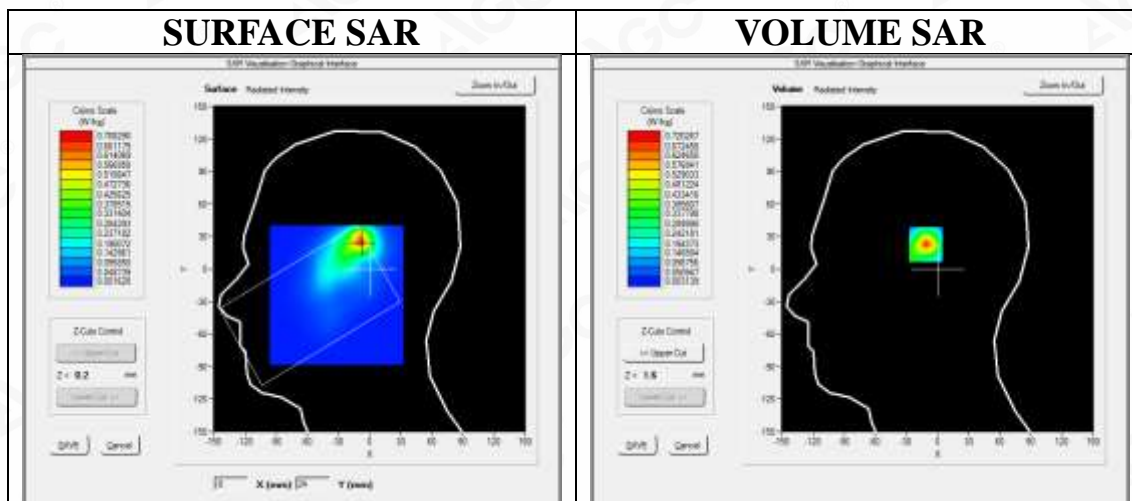
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/802.11b Low- Touch-Right /Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/802.11b Low- Touch-Right /Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	2450MHz
Channels	Low
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0

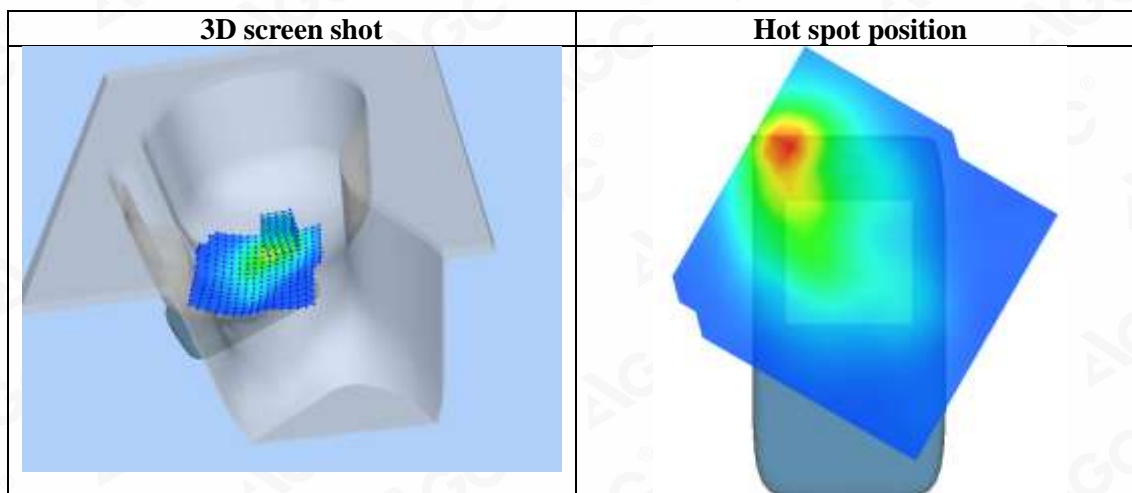
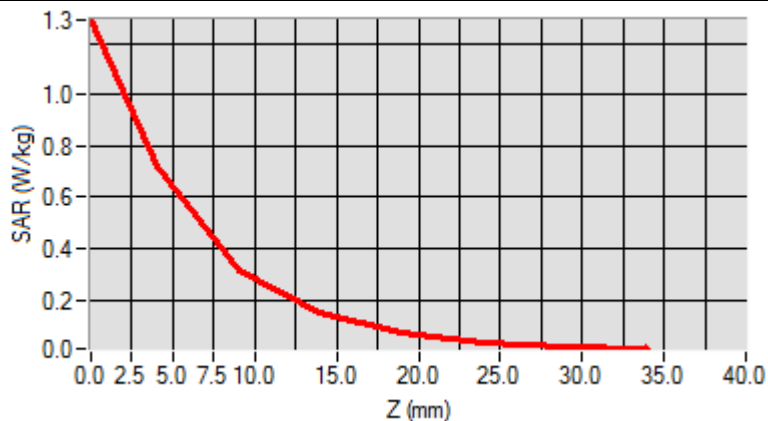


Maximum location: X=-9.00, Y=25.00

SAR Peak: 1.28 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.275120
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.653451

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	1.2895	0.7198	0.3158	0.1489	0.0685	0.0349	0.0175



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab  
802.11b High- Touch-Right  
DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS

Date: Jan. 18,2020

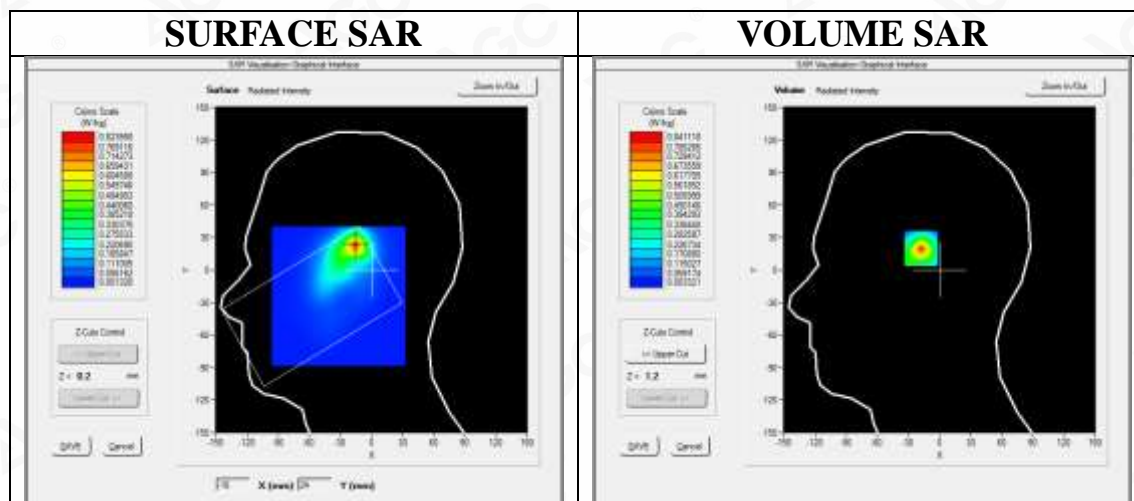
Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 802.11b; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.12;  
Frequency: 2472 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.96$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Right Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):21.1,Liquid temperature (°C): 20.9

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: SAM twin phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

Configuration/802.11b High- Touch-Right /Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm  
Configuration/802.11b High- Touch-Right /Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	2450MHz
Channels	High
Signal	Crest factor: 1.0

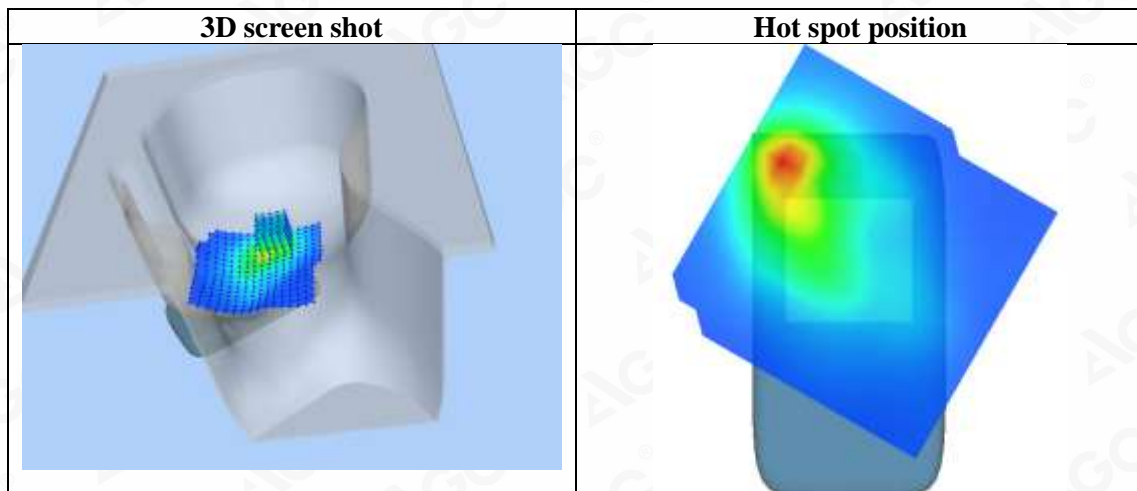
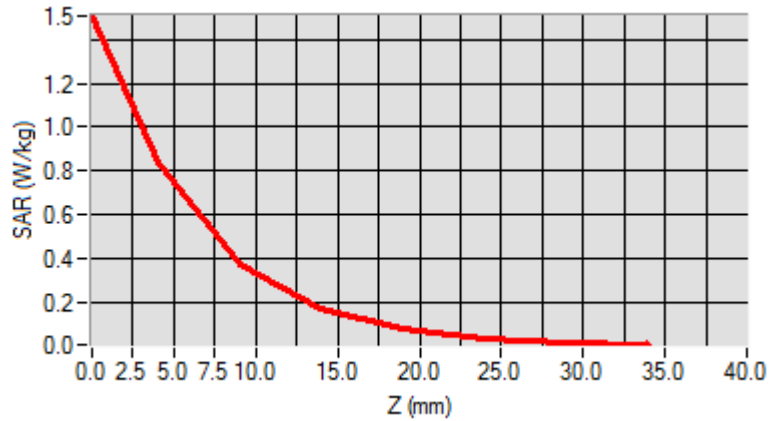


Maximum location: X=-16.00, Y=23.00

SAR Peak: 1.50 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.312168
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.752179

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	1.5054	0.8411	0.3728	0.1714	0.0801	0.0393	0.0198





**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**802.11b Low-Body-Worn- Front**  
**DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS**

**Date: Jan. 18,2020**

Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 802.11b; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.12;  
Frequency: 2412 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.96$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):21.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 20.9

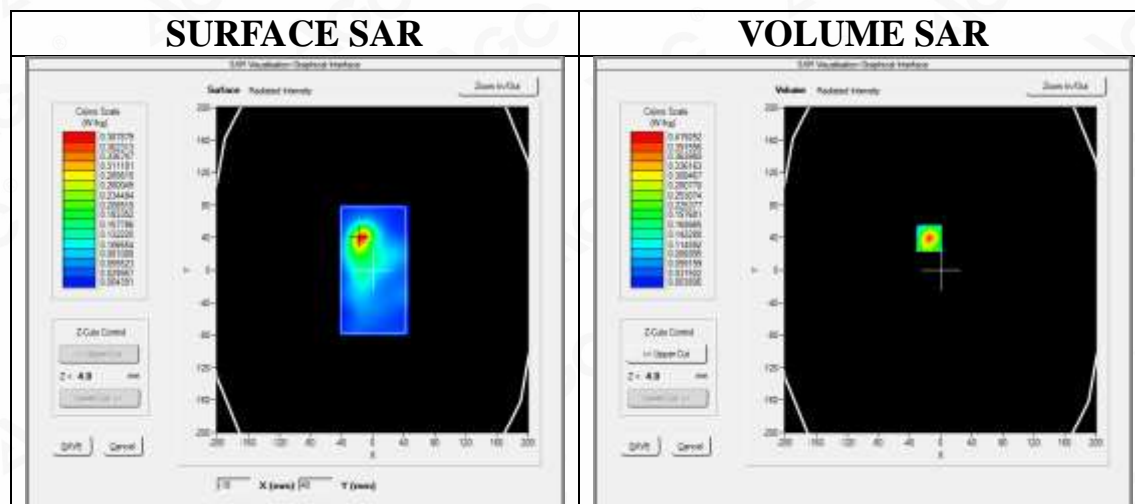
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/802.11b Low- Body- Front /Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

**Configuration/802.11b Low- Body- Front /Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	ELLI
<b>Device Position</b>	Body Front
<b>Band</b>	2450MHz
<b>Channels</b>	Low
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0

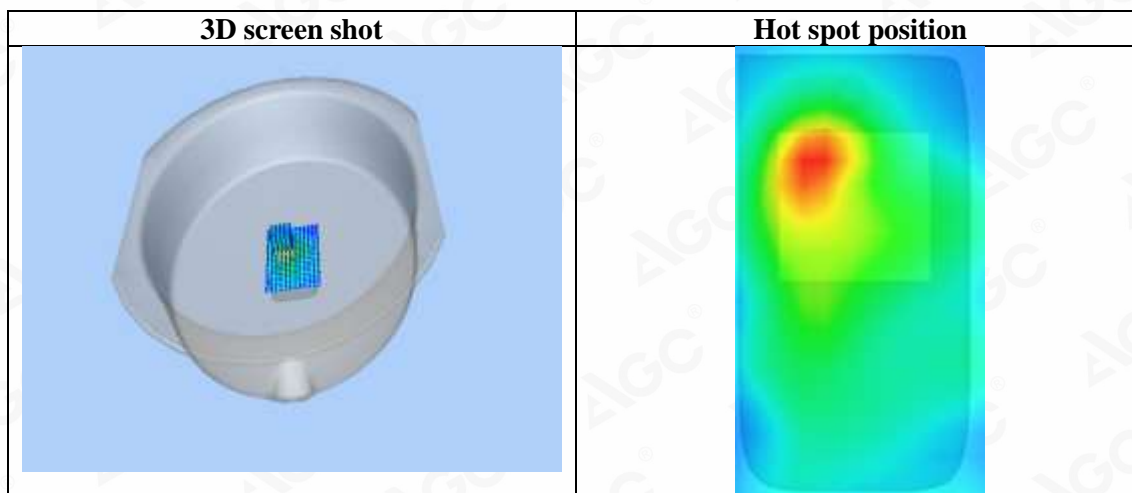
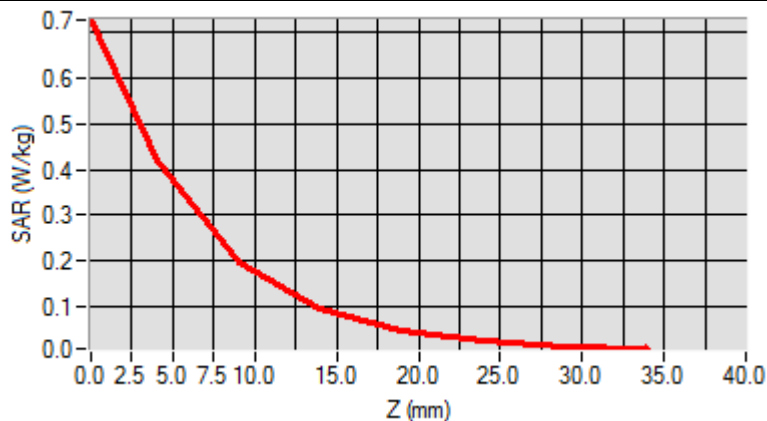


**Maximum location: X=-15.00, Y=39.00**

**SAR Peak: 0.72 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	0.174906
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	0.385619

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.7275	0.4193	0.1969	0.0964	0.0476	0.0242	0.0129



**Test Laboratory: AGC Lab**  
**802.11b Mid-Body-Worn- Front**  
**DUT: Smart Phone; Type: KINGKONG CS**

**Date: Jan. 18,2020**

Communication System: Wi-Fi; Communication System Band: 802.11b; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=4.12;  
Frequency: 2442 MHz; Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.96$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ;  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Ambient temperature (°C):21.1, Liquid temperature (°C): 20.9

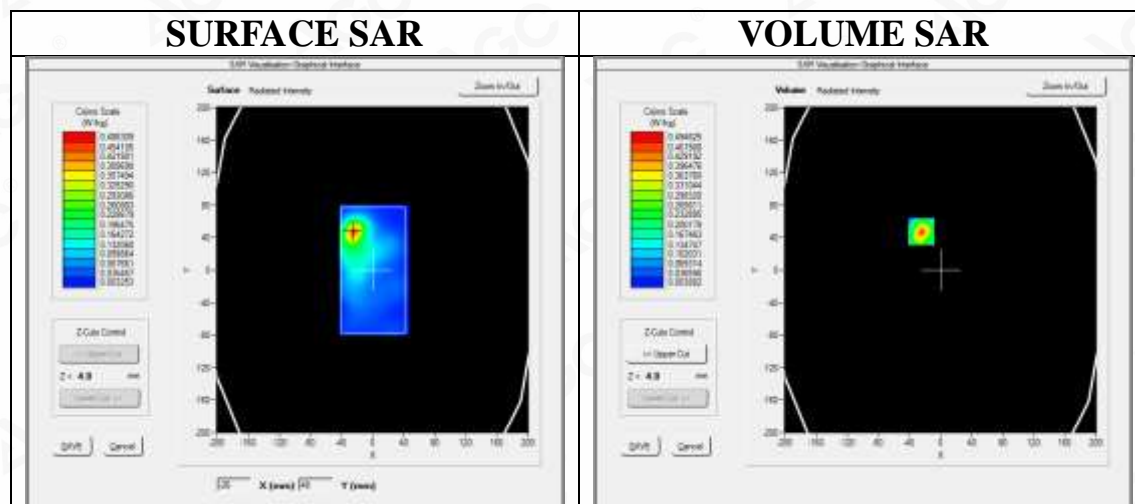
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: SSE5; Calibrated: Jun. 04,2019; Serial No.: SN 22/16 EP315
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELLI39 Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4\_02\_35

**Configuration/802.11b Mid- Body- Front /Area Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

**Configuration/802.11b Mid- Body- Front /Zoom Scan:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

<b>Area Scan</b>	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
<b>ZoomScan</b>	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
<b>Phantom</b>	ELLI
<b>Device Position</b>	Body Front
<b>Band</b>	2450MHz
<b>Channels</b>	Middle
<b>Signal</b>	Crest factor: 1.0

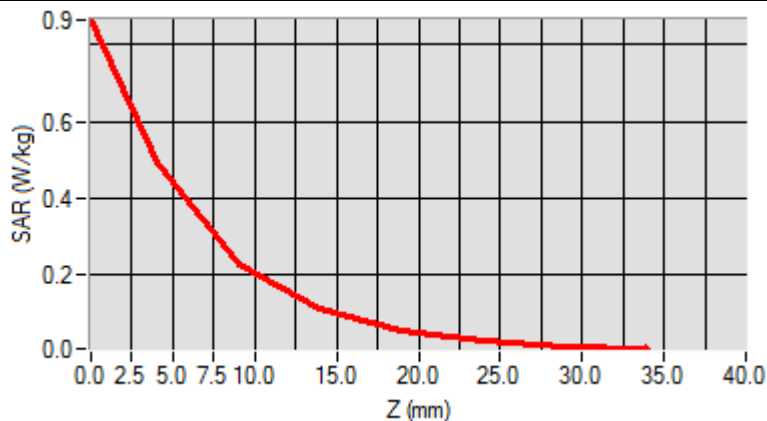


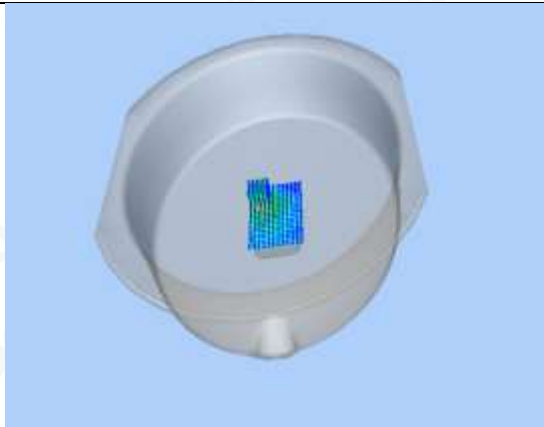
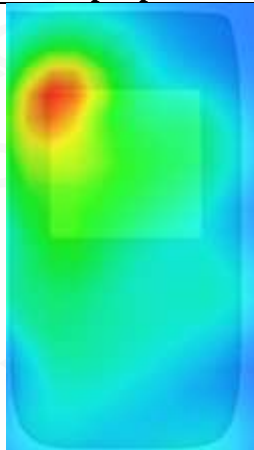
**Maximum location: X=-25.00, Y=47.00**

**SAR Peak: 0.85 W/kg**

<b>SAR 10g (W/Kg)</b>	0.202147
<b>SAR 1g (W/Kg)</b>	0.452857

Z (mm)	0.00	4.00	9.00	14.00	19.00	24.00	29.00
SAR (W/Kg)	0.8640	0.4946	0.2294	0.1108	0.0538	0.0271	0.0141



3D screen shot	Hot spot position
	



## APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS

### LEFT-CHEEK TOUCH



LEFT-TILT 15°



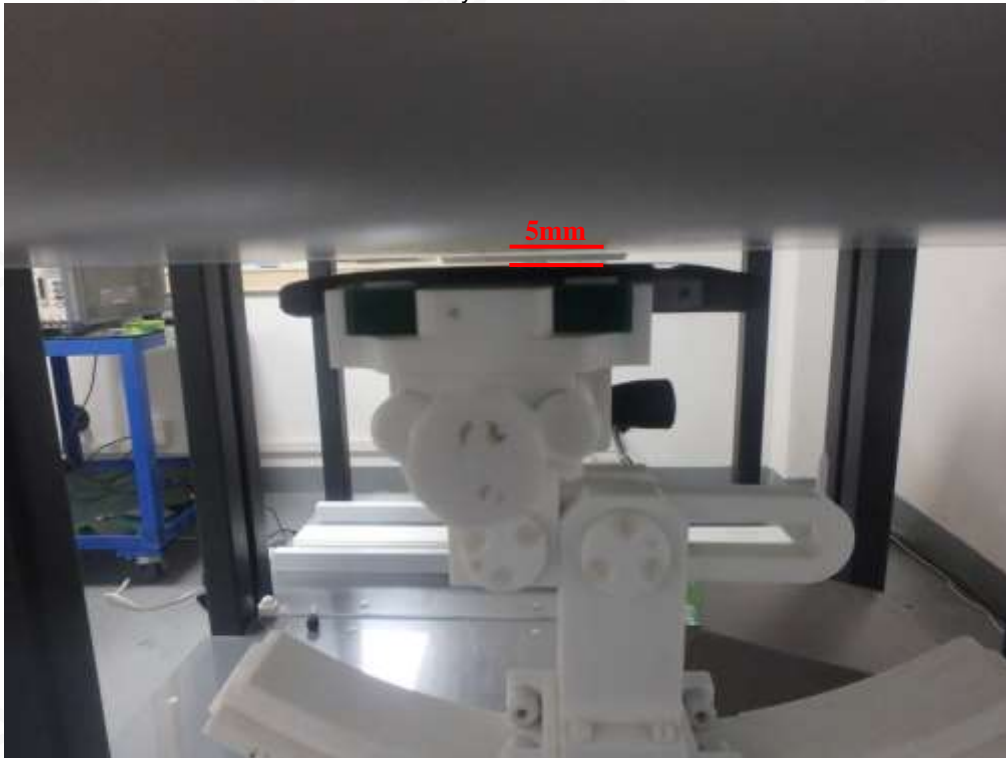
RIGHT- CHEEK TOUCH



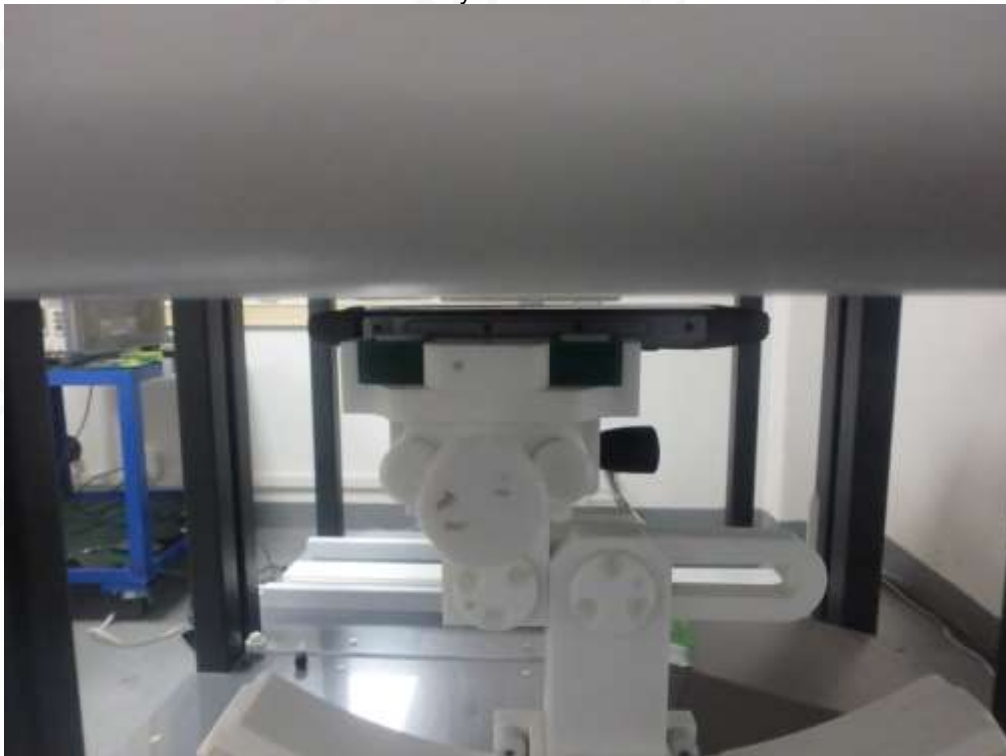
RIGHT-TILT 15°



Body Back 5mm

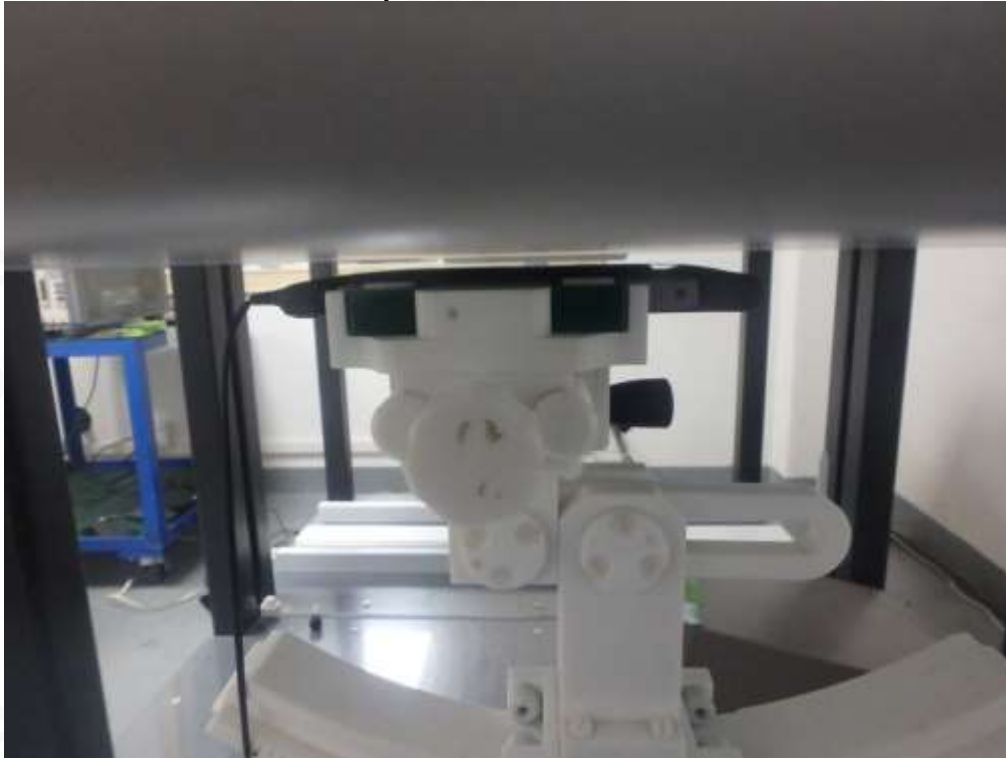


Body Front 5mm

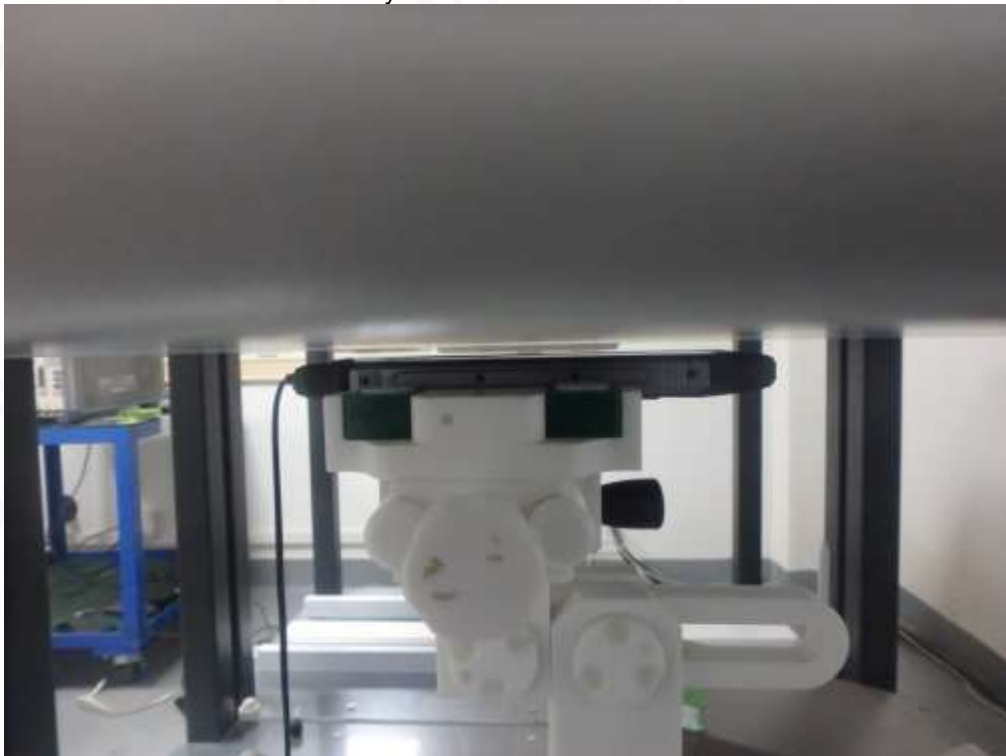




Body back with Headset 5mm



Body front with Headset 5mm



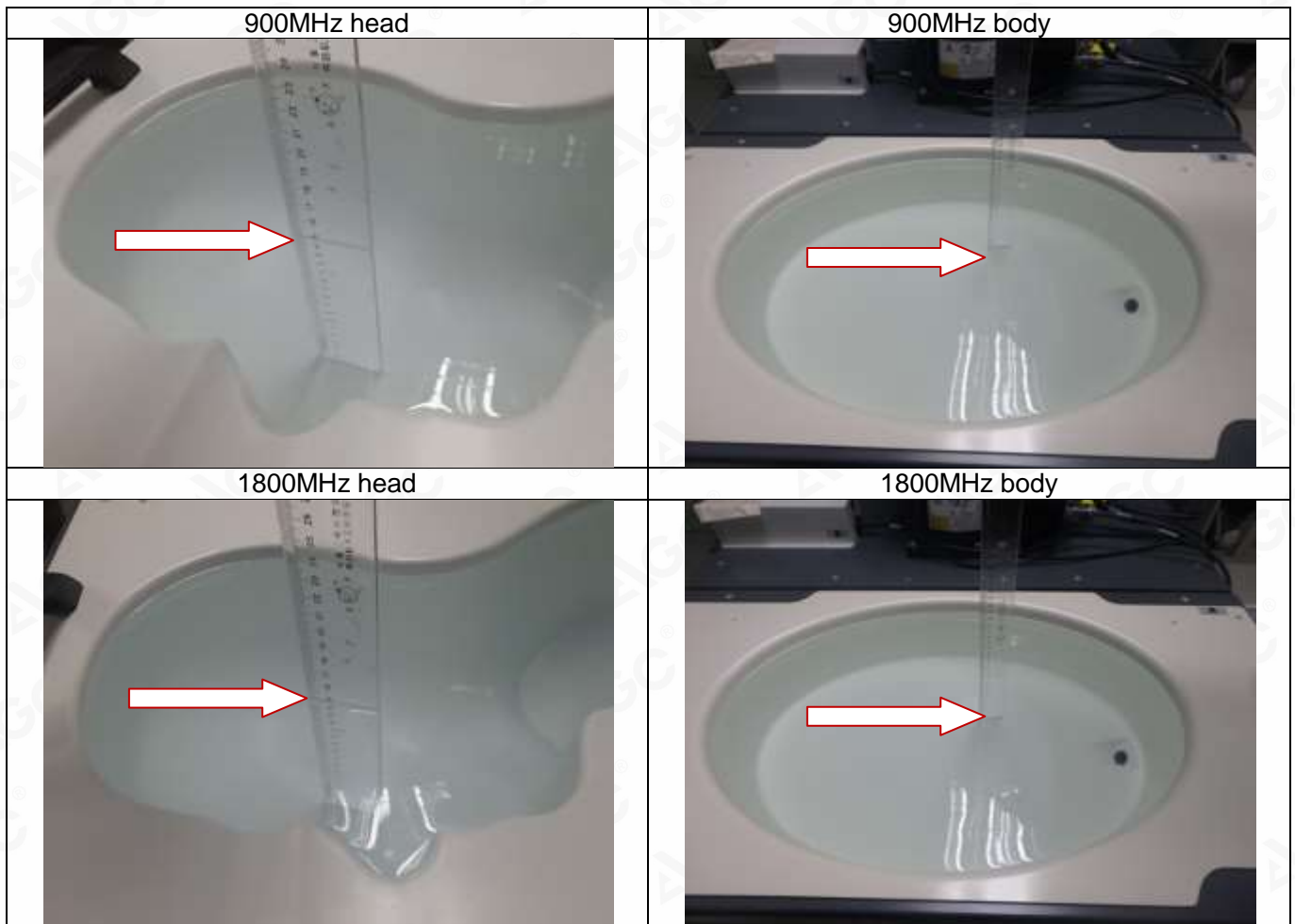


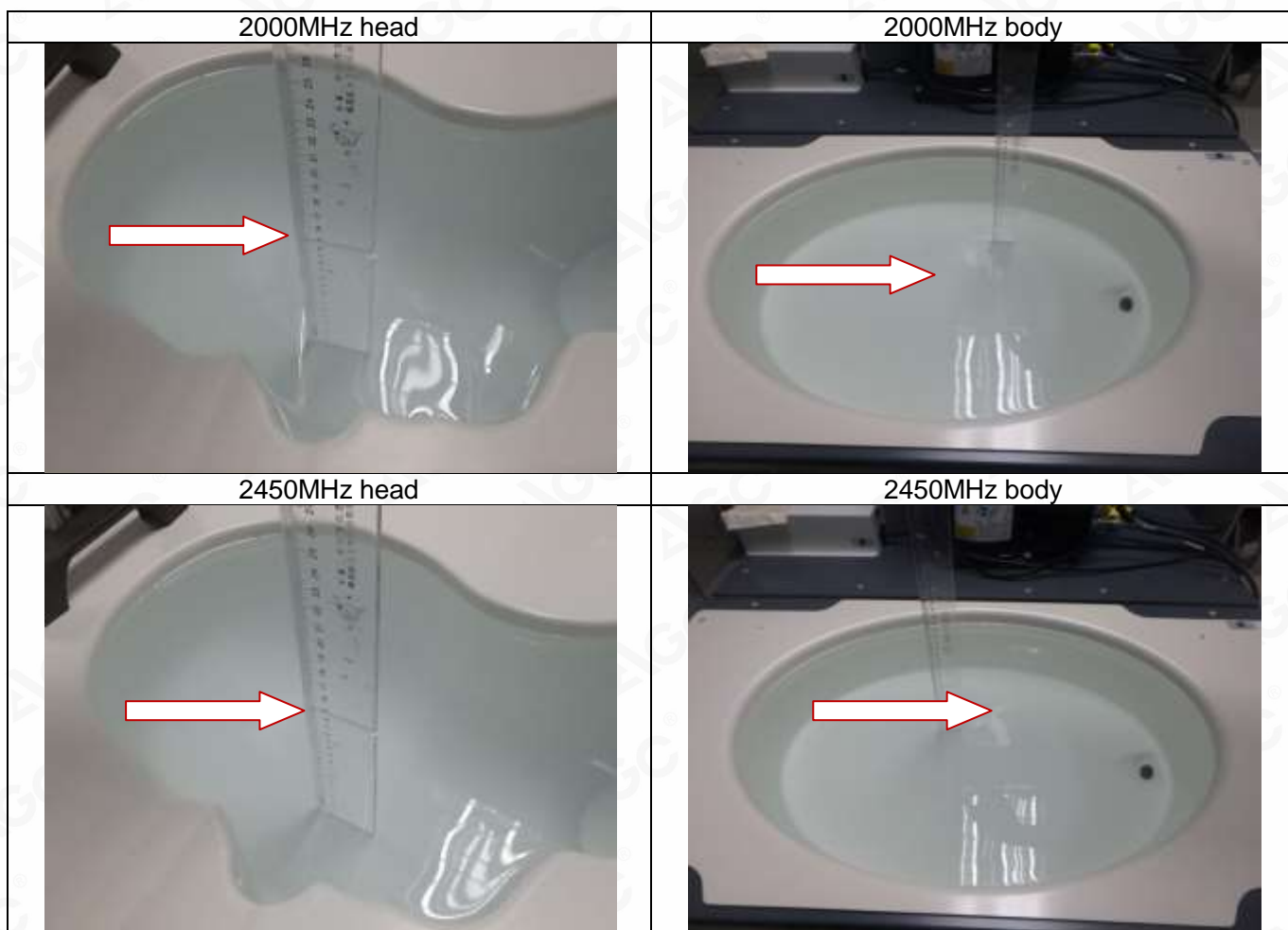
Position of the device under test in relation to the phantom



### DEPTH OF THE LIQUID IN THE PHANTOM—ZOOM IN

Note : The position used in the measurement were according to EN62209-1/2





## APPENDIX D. CALIBRATION DATA

Refer to Attached files.



Attestation of Global Compliance

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen)Co.,Ltd.

Add: 2/F., Building 2, Sanwei Chaxi Industrial Park, Sanwei Community,  
Hangcheng Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: +86-755 2523 4088

E-mail: agc@agc-cert.com

Service Hotline: 400 089 2118