

Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.1 ± 6 %	5.05 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.0 ± 6 %	5.10 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	82.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.4 Ω - 6.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.7 Ω - 5.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.2 Ω - 3.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0 Ω - 3.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 30.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.6 Ω + 0.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 29.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.9 Ω - 1.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 32.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 Ω - 3.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 29.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 05.07.2022

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1060

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.50$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.55$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.60$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.80$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.90$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.05$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.10$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.0$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.8, 5.8, 5.8) @ 5200 MHz, ConvF(5.5, 5.5, 5.5) @ 5250 MHz, ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49) @ 5300 MHz, ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25) @ 5500 MHz, ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(5.08, 5.08, 5.08) @ 5750 MHz, ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 08.03.2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.05.2022
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 74.40 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.84 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.26 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 69.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 75.86 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.87 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 6.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 69.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg

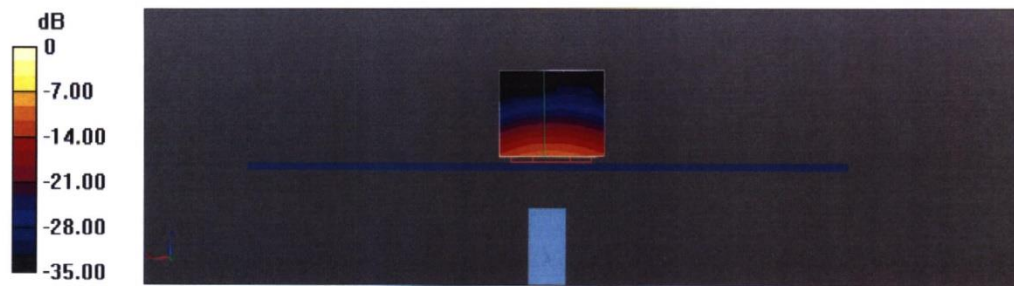
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 77.09 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.33 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 68.9%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 76.69 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.60 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.44 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.4%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 76.44 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.40 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 67.3%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg

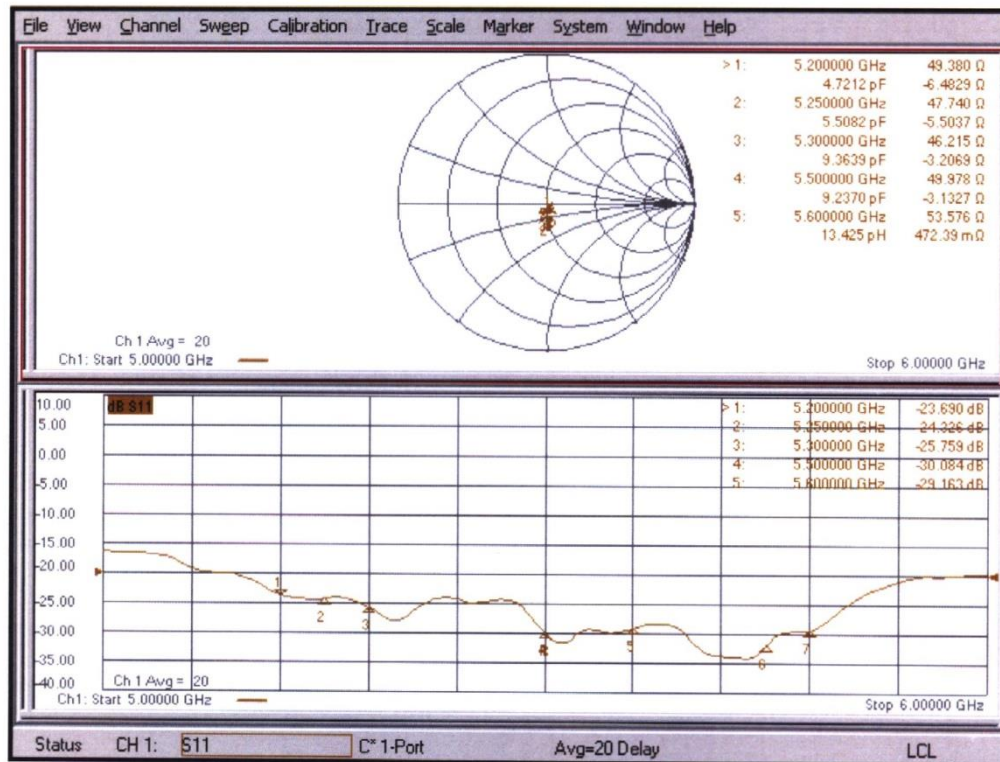
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 73.53 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.12 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.4%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 74.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.27 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.2%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg

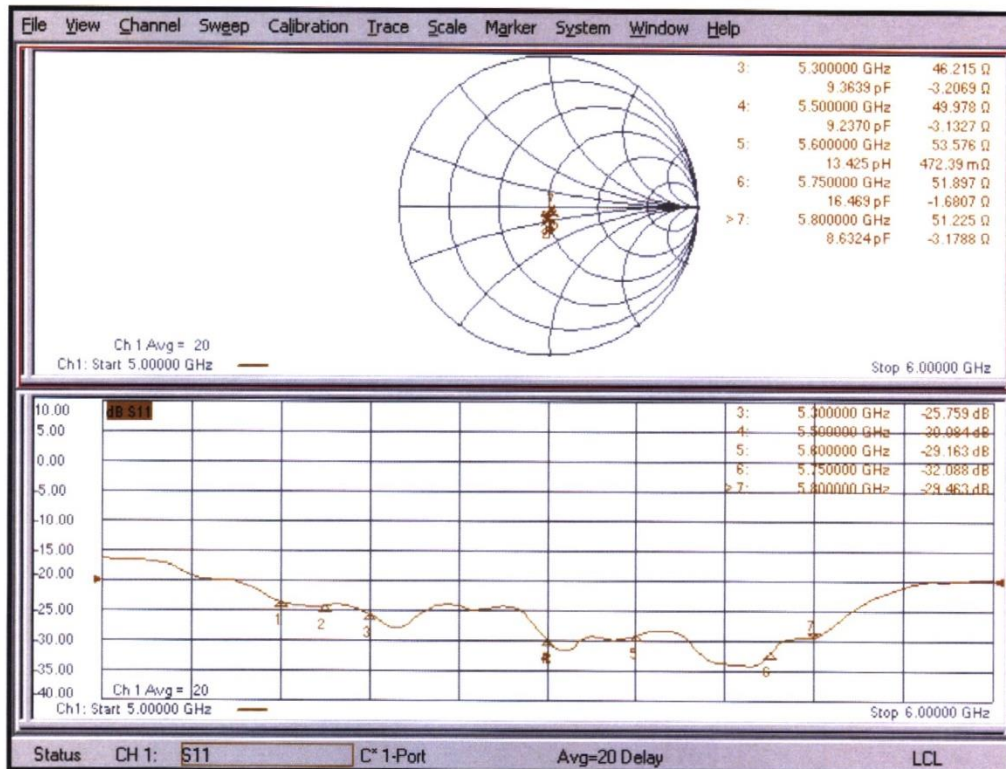


0 dB = 19.8 W/kg = 12.96 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL (5200, 5250, 5300, 5500, 5600 MHz)



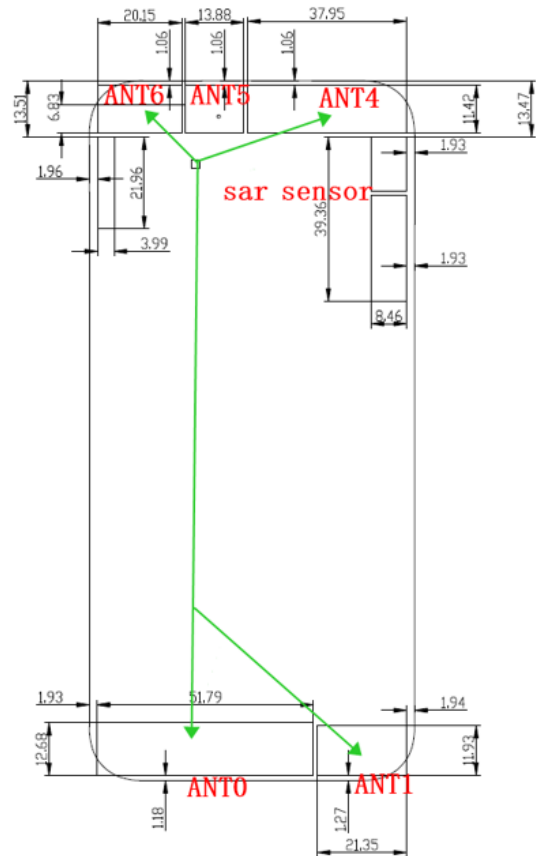
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL (5300, 5500, 5600, 5750, 5800 MHz)



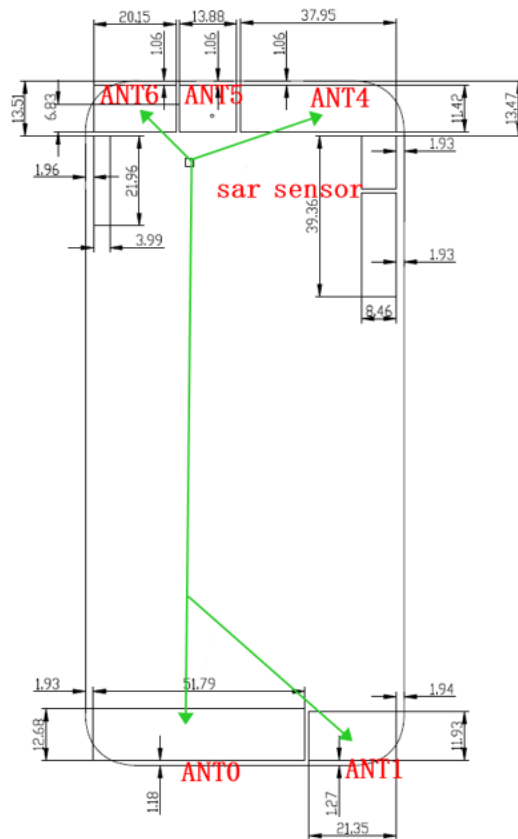
ANNEX I SAR Sensor Triggering Data Summary

SAR sensor position

The SAR sensor is connected to each antenna through a hardware circuit, so it obtains the antenna induction signal by itself, and the detection position is the sensor position. as the picture shows:

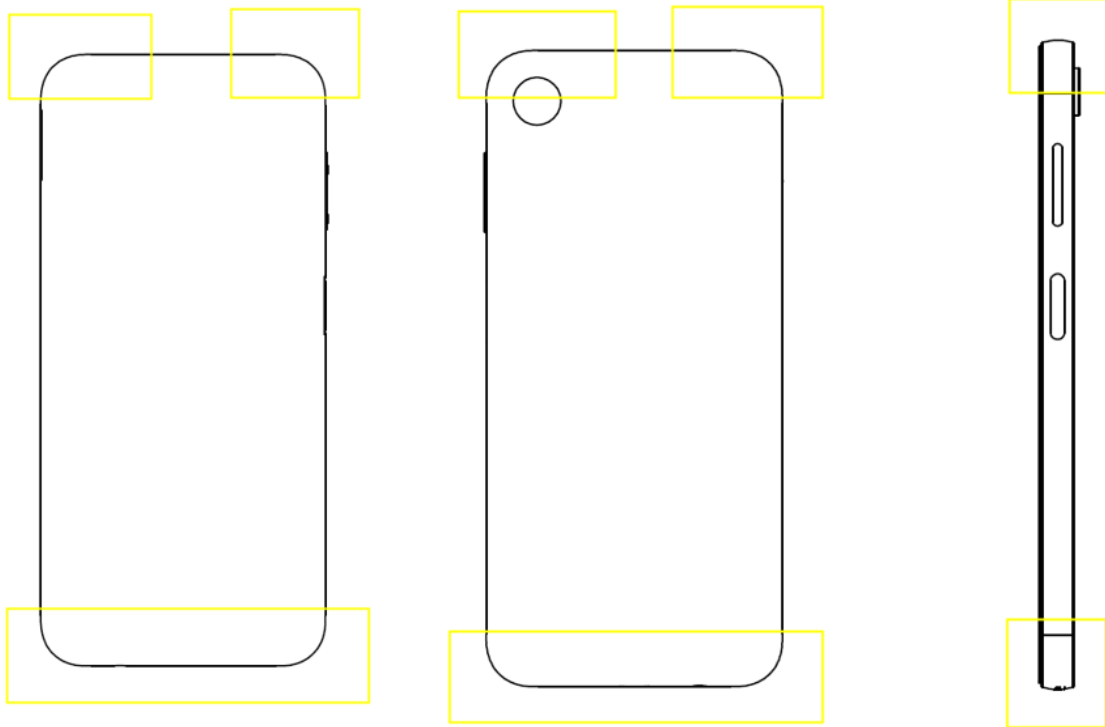


SAR sensor trigger distance



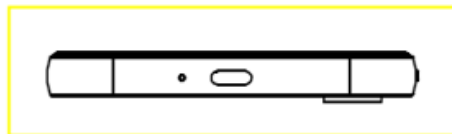
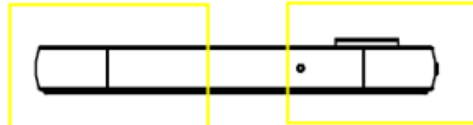
Position	ANT0	ANT1	ANT4	ANT5	ANT6
Front Side	14	14	14	19	19
Back Side	20	20	20	26	26
Right Side	/	/	/	15	15
Top Side	/	/	19	20	20
Bottom Side	23	23		/	/

SAR Sensor Trigger region Trigger area in yellow box



SAR Sensor Trigger region

Trigger area in yellow box



Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the proximity sensor triggering distances for some positions. The measured output power within $\pm 5\text{mm}$ of the triggering points (or until touching the phantom) is included for front, rear and each applicable edge.

To ensure all production units are compliant it is necessary to test SAR at a distance 1mm less than the smallest distance from the device and SAR phantom (determined from these triggering tests according to the KDB 616217 D04v01r02) with the device at maximum output power without power reduction. These SAR tests are included in addition to the SAR tests for the device touching the SAR phantom, with reduced power.

ANT0/1:

Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Rear

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Bottom Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

ANT4:

Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Rear

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Top Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

ANT5/6:

Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Rear

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Right

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Top Edge

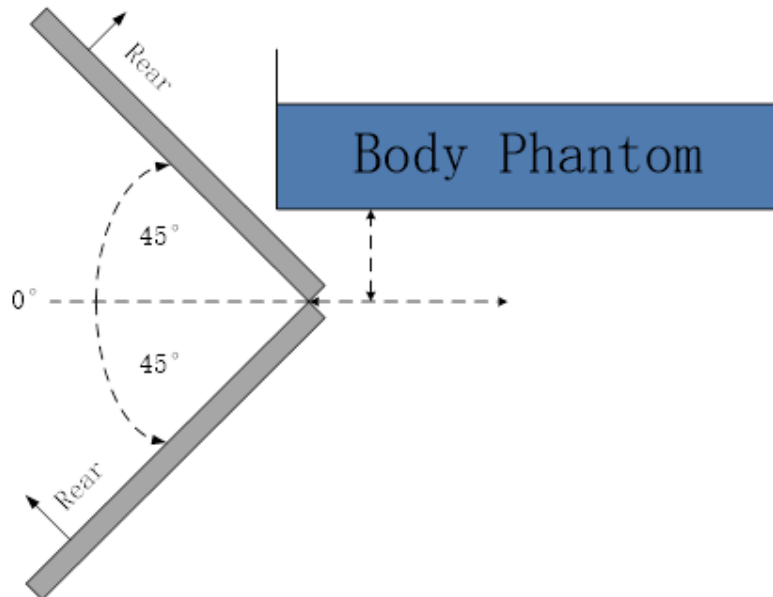
Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

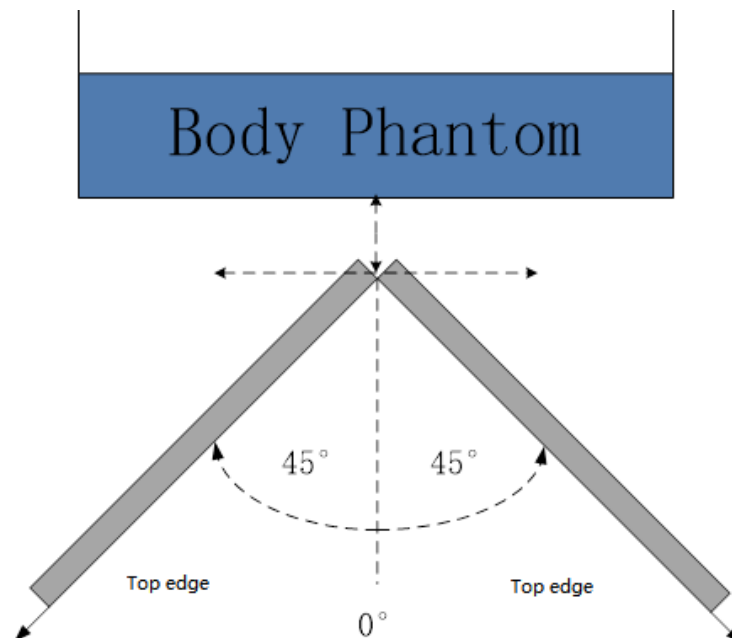
Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

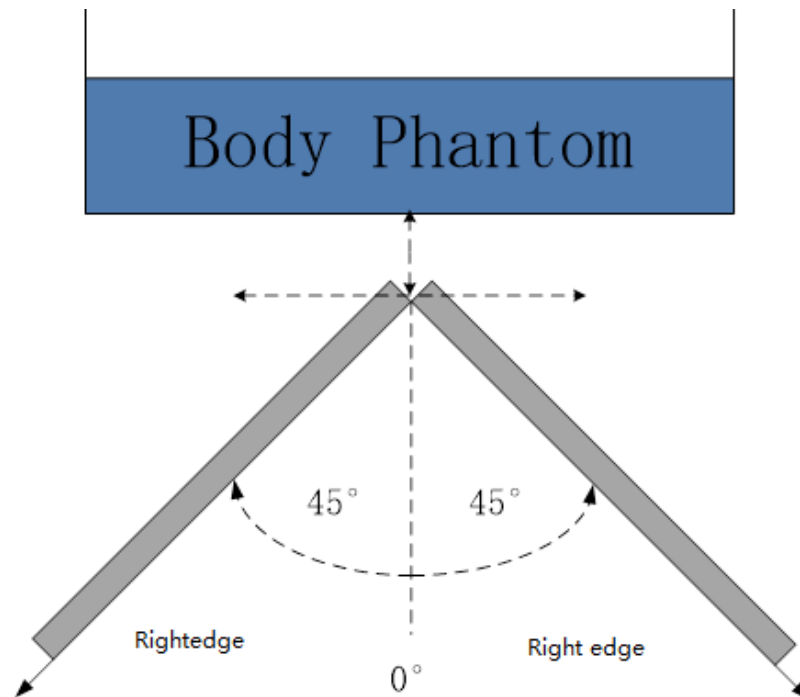
Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02, the influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distance by rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in $\leq 10^\circ$ increments until the tablet is $\pm 45^\circ$ or more from the vertical position at 0° .



The Front/Rear evaluation



The Bottom/Top edge evaluation



The Left/Right edge evaluation

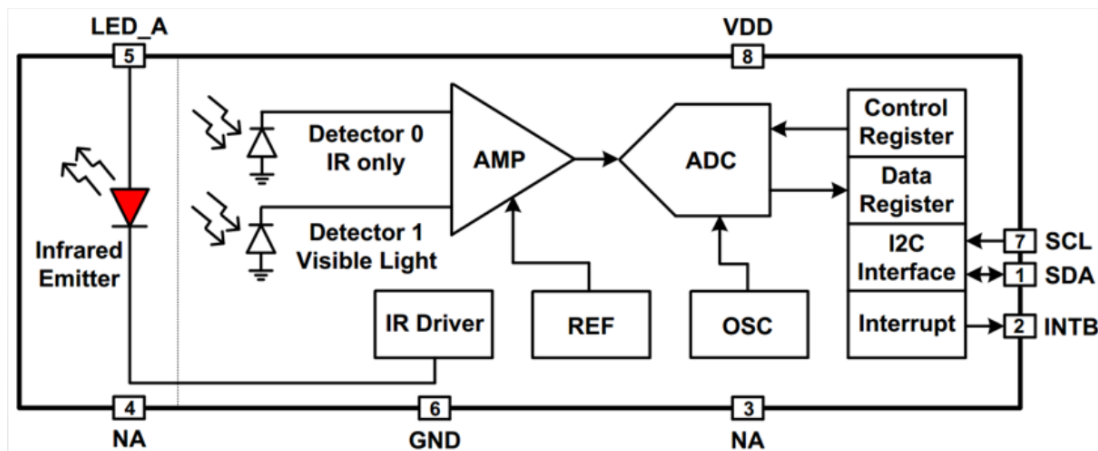
Based on the above evaluation, we come to the conclusion that the sensor triggering is not released and normal maximum output power is not restored within the $\pm 45^\circ$ range at the smallest sensor triggering test distance declared by manufacturer.

ANNEX J P-Sensor Triggering Data Summary

Head SAR scene judgment condition: when the earpiece is turned on and the P-Sensor detects that the object is approaching, it is the head scene.

Working principle of P-Sensor: turn on the light emitting diode to emit infrared light. After being reflected by the object, the infrared light is received by the internal photodiode (only receiving infrared light), and judge whether there is an object approaching through the received reflected infrared light data.

The P-Sensor is located at the top, next to the earpiece, and only detects whether there is an object approaching on the front surface.



Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the proximity sensor triggering distances for the rear and bottom edge of the device. The measured output power within $\pm 5\text{mm}$ of the triggering points (or until touching the phantom) is included for rear and each applicable edge.

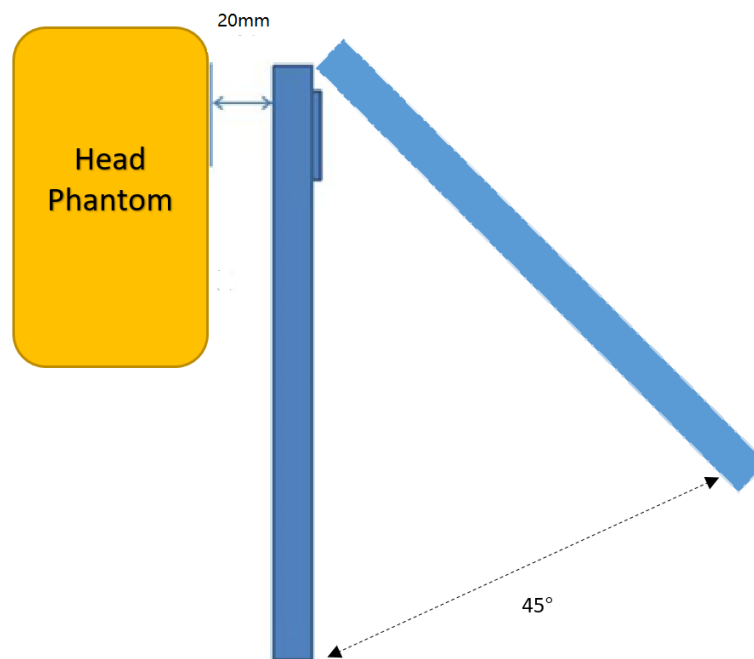
Front Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far



The front edge evaluation

ANNEX K Accreditation Certificate

<p>United States Department of Commerce National Institute of Standards and Technology</p> <p>NVLAP[®] </p>	
<hr/> <p>Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017</p> <hr/>	
<p>NVLAP LAB CODE: 600118-0</p>	
<p>Telecommunication Technology Labs, CAICT Beijing China</p>	
<p><i>is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services, listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:</i></p>	
<p>Electromagnetic Compatibility & Telecommunications</p>	
<p><i>This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009).</i></p>	
<p>2022-10-01 through 2023-09-30 <i>Effective Dates</i></p>	<div><div><p><i>For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program</i></p></div></div>