



SAR Test Report

Report No.: STS2602004H01

Issued for

Shenzhen Zhimei Technology Co., Ltd.

Room 301, Floor 3, Zhenhua Times Plaza, No. 21, Heping
Road, Qinghua Community, Longhua Subdistrict, Shenzhen
City

Product Name: smartphone

Brand Name: N/A

Model Name: H08

Series Model(s): See page 5

FCC ID: 2BU76-H08

Test Standard: ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1
FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
IEEE Std. 1528-2013

Max. Report Head: 0.474 W/kg
SAR (1g) Body: 0.607 W/kg

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested. This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

**TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION**

Applicant's name : Shenzhen Zhimei Technology Co., Ltd.
Address : Room 301, Floor 3, Zhenhua Times Plaza, No. 21, Heping Road,
Qinghua Community, Longhua Subdistrict, Shenzhen City
Manufacturer's Name : Shenzhen Zhimei Technology Co., Ltd.
Address : Room 301, Floor 3, Zhenhua Times Plaza, No. 21, Heping Road,
Qinghua Community, Longhua Subdistrict, Shenzhen City

Product description

Product name : smartphone
Brand name : N/A
Model name : H08
Series Model..... : See page 5

Standards : ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1
FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
IEEE Std. 1528-2013

The device was tested by Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd. in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in KDB 865664 The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

Date of Test..... :

Date (s) of performance of tests : 03 Feb. 2026 ~ 06 Feb. 2026

Date of Issue..... : 26 Feb. 2026

Test Result..... : **Pass**

Testing Engineer :

Xin Liu

(Xin.Liu)

Technical Manager :

Shi fan. long

(Shifan. Long)

Authorized Signatory :

Bovey Yang

(Bovey Yang)





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Rev.	Issue Date	Report No.	Effect Page	Contents
00	26 Feb. 2026	STS2602004H01	ALL	Initial Issue



1. General Information

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	smartphone			
Brand Name	N/A			
Model Name	H08			
Series Model	H01, H02, H03, H04, H05, H06, H07, H08, H08A, H08B, H09, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H17, H18, H19, H20, ZMD-H01, ZMD-H02, ZMD-H03, ZMD-H04, ZMD-H05, ZMD-H06, ZMD-H07, ZMD-H08, ZMD-H09, ZMD-H10, ZMD-H11, ZMD-H12, ZMD-H13, ZMD-H14, ZMD-H15, ZMD-H16, ZMD-H17, ZMD-H18, ZMD-H19, ZMD-H20, K01, K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K07, K08, K09, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K15, K16, K17, K18, K19, K20, ZMD-K01, ZMD-K02, ZMD-K03, ZMD-K04, ZMD-K05, ZMD-K06, ZMD-K07, ZMD-K08, ZMD-K09, ZMD-K10, ZMD-K11, ZMD-K12, ZMD-K13, ZMD-K14, ZMD-K15, ZMD-K16, ZMD-K17, ZMD-K18, ZMD-K19, ZMD-K20, W01, W02, W03, W04, W05, W06, W07, W08, W09, W10, W11, W12, W13, W14, W15, W16, W17, W18, W19, W20, ZMD-W01, ZMD-W02, ZMD-W03, ZMD-W04, ZMD-W05, ZMD-W06, ZMD-W07, ZMD-W08, ZMD-W09, ZMD-W10, ZMD-W11, ZMD-W12, ZMD-W13, ZMD-W14, ZMD-W15, ZMD-W16, ZMD-W17, ZMD-W18, ZMD-W19, ZMD-W20, C100, C200, C300, C400, C500, C600, C700, C800, C900			
Model Difference	The model and the color of the appearance are different.			
Sample number	260129017-1			
Battery	Rated Voltage: 3.85V Capacity: 1900mAh			
Device Category	Portable			
Product stage	Production unit			
RF Exposure Environment	General Population / Uncontrolled			
Hardware Version	HV01			
Software Version	SV01			
Frequency Range	LTE Band 2: 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz LTE Band 5: 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz LTE Band 7: 2500 MHz ~ 2570 MHz			
Max. Reported SAR(1g): (Limit: 1.6W/kg) Test distance: Head: 0mm Body: 0mm	Band	Mode	Head (W/kg)	Body Worn and Hotspot(W/kg)
	PCE	LTE Band 2	0.474	0.607
	PCE	LTE Band 5	0.168	0.568
	PCE	LTE Band 7	0.305	0.488
FCC Equipment Class	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)			
Operating Mode:	LTE: QPSK, 16QAM			
Antenna Specification:	LTE: FPC Antenna			
SIM Card	Support dual-SIM, dual standby, the multiple SIM card with two lines cannot transmitting at the same time			



Hotspot Mode	Support
DTM Mode	Not Support
Note: 1. The dual SIM card mobile has 2 SIM slots and supports dual SIM dual standby. The WWAN radio transmission will be enabled by either one SIM at a time (Single active) 2. After pre-scan two SIM cards power, we found test result of the SIM1 was the worse, so we chose SIM1 card to perform all tests. 3. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power	

1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required
Temperature (°C)	18-25
Humidity (%RH)	30-70

1.3 Test Factory

ShenZhen STS Test Services Co.,Ltd.

A 1/F, Building B, Zhuoke Science Park, No.190 Chongqing Road, HepingShequ, Fuyong Sub-District, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guang Dong, China

FCC test Firm Registration No.: 625569

IC Registration No.: 12108A

A2LA Certificate No.: 4338.01



2. Test Standards and Limits

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	IEEE Std C95.1, 2019	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields, 0 Hz to 300 GHz. It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D04 v01	RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies for Mobile and Portable Devices
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
7	FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05	SAR for LTE Devices
8	FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03	SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

(A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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

Population/Uncontrolled Environments:

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

Occupational/Controlled Environments:

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

NOTE

GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE

PARTIAL BODY LIMIT

1.6 W/kg

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

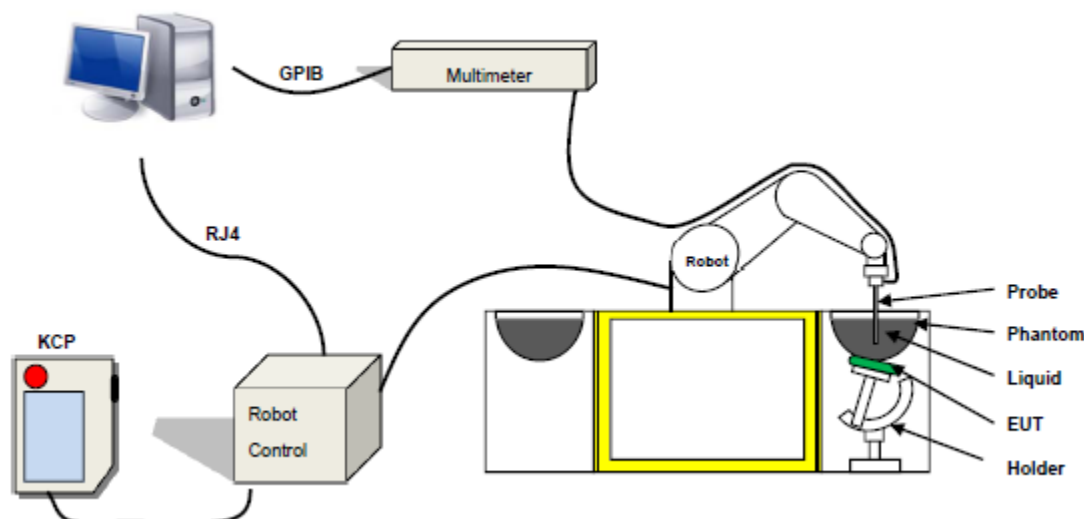
$$SAR = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

3.2 SAR System

MVG SAR System Diagram:



COMOSAR is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The COMOSAR system consists of the following items:

- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Phone holder
- Head simulating tissue

The following figure shows the system.



The EUT under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The Open SAR software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10g mass.

3.2.1 Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 08/21 EPG0352 with following specifications is used

- Probe Length: 330 mm
- Length of Individual Dipoles: 2 mm
- Maximum external diameter: 8 mm
- Probe Tip External Diameter: 2.5 mm
- Distance between dipole/probe extremity: 1 mm
- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Probe linearity: 3%
- Axial Isotropy: < 0.10 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: < 0.10 dB
- Calibration range: 150 MHz to 6 GHz for head & body simulating liquid.
- Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and surface normal line: less than 30°



Figure 1-MVG COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

3.2.2 Phantom

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

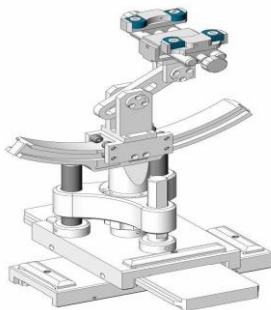
SN 32/14 SAM115



Figure-SN 21/21 ELLI48



3.2.3 Device Holder



The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.



4. Tissue Simulating Liquids

4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values

The uncertainty due to the liquid conductivity and permittivity arises from two different sources. The first source of error is the deviation of the liquid conductivity from its target value (max _ 5 %) and the second source of error arises from the measurement procedures used to assess conductivity. The uncertainty shall be assessed using a rectangular probability For 1 g averaging, the maximum weighting coefficient for SAR is 0,5.

IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 RECOMMENDED TISSUE DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS

The head and body tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table.

Frequency	ϵ_r	σ 10g S/m
300	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87
750	41.9	0.89
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
1450	40.5	1.20
1800 to 2000	40.0	1.40
2100	39.8	1.49
2450	39.2	1.80
2600	39.0	1.96
3000	38.5	2.40
3500	37.9	2.91
4000	37.4	3.43
4500	36.8	3.94
5000	36.2	4.45
5200	36.0	4.66
5400	35.8	4.86
5600	35.5	5.07
5800	35.3	5.27



The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid and the theoretical Conductivity/Permittivity.

Head (Reference IEEE1528)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0.1	0	44.9	1.80	39.2
2600	54.9	0	0	0.1	0	45.0	1.96	39.0
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Hexyl Carbitol (%)			Triton X-100 (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
5200	62.52	17.24			17.24		4.66	36.0
5800	62.52	17.24			17.24		5.27	35.3
Body (From instrument manufacturer)								
Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0.1	0	31.3	1.95	52.7
2600	68.2	0	0	0.1	0	31.7	2.16	52.5
Frequency(MHz)	Water	DGBE (%)			Salt (%)		Conductivity σ (S/m)	Permittivity ϵ
5200	78.60	21.40			/		5.30	49.00
5800	78.50	21.40			0.1		6.00	48.20

**LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS**

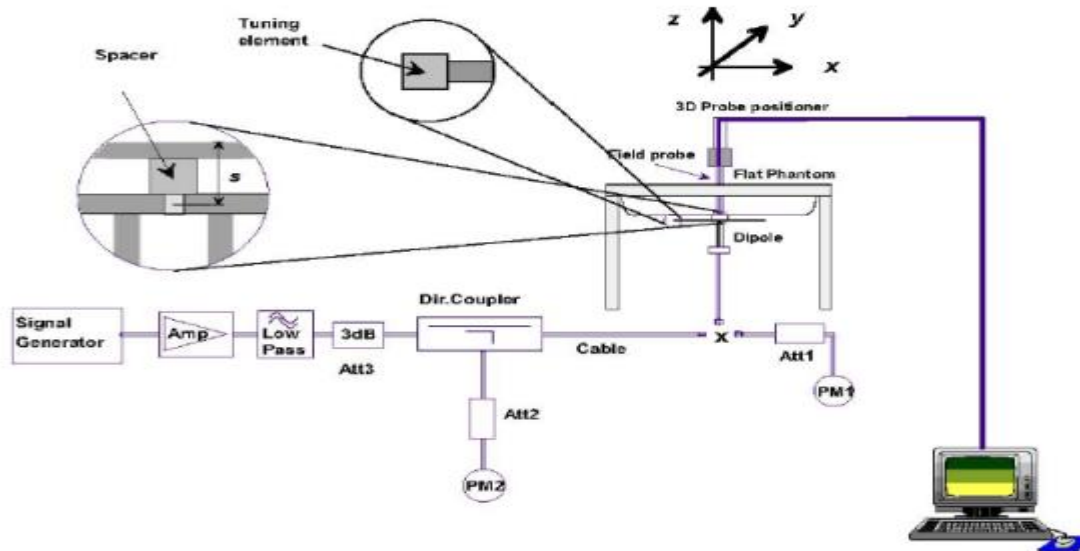
Date	Ambient		Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation %	Limited %
	Temp. [°C]	Humidity %	Frequency (MHz)	Temp. [°C]					
2026-02-03	23.0	42	829	22.7	Permittivity	41.53	42.49	2.31	±5
					Conductivity	0.90	0.92	2.22	±5
2026-02-03	23.1	42	835	22.8	Permittivity	41.50	41.98	1.16	±5
					Conductivity	0.90	0.94	4.44	±5
2026-02-05	23.7	48	1860	23.3	Permittivity	40.00	40.51	1.28	±5
					Conductivity	1.40	1.44	2.86	±5
2026-02-05	23.7	48	1880	23.4	Permittivity	40.00	40.04	0.10	±5
					Conductivity	1.40	1.39	-0.71	±5
2026-02-05	23.8	49	1900	23.6	Permittivity	40.00	40.13	0.33	±5
					Conductivity	1.40	1.42	1.43	±5
2026-02-04	22.5	51	2510	22.2	Permittivity	39.12	39.79	1.71	±5
					Conductivity	1.86	1.92	3.23	±5
2026-02-04	22.5	51	2600	22.2	Permittivity	39.00	40.20	3.08	±5
					Conductivity	1.96	1.97	0.51	±5

5. SAR System Validation

5.1 Validation System

Each MVG system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the MVG software, enable the user to conduct the system performance 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 validation setup is shown as below.





5.2 Validation Result

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by MVG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Power	SAR _{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR _{10g} (W/Kg)	Drift (%)	1W Target		Difference percentage		Limit
						SAR _{1g} (W/Kg)	SAR _{10g} (W/Kg)	1g	10g	
2026-02-03	835	100 mW	0.941	0.649	3.55	9.63	6.15	-2.28%	5.53%	10
		Normalize to 1 Watt	9.41	6.49						
2026-02-05	1900	100 mW	4.043	1.974	-3.92	39.84	20.20	1.48%	-2.28%	10
		Normalize to 1 Watt	40.43	19.74						
2026-02-04	2600	100 mW	5.604	2.421	-3.26	56.19	24.08	-0.27%	0.54%	10
		Normalize to 1 Watt	56.04	24.21						

Note:

(1) We use a CW signal of 20dBm(835/1900/2600MHz) for system check, and then all SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power. The result must be within $\pm 10\%$ of target value.



6. SAR Evaluation Procedures

The procedure for assessing the average SAR value consists of the following steps:

The following steps are used for each test position

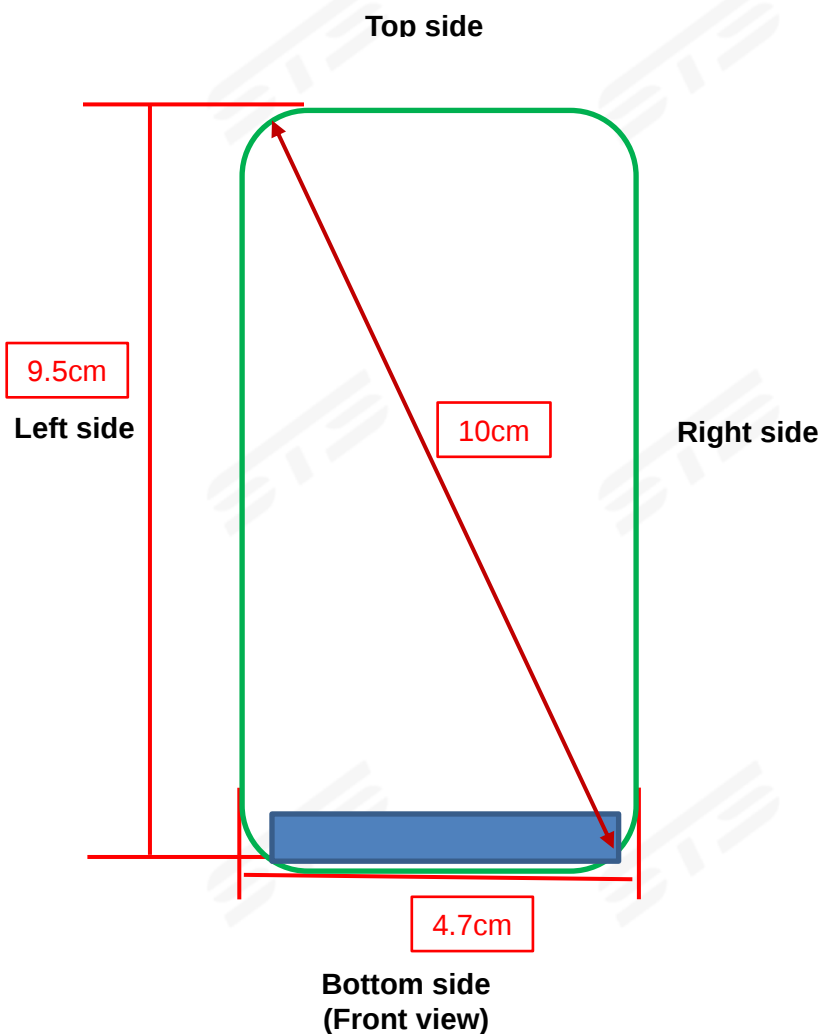
- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 * 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

➤ Area Scan& Zoom Scan

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01 quoted below. When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

7. EUT Antenna Location Sketch

It is a Smart phone, support GSM/WCDMA/LTE/WLAN/BT mode.



 WWAN Antenna

Antenna Separation Distance(cm)						
ANT	Back Side	Front Side	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
WWAN	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.1	0.5

Note 1: The antenna information refer the manufacturer provide report, applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.



7.1 SAR test exclusion consider table

The WWAN/WLAN/BT SAR evaluation of Maximum power (dBm) summing tolerance.

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	LTE Band 2	LTE Band 5	LTE Band 7
	Calculated Frequency(GHz)	1.9075	0.829	2.5675
	Maximum Turn-up power (dBm)	24	22.5	16
	Maximum rated power(mW)	251.19	177.83	39.81
Back Side	Separation distance (cm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	3.35	9.34	2.64
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Front Side	Separation distance (cm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	3.35	9.34	2.64
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Left Side	Separation distance (cm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	3.35	9.34	2.64
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Right Side	Separation distance (cm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	3.35	9.34	2.64
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES
Top Side	Separation distance (cm)	8.1	8.1	8.1
	exclusion threshold(mW)	575.94	473.12	543.31
	Testing required?	NO	NO	NO
Bottom Side	Separation distance (cm)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	exclusion threshold(mW)	3.35	9.34	2.64
	Testing required?	YES	YES	YES

Note:

1. maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units.
2. Per KDB 447498 D04, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
3. Per KDB 447498 D04, if the maximum time-averaged power available does not exceed 1 mW. This stand-alone SAR exemption test.



4. Per KDB 447498 D04, the available maximum time-averaged power or effective radiated power (ERP), whichever is greater, is less than or equal to the threshold P_{th} (mW) described in the following formula. This method shall only be used at separation distances (cm) from 0.5 centimeters to 40 centimeters and at frequencies from 0.3 GHz to 6 GHz (inclusive). P_{th} is given by:

$$P_{th} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} (d/20 \text{ cm})^x & d \leq 20 \text{ cm} \\ ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} & 20 \text{ cm} < d \leq 40 \text{ cm} \end{cases}$$

Where

$$x = -\log_{10} \left(\frac{60}{ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \sqrt{f}} \right) \text{ and } f \text{ is in GHz;}$$

and

$$ERP_{20 \text{ cm}} \text{ (mW)} = \begin{cases} 2040f & 0.3 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 1.5 \text{ GHz} \\ 3060 & 1.5 \text{ GHz} \leq f \leq 6 \text{ GHz} \end{cases}$$

d = the separation distance (cm);

5. Per KDB 447498 D04, An alternative to the SAR-based exemption is using below table and the minimum separation distance (R in meters) from the body of a nearby person for the frequency (f in MHz) at which the source operates, the ERP (watts) is no more than the calculated value prescribed for that frequency. For the exemption in below table to apply, R must be at least $\lambda/2\pi$, where λ is the free-space operating wavelength in meters. If the ERP of a single RF source is not easily obtained, then the available maximum time-averaged power may be used in lieu of ERP if the physical dimensions of the radiating structure(s) do not exceed the electrical length of $\lambda/4$ or if the antenna gain is less than that of a half-wave dipole (1.64 linear value).

RF Source frequency (MHz)	Threshold ERP(watts)
0.3-1.34	$1,920 R^2$.
1.34-30	$3,450 R^2/f^2$.
30-300	$3.83 R^2$.
300-1,500	$0.0128 R^2 f$.
1,500-100,000	$19.2 R^2$.



6. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion 8. for each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of each of these configurations is less than 1/4db higher than those measured at the lower data rate than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

8. EUT Test Position

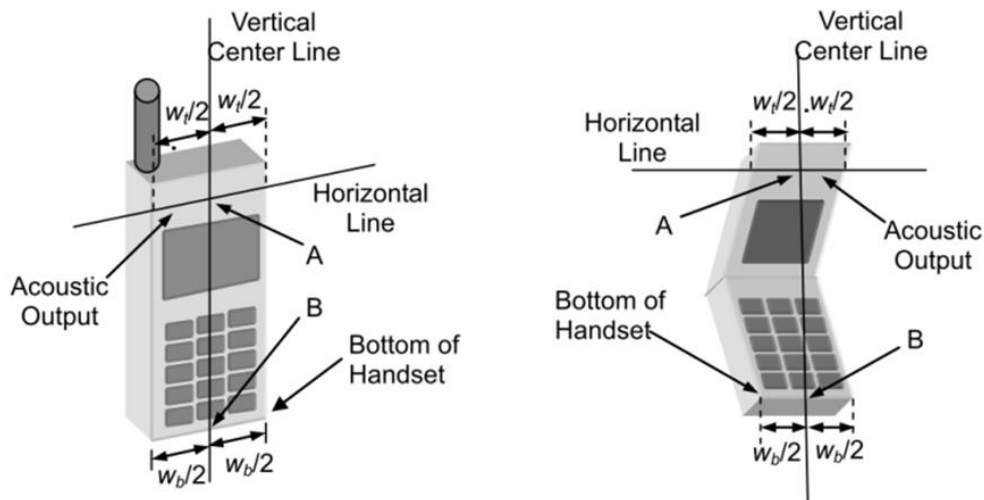
This EUT was tested in Right Cheek, Right Titled, Left Cheek, Left Titled, Front Face and Rear Face.

8.1 Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

(1) The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset: the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the handset.

(2) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

(3) The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



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 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.

