FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Application No.:	SZCR2401000271AT
Applicant:	NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Manufacturer:	NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Product Name:	Wireless Earphone
Model No.(EUT):	B171
Trade Mark:	NOTHING
FCC ID:	2AZEQ-B171
Standards:	FCC 47CFR §2.1093
Date of Receipt:	2024/01/28
Date of Test:	2024/01/30 to 2024/02/05
Date of Issue:	2024/02/20
Test conclusion:	**PASS ***

* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

Authorized Signature:

Keny. Xu

Keny Xu
Laboratory Manager

检验检测专用章
Inspection & Testing Services

REVISION HISTORY

Report Number	Revision	Description	Issue Date
SZCR240100027101	01	Original	2024/02/20

Prepared By	Vito Wang **Vito Wang**
Reviewed by	Roman Pan **Roman Pan**

TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	Maximum Reported SAR1g(W/kg)
BT	1.09
SAR Limited(W/kg)	1.6

CONTENTS

1 General Information

1.1 Details of Client

Applicant:	NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address:	80 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, ENGLAND EC2V 6EE,United Kingdom
Manufacturer:	NOTHING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Address:	80 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, ENGLAND EC2V 6EE,United Kingdom

1.2 Test Location

Company:	SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch
Address:	No. 1 Workshop, M-10, Middle section, Science & Technology Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Post code:	518057
Test engineer:	Charley Yi

1.3 Test Facility

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

• A2LA (Certificate No. 3816.01)

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA). Certificate No. 3816.01.

• Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch has been recognized by ISED as an accredited testing laboratory.

CAB identifier: CN0006.

IC#: 4620C.

• FCC –Designation Number: CN1336

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch has been recognized as an accredited testing laboratory.

Designation Number: CN1336. Test Firm Registration Number: 787754.

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1.4 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	Wireless Earphone		
Model No.(EUT):	B171		
Trade Mark:	NOTHING		
FCC ID:	2AZEQ-B171		
Product Phase:	production unit		
Device Type:	Portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
SN:	SH10622407000001		
Hardware Version:	V3.0		
Software Version:	V1.0.1.19		
Antenna Type:	FPC Antenna		
Antenna gain:	Left earbuds: -2.19dBi Right earbuds: 0.01dBi		
Device Operating Configurations:			
Modulation Mode:	BT: GFSK, Pi/4DQPSK, 8DPSK, BLE: GFSK		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	BT	2402~2480	2402~2480
	BLE	2402~2480	2402~2480
RF Cable:	☒ Provided by the applicant ☐ Provided by the laboratory		
Battery Information:	Model:	M1140S3	
	Normal Voltage:	3.85V	
	Rated capacity:	49mAh	
	Battery Type:	Rechargeable lithium battery	
	Manufacturer:	Guangdong Mic-power New Energy Co., Ltd.	

Note: *Since the above data and/or information is provided by the client relevant results or conclusions of this report are only made for these data and/or information, SGS is not responsible for the authenticity, integrity and results of the data and information and/or the validity of the conclusion.
Remark:
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1.5 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
ANSI/IEEE Std C95.1 – 1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 447498 D04 v01	RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies for Mobile and Portable Devices
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting

1.6 RF exposure limits

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

Notes:
* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time
** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.
Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation.)

2 Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

Table 1： The Ambient Conditions

3 SAR Measurements System Configuration

3.1 The SAR Measurement System

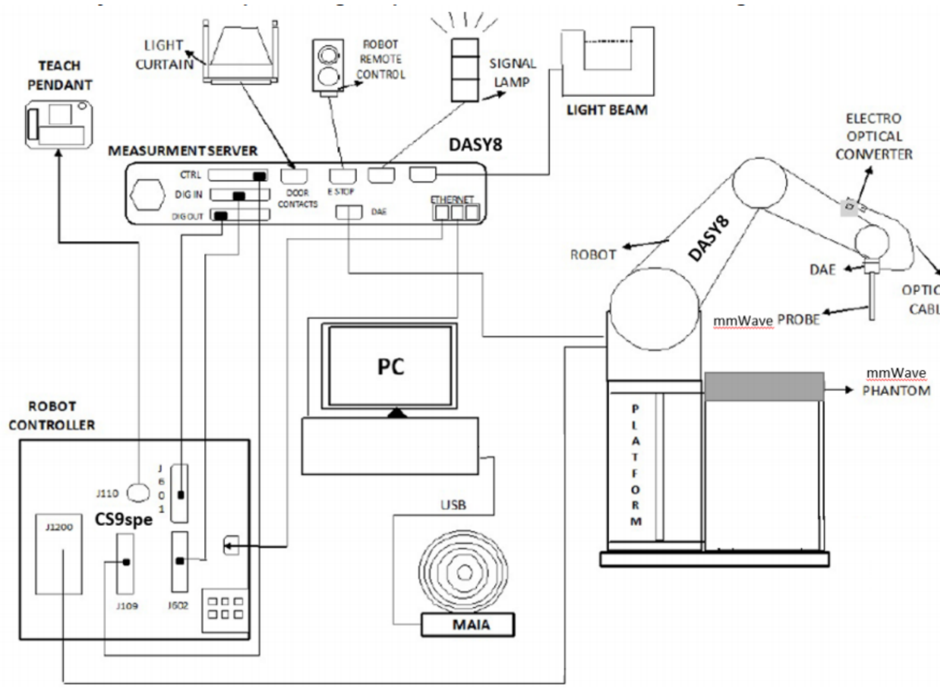
This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY professional system). A E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation SAR= σ (|Ei|2)/ ρ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:
A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software .An arm extension for accommodation the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.



F-1. SAR Measurement System Configuration

- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows system.
- DASY software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and Body Worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validating the proper functioning of the system.

3.2 Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4

	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

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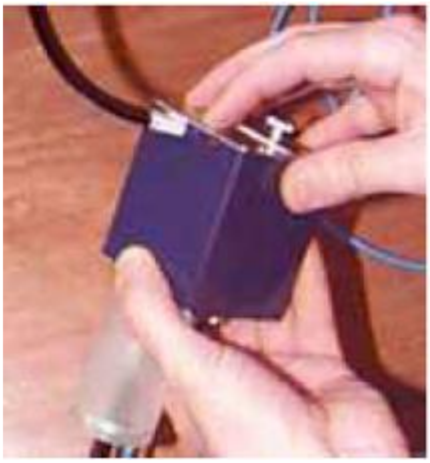
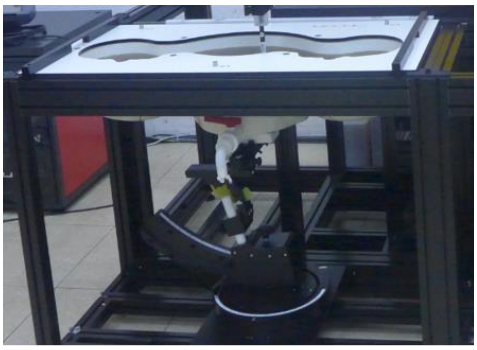
3.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detectors for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16-bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV,400mV)
Input Offset Voltage	< 5μV (with auto zero)
Input Bias Current	< 50 f A
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm



3.4 SAM Twin Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)
Dimensions (incl. Wooden Support)	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table



The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left- and right-hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.

Twin SAM V8.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0 but has reinforced top structure.

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3.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

F-2. **Device Holder for Transmitters**

- The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centres for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
- The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε=3 and loss tangent δ=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 Measurement procedure

3.6.1 Scanning procedure

Step 1: Power reference measurement

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure.

Step 2: *Area scan*

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at 4mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm*15mm or 12mm*12mm or 10mm*10mm.Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: *Zoom scan*

Around this point, a volume of 32mm*32mm*30mm (f≤2GHz), 30mm*30mm*30mm (f for 2-3GHz) and 24mm*24mm*22mm (f for 5-6GHz) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points (f≤2GHz), 7x7x7 points (f for 2-3GHz) and 7x7x12 points (f for 5-6GHz). On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated since the centre of the dipoles is 2.0mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. (This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification). The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighbouring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std. 1528-2013.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
</table>

Step 4: Power reference measurement (drift)

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max. ± 5 %

3.6.2 Data Storage

The DASY software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DAE4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards, and the data can be re-evaluated. The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [m W/g], [m W/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

3.6.3 Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters: - Sensitivity Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
- Conversion factor ConvFi
- Diode compression point Dcpi
Device parameters: - Frequency f
- Crest factor cf
Media parameters: - Conductivity ε
- Density ρ

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

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

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

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$$

H-field probes:

$$H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2) / f$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Normi = sensor sensitivity of channel I (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes
ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
Ei = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
Hi = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_Y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (Etot^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\varepsilon \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
Etot = total field strength in V/m
σ= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ε= equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

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

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}{}^2{}_2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}{}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with Ppwe = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2
Etot = total electric field strength in V/m
Htot = total magnetic field strength in A/m

4 SAR measurement variability and uncertainty

4.1 SAR measurement variability

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

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

4.2 SAR measurement uncertainty

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.

5 Description of Test Position

5.1 Head Exposure Condition

SAR can test the sides near the antenna, the surface of the device should be tested for SAR compliance with the device touching the phantom. The closest distance from the antenna to an adjacent device surface is used to determine if SAR testing is required for the adjacent surfaces, with the adjacent surface positioned against the phantom and the surface containing the antenna positioned perpendicular to the phantom.

6 SAR System Verification Procedure

6.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

6.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The bellowing tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands：

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)				
	450	700-900	1750-2000	2300-2500	2500-2700
Water	38.56	40.30	55.24	55.00	54.92
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.38	0.31	0.2	0.23
Sucrose	56.32	57.90	0	0	0
HEC	0.98	0.24	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.19	0.18	0	0	0
Tween	0	0	44.45	44.80	44.85

Salt: 99^{+}% Pure Sodium Chloride

Sucrose: 98^{+}% Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ^{+} resistivity

HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate

HSL5GHz is composed of the following ingredients：(Manufactured by SPEAG)

Water：50-65%

Mineral oil：10-30%

Emulsifiers：8-25%

Sodium salt：0-1.5%

Table 2： Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid

6.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

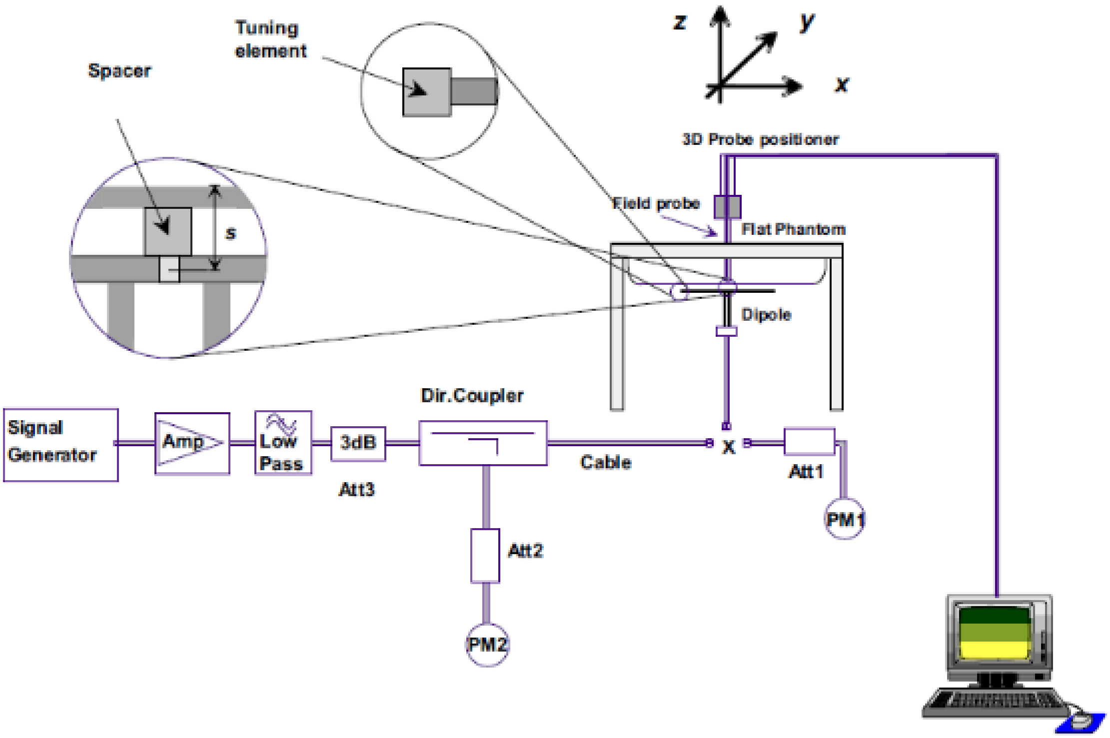
The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ε_r) are listed in bellow table. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was 22±2°C.

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency （MHz）	Measured Tissue		Target Tissue (±5%)		Deviation (Within ±5%)		Liquid Temp. (℃)	Test Date
		ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(S/m)		
2450 Head	2450	40.500	1.810	39.20	1.80	3.32%	0.56%	22.1	2024/1/30

Table 3： Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters

6.2 SAR System Check

The microwave circuit arrangement for system Check is sketched in F-3. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within +/- 10% from the target SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the following table (A power level of 250mW (below 3GHz) or 100mW (3-6GHz) was input to the dipole antenna). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range 22±2°C, the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15±0.5 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



F-3. the microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system check

6.2.1 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

1) For dipole calibration, instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.
a) There is no physical damage on the dipole.
b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value.
c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement.
d) Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

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

6.2.2 Summary System Check Result(s)

Validation Kit		Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR 250mW	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Measured SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W)	Target SAR (normalized to 1W)	Deviation (Within ±10%)		Liquid Temp. (℃)	Test Date
		1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	10g (W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)	1-g(W/kg)	10-g(W/kg)		
D2450V2	Head	13.50	6.36	54.00	25.44	52.20	24.30	3.45%	4.69%	22.1	2024/1/30

Table 4： SAR System Check Result

6.2.3 Detailed System Check Results

Please see the Appendix A

7 Test Result

7.1 Measurement of RF conducted Power

7.1.1 Conducted Power of BT

Left Earphone:

BT		Average Conducted Power(dBm)			Tune up
Band	Channel	0	39	78	
BT	GFSK	13.59	13.83	13.86	14.50
	π/4DQPSK	12.14	12.22	12.24	13.00
	8DPSK	12.11	12.20	12.26	13.00
Band	Channel	0	19	39	Tune up
BLE 1M	GFSK	-0.33	0.08	0.22	0.50

Right Earphone:

BT		Average Conducted Power(dBm)			Tune up
Band	Channel	0	39	78	
BT	GFSK	13.10	13.16	13.18	14.50
	π/4DQPSK	11.48	11.61	11.63	13.00
	8DPSK	11.47	11.60	11.61	13.00
Band	Channel	0	19	39	Tune up
BLE 1M	GFSK	-1.86	-1.49	-1.51	-1.00

Table 5： Conducted Power of BT

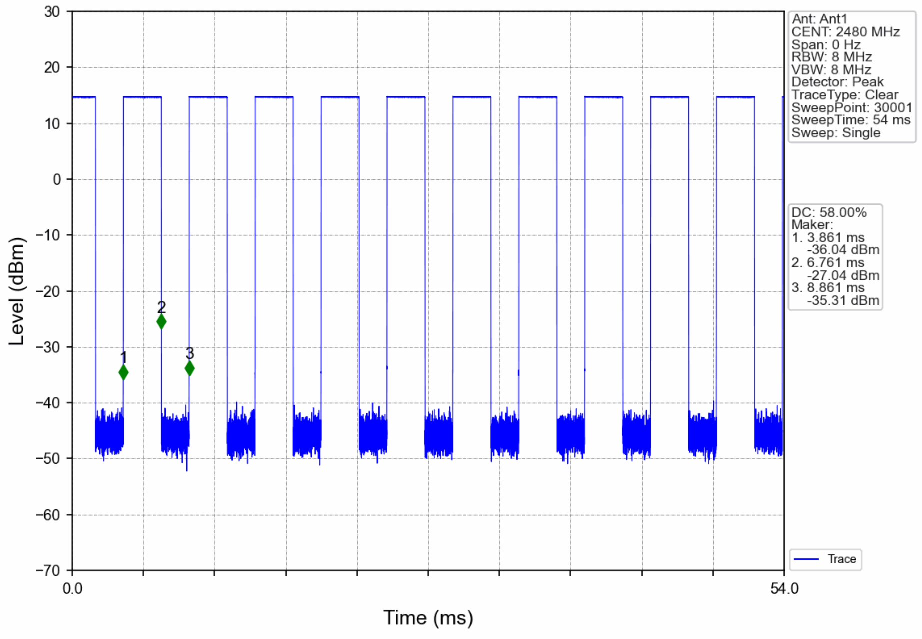
7.2 Bluetooth Test Configuration

For the Bluetooth SAR tests, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for BT mode test. Bluetooth USES frequency hopping technology to divide the transmitted data into packets and transmit the packets respectively through 79 designated Bluetooth channels, 1MHz Bandwidth, frequency hops at 1600 hops/second per the Bluetooth standard. The Radio Frequency Channel Number (RFCN) is allocated to 0, 39 and 78 respectively in the case of 2402~2480 MHz during the test at each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode.

7.2.1 Duty cycle

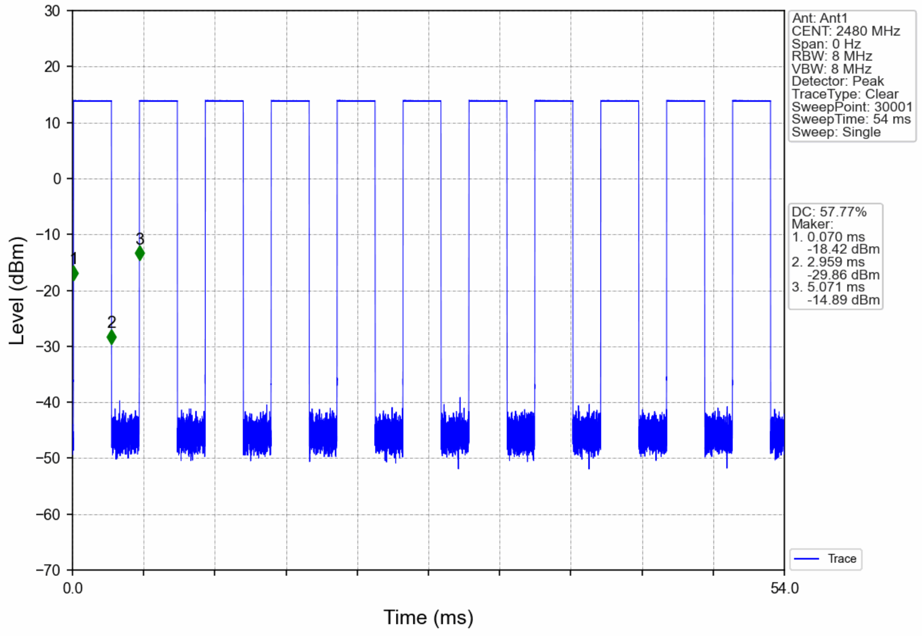
Left Earphone:

DH5 78/2480 Duty Cycle=58.00%



Right Earphone:

DH5 78/2480 Duty Cycle=57.77%



7.3 Measurement of SAR Data

Note:

1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B.

2) When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

3) Per KDB447498 D01, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- ≤ 0.8W/kg for 1-g or 2.0W/kg for 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100MHz.
- ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz.
- ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz.

7.3.1 SAR Result of BT

Test position	Test mode	Test ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	Duty Cycle Scaled factor	SAR (W/kg) 1-g	Power drift (dB)	Conducted Power(dBm)	Tune up Limit(dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR 1-g (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.(℃)
Left Earphone Test data(Separate 0mm)											
Front side（Side 1）	DH5	78/2480	58.00%	1.724	0.535	-0.12	13.86	14.50	1.159	1.069	22.1
touch cheek（Side 2）	DH5	78/2480	58.00%	1.724	0.169	0.02	13.86	14.50	1.159	0.338	22.1
Left side（Side 3）	DH5	78/2480	58.00%	1.724	0.372	-0.06	13.86	14.50	1.159	0.743	22.1
Right side（Side 4）	DH5	78/2480	58.00%	1.724	0.168	-0.16	13.86	14.50	1.159	0.336	22.1
Front side（Side 1）	DH5	0/2402	57.99%	1.724	0.512	0.05	13.59	14.50	1.233	**1.088**	22.1
Front side（Side 1）	DH5	39/2441	57.99%	1.724	0.448	-0.05	13.83	14.50	1.167	0.901	22.1
Right Earphone Test data(Separate 0mm)											
Front side（Side 5）	DH5	78/2480	57.77%	1.731	0.277	-0.03	13.18	14.50	1.355	0.650	22.1
touch cheek（Side 6）	DH5	78/2480	57.77%	1.731	0.140	-0.06	13.18	14.50	1.355	0.328	22.1
Left side（Side 7）	DH5	78/2480	57.77%	1.731	0.222	-0.05	13.18	14.50	1.355	0.521	22.1
Right side（Side 8）	DH5	78/2480	57.77%	1.731	0.312	-0.08	13.18	14.50	1.355	**0.732**	22.1
Right side（Side 8）	DH5	0/2402	57.98%	1.725	0.177	-0.08	13.10	14.50	1.380	0.421	22.1
Right side（Side 8）	DH5	39/2441	57.78%	1.731	0.276	-0.05	13.16	14.50	1.361	0.650	22.1

Table 6： SAR result of BT.

8 Equipment list

Test Platform		SPEAG DASY Professional				
Description		SAR Test System (Frequency range 300MHz-6GHz)				
Software Reference		cDASY8 V16.2.4.2524				
Hardware Reference						
Equipment		Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
☒	Twin Phantom	SPEAG	Twin-SAM V8.0	2256	NCR	NCR
☒	DAE	SPEAG	DAE4ip	1830	2023/09/12	2024/09/11
☒	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7636	2023/06/05	2024/06/04
☒	Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2450V2	733	2022/11/02	2025/11/01
☒	Dielectric parameter probes	SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	0005	2023/6/15	2024/6/14
☒	Vector Network Analyzer and Vector Reflectometer	SPEAG	DAKS_VNA R140	0140913	2023/6/7	2024/6/6
☒	RF Bi-Directional Coupler	Agilent	86205-60001	MY31400031	NCR	NCR
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5171B	MY53050736	2023/02/16	2024/02/15
☒	Preamplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	15542	NCR	NCR
☒	Preamplifier	Compliance Directions Systems Inc.	AMP28-3W	073501433	NCR	NCR
☒	Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	GB41292095	2023/02/16	2024/02/15
☒	Power Sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41091234	2023/02/16	2024/02/15
☒	Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z92	100025	2023/02/16	2024/02/15
☒	Attenuator	SHX	TS2-3dB	30704	NCR	NCR
☒	Speed reading thermometer	MingGao	T809	NA	2023/05/26	2024/05/25

Note: All the equipments are within the valid period when the tests are performed.

9 Calibration certificate

Please see the Appendix C

10 Photographs

Please see the Appendix D

Appendix A: Detailed System Check Results

Appendix B: Detailed Test Results

Appendix C: Calibration certificate

Appendix D: Photographs

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