



中认信通

CHINA CERTIFICATION ICT CO., LTD (DONGGUAN)



SAR TEST REPORT

Applicant: Shenzhen VanTop Technology & Innovation Co., Ltd.

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FCC ID: 2AQ3A-E10

IC: 24268-E10

FVIN: E10_V1.0_20210701

Product Name: Tablet PC

Model Number: E10

Model Numbers: S31, S10, TB-JS101A, TB-VS100A, TB-JS100A

**Standards: 47 CFR Part 2(2.1093)
RSS-102 Issue 5 Amendment 1 (February 2, 2021)
IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020**

The above equipment has been tested and found compliant with the requirement of the relative standards by China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan)

Report Number: CR21110006-SA

Date Of Issue: 2022-02-09

Reviewed By: Sun Zhong

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Title: Manager

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SAR TEST RESULTS SUMMARY

Operation Frequency Bands	Highest Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Limits (W/kg)
	Body-Supported (Gap 0mm)	
WLAN 2.4G	1.15	1.6
WLAN 5.2G	1.24	
WLAN 5.8G	1.13	
Bluetooth	0.15	
Maximum Simultaneous Transmission SAR		
Items	Body-Supported (Gap 0mm)	Limits
Sum SAR(W/kg)	N/A	1.6
SPLSR	N/A	0.04
EUT Received Date:	2021/11/05	
Tested Date:	2022/01/30	
Tested Result:	Pass	

Test Facility

The Test site used by China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) to collect test data is located on the No. 113, Pingkang Road, Dalang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China.

The lab has been recognized as the FCC accredited lab under the KDB 974614 D01 and is listed in the FCC Public Access Link (PAL) database, FCC Registration No. : 442868, the FCC Designation No. : CN1314.

The lab has been recognized by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to test to Canadian radio equipment requirements, the CAB identifier: CN0123.

Declarations

China Certification ICT Co., Ltd (Dongguan) is not responsible for the authenticity of any test data provided by the applicant. Data included from the applicant that may affect test results are marked with a triangle symbol “▲”. Customer model name, addresses, names, trademarks etc. are not considered data.

Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Product Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

Device Type:	Portable
Exposure Category:	Population / Uncontrolled
Antenna Type(s):	Internal Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	None
Operation modes:	WLAN and Bluetooth
Frequency Band:	WLAN 2.4G : 2412 MHz-2472 MHz/2422-2462 MHz WLAN 5.2G : 5150 MHz-5250 MHz WLAN 5.8G : 5725 MHz-5850 MHz Bluetooth : 2402 MHz-2480 MHz
Conducted RF Power:	WLAN 2.4G: 10.83 dBm WLAN 5.2G: 10.63 dBm WLAN 5.8G: 10.12 dBm Bluetooth(BDR/EDR): 5.61 dBm BLE: -7.32 dBm
Rated Input Voltage:	DC 3.8 V from Rechargeable Battery
Serial Number:	CR21110006-SA-S1
Normal Operation:	Body Supported

1.2 Test Specification, Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR part 2.1093, RSS-102 Issue 5 Amendment 1 (February 2, 2021), IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020,, the following FCC Published RF exposure KDB procedures:

KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02
KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
KDB 248227 D01 802 11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02

TCB Workshop April 2019: RF Exposure Procedures

1.3 SAR Limits**FCC&IC Limit**

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

Population/Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individual 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).

General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6W/kg for 1g SAR applied to the EUT.

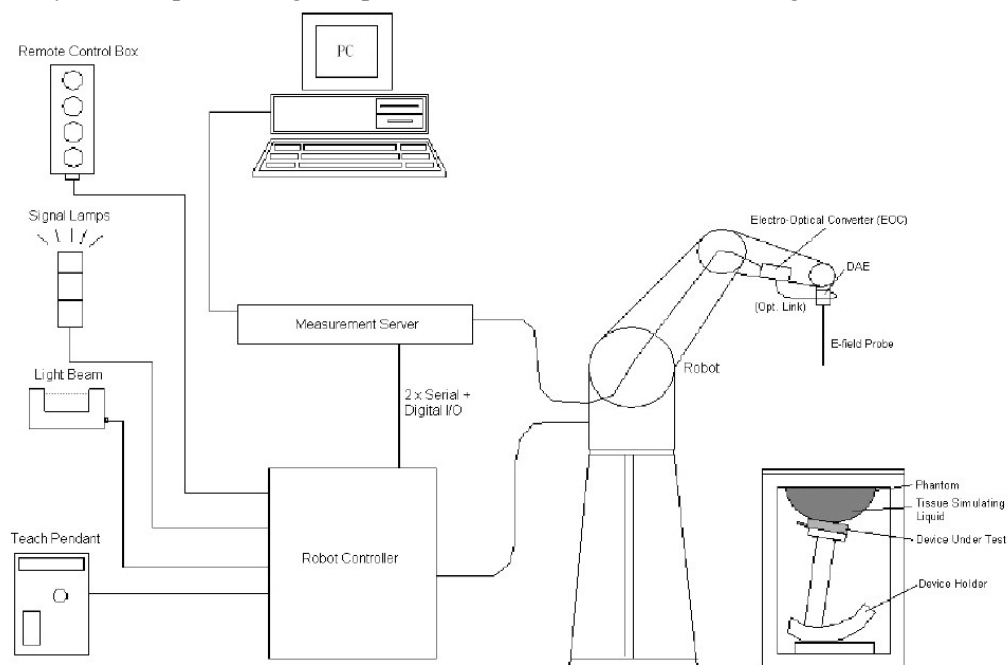
2. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY5 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the Fifth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



DASY5 System Description

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal application, 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 from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- 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.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running Win7 professional operating system and the DASY52 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

DASY5 Measurement Server

The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz Intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chip-disk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized point out, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of both the DAE4 as well as of the DAE3 box is 200M Ω ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

EX3DV4 E-Field Probes

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 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

Calibration Frequency Points for EX3DV4 E-Field Probes SN: 7329 Calibrated: 2021/12/31

Calibration Frequency Point(MHz)	Frequency Range(MHz)		Conversion Factor		
	From	To	X	Y	Z
750 Head	650	850	10.06	10.06	10.06
900 Head	850	1000	9.68	9.68	9.68
1450 Head	1350	1550	8.64	8.64	8.64
1750 Head	1650	1850	8.23	8.23	8.23
1900 Head	1850	2000	8.00	8.00	8.00
2100 Head	2000	2200	7.90	7.90	7.90
2300 Head	2200	2400	7.73	7.73	7.73
2450 Head	2400	2550	7.42	7.42	7.42
2600 Head	2550	2700	7.15	7.15	7.15
5200 Head	5090	5250	5.49	5.49	5.49
5300 Head	5250	5410	5.20	5.20	5.20
5600 Head	5490	5700	4.77	4.77	4.77
5800 Head	5700	5910	4.75	4.75	4.75

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 6 mm). The phantom has three measurement areas:

- _ Left Head
- _ Right Head
- _ Flat phantom

The phantom table for the DASY systems based on the robots have the size of 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L x W x H). For easy dislocation these tables have fork lift cut outs at the bottom.

The bottom plate contains three pairs of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids)



A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on top of this phantom cover are possible. Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.

Robots

The DASY5 system uses the high precision industrial robot. The robot offers the same features important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchrony motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

The above mentioned robots are controlled by the Staubli CS8c robot controllers. All information regarding the use and maintenance of the robot arm and the robot controller is contained on the CDs delivered along with the robot. Paper manuals are available upon request direct from Staubli.

SAR Scan Procedures

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 1.4 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

Step 2: Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 15mm 2 step integral, with 1.5mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

Area Scan Parameters extracted from IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020.

Table 3 – Area scan parameters

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 10 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance between the measured points (geometric centre of the sensors) and the inner phantom surface (z_{M1} in Figure 20 in mm)	5 ± 1	$\delta \ln(2)/2 \pm 0,5^a$
Maximum spacing between adjacent measured points in mm (see O.8.3.1) ^b	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 (α in Figure 20) ^c	5° (flat phantom only) 30° (other phantoms)	5° (flat phantom only) 20° (other phantoms)
Tolerance in the probe angle	1°	1°

^a δ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space.

^b See Clause O.8 on how Δx and Δy may be selected for individual area scan requirements.

^c The probe angle relative 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.

Step 3: Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the DASY5 software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m³ is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10g cube is 21.5mm.

Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020.

Table 4 – Zoom scan parameters

Parameter	DUT transmit frequency being tested	
	$f \leq 3$ GHz	3 GHz < $f \leq 10$ GHz
Maximum distance between the closest measured points and the phantom surface (z_{M1} in Figure 20 and Table 3, in mm)	5	$\delta \ln(2)/2^a$
Maximum angle between the probe axis and the phantom surface normal (α in Figure 20)	5° (flat phantom only) 30° (other phantoms)	5° (flat phantom only) 20° (other phantoms)
Maximum spacing between measured points in the x- and y-directions (Δx and Δy , in mm)	8	$24/f^b$
For uniform grids: Maximum spacing between measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 20, in mm)	5	$10/(f - 1)$
For graded grids: Maximum spacing between the two closest measured points in the direction normal to the phantom shell (Δz_1 in Figure 20, in mm)	4	$12/f$
For graded grids: 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 20)	1,5	1,5
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the x- and y-directions (L_z in O.8.3.2, in mm)	30	22
Minimum edge length of the zoom scan volume in the direction normal to the phantom shell (L_h in O.8.3.2 in mm)	30	22
Tolerance in the probe angle	1°	1°
^a δ is the penetration depth for a plane-wave incident normally on a planar half-space. ^b This is the maximum spacing allowed, which might not work for all circumstances.		

Step 4: Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 7 x 7 x 7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30 mm in the X & Y & Z axis.

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020

Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head liquid

Table 2 – Dielectric properties of the tissue-equivalent medium

Frequency MHz	Real part of the complex relative permittivity, ϵ'_r	Conductivity, σ S/m	Penetration depth (E-field), δ mm
<i>4</i>	55,0	0,75	293,0
<i>13</i>	55,0	0,75	165,5
<i>30</i>	55,0	0,75	112,8
<i>150</i>	52,3	0,76	62,0
<i>300</i>	45,3	0,87	46,1
<i>450</i>	43,5	0,87	43,0
<i>750</i>	41,9	0,89	39,8
<i>835</i>	41,5	0,90	39,0
<i>900</i>	41,5	0,97	36,2
<i>1 450</i>	40,5	1,20	28,6
<i>1 800</i>	40,0	1,40	24,3
<i>1 900</i>	40,0	1,40	24,3
<i>1 950</i>	40,0	1,40	24,3
<i>2 000</i>	40,0	1,40	24,3
<i>2 100</i>	39,8	1,49	22,8
<i>2 450</i>	39,2	1,80	18,7
<i>2 600</i>	39,0	1,96	17,2
<i>3 000</i>	38,5	2,40	14,0
<i>3 500</i>	37,9	2,91	11,4
<i>4 000</i>	37,4	3,43	10,0
<i>4 500</i>	36,8	3,94	9,7

Frequency MHz	Real part of the complex relative permittivity, ϵ'_r	Conductivity, σ S/m	Penetration depth (E-field), δ mm
<i>5 000</i>	36,2	4,45	1,5
<i>5 200</i>	36,0	4,66	8,4
<i>5 400</i>	35,8	4,86	8,1
<i>5 600</i>	35,5	5,07	7,6
<i>5 800</i>	35,3	5,27	7,3
<i>6 000</i>	35,1	5,48	7,0
<i>6 500</i>	34,5	6,07	6,7
<i>7 000</i>	33,9	6,65	6,4
<i>7 500</i>	33,3	7,24	6,1
<i>8 000</i>	32,7	7,84	5,9
<i>8 500</i>	32,1	8,46	5,3
<i>9 000</i>	31,6	9,08	4,8
<i>9 500</i>	31,0	9,71	4,4
<i>10 000</i>	30,4	10,40	4,0

NOTE For convenience, permittivity and conductivity values are linearly interpolated for frequencies that are not a part of the original data from Drossos et al. [2]. They are shown in italics in Table 2. The italicized values are linearly interpolated (below 5800 MHz) or extrapolated (above 5800 MHz) from the non-italicized values that are immediately above and below these values.

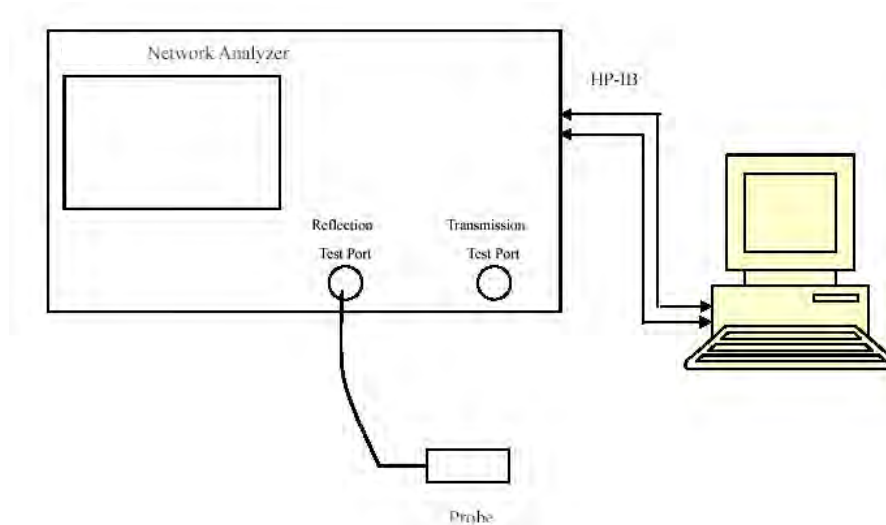
3. EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

3.1 Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
DASY5 Test Software	DASY52.10	N/A	NCR	NCR
DASY5 Measurement Server	DASY5 4.5.12	1567	NCR	NCR
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1354	2021/9/1	2022/8/31
E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7329	2021/12/31	2022/12/30
Mounting Device	MD4HHTV5	BJPCTC0152	NCR	NCR
Twin SAM	Twin SAM V5.0	1412	NCR	NCR
Dipole, 2450 MHz	D2450V2	971	2021/6/28	2024/6/27
Dipole,5GHz	D5GHzV2	1246	2019/11/19	2022/11/18
Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	TS-2450	2003245001	Each Time	/
Simulated Tissue 5250 MHz	TS-5250	2001525001	Each Time	/
Simulated Tissue 5800 MHz	TS-5800	2001580001	Each Time	/
Network Analyzer	8753B	2828A00170	2021/10/26	2022/10/25
Dielectric assessment kit	1253	SM DAK 040 CA	NCR	NCR
synthesized signal generator	E8247C	MY43321352	2021/04/25	2022/04/24
Power Meter	EPM-441A/8484A	GB37481494	2021/7/22	2022/7/21
Power Amplifier	ZVA-183-S+	5969001149	NCR	NCR
Directional Coupler	441493	520Z	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	20dB, 100W	LN749	NCR	NCR
Attenuator	6dB, 150W	2754	NCR	NCR

4. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

4.1 Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

Liquid Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$ (S/m)	
2402	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	39.486	1.746	39.3	1.76	0.47	-0.8	± 10
2412	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	39.405	1.752	39.28	1.77	0.32	-1.02	± 10
2441	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	39.299	1.763	39.22	1.79	0.2	-1.51	± 10
2442	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	39.296	1.769	39.22	1.79	0.19	-1.17	± 10
2450	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	39.132	1.792	39.2	1.8	-0.17	-0.44	± 10
2463	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	39.105	1.796	39.18	1.81	-0.19	-0.77	± 10
2472	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	39.027	1.802	39.17	1.82	-0.37	-0.99	± 10
2480	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	38.945	1.811	39.16	1.83	-0.55	-1.04	± 10

*Liquid Verification above was performed on 2022/01/30.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$ (S/m)	
5180	Simulated Tissue 5250 MHz	35.924	4.606	36.02	4.64	-0.27	-0.73	± 10
5200	Simulated Tissue 5250 MHz	35.902	4.628	36	4.66	-0.27	-0.69	± 10
5240	Simulated Tissue 5250 MHz	35.896	4.676	35.96	4.7	-0.18	-0.51	± 10
5250	Simulated Tissue 5250 MHz	35.783	4.702	35.95	4.71	-0.46	-0.17	± 10

*Liquid Verification above was performed on 2022/01/30.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	$\Delta\epsilon_r$	$\Delta\sigma$ (S/m)	
5745	Simulated Tissue 5800 MHz	35.596	5.253	35.36	5.22	0.67	0.63	± 10
5785	Simulated Tissue 5800 MHz	35.472	5.279	35.32	5.26	0.43	0.36	± 10
5800	Simulated Tissue 5800 MHz	35.263	5.298	35.3	5.27	-0.1	0.53	± 10
5825	Simulated Tissue 5800 MHz	35.182	5.312	35.28	5.3	-0.28	0.23	± 10

*Liquid Verification above was performed on 2022/01/30.

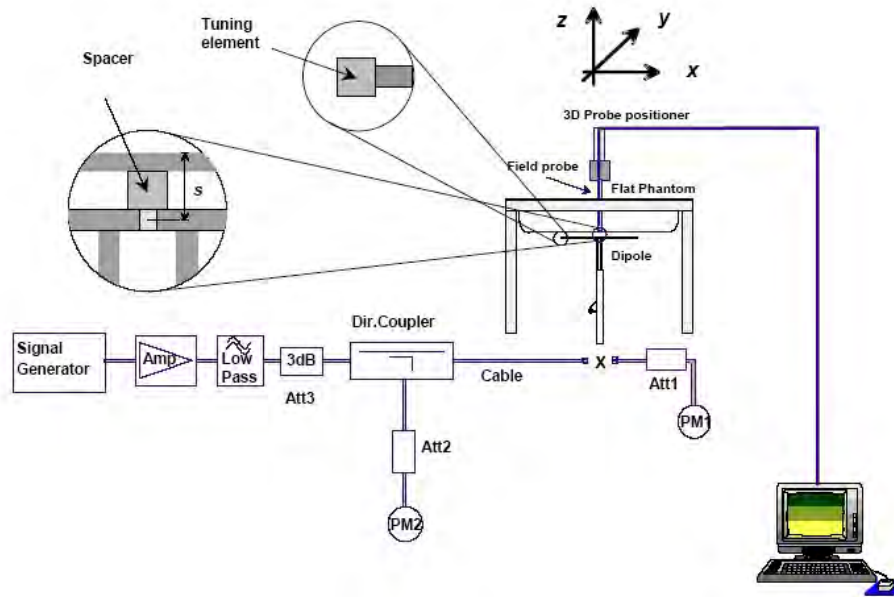
4.2 System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of $\pm 10\%$. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

The spacing distances in the **System Verification Setup Block Diagram** is given by the following:

- a) $s = 15 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$ for $300 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 1 \text{ 000 MHz}$;
- b) $s = 10 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$ for $1 \text{ 000 MHz} < f \leq 3 \text{ 000 MHz}$;
- c) $s = 10 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$ for $3 \text{ 000 MHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ 000 MHz}$.

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band	Liquid Type	Input Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W (W/kg)	Target Value (W/kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2022/1/30	2450 MHz	Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz	100	1g 5.56	55.6	53.5	3.93	± 10
2022/1/30	5250 MHz	Simulated Tissue 5250 MHz	100	1g 7.96	79.6	75	6.13	± 10
2022/1/30	5800 MHz	Simulated Tissue 5800 MHz	100	1g 7.95	79.5	77.9	2.05	± 10

*The SAR values above are normalized to 1 Watt forward power.

4.3 SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

System Performance 2450MHz

DUT: D2450V2; Type: 2450 MHz; Serial: 971

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.792$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.132$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (51x51x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.3 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 67.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.69 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.56 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.57 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.23 W/kg



0 dB = 9.23 W/kg = 9.65 dBW/kg

System Performance 5250 MHz**DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: 5250 MHz; Serial: SN:1246**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.702$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.783$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49) @ 5250 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (41x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 24.8 W/kg

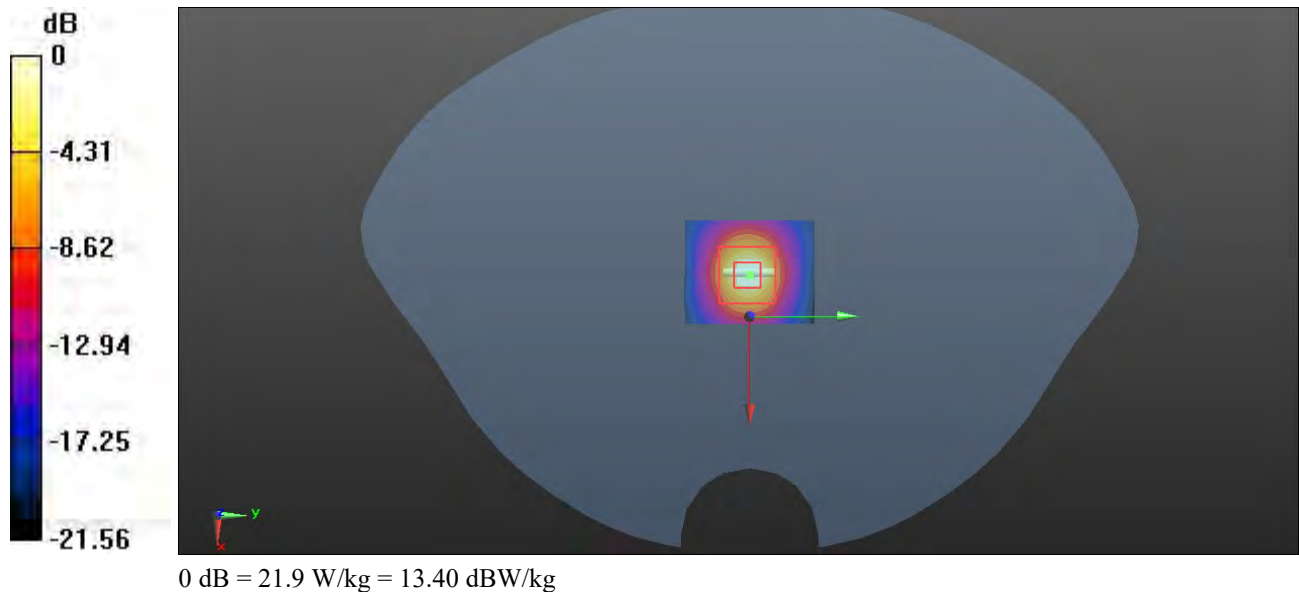
Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 45.98 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.96 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.9 W/kg



System Performance 5800 MHz**DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: 5800 MHz; Serial: SN:1246**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.298$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.263$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5300 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (41x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 24.2 W/kg

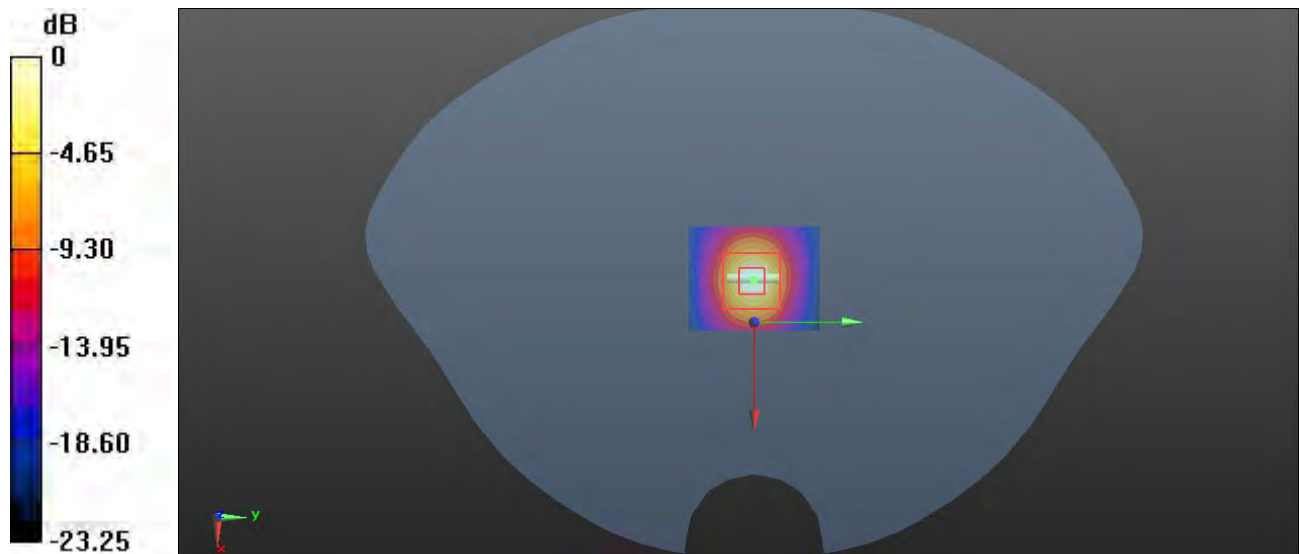
Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 41.75 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 42.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.6 W/kg

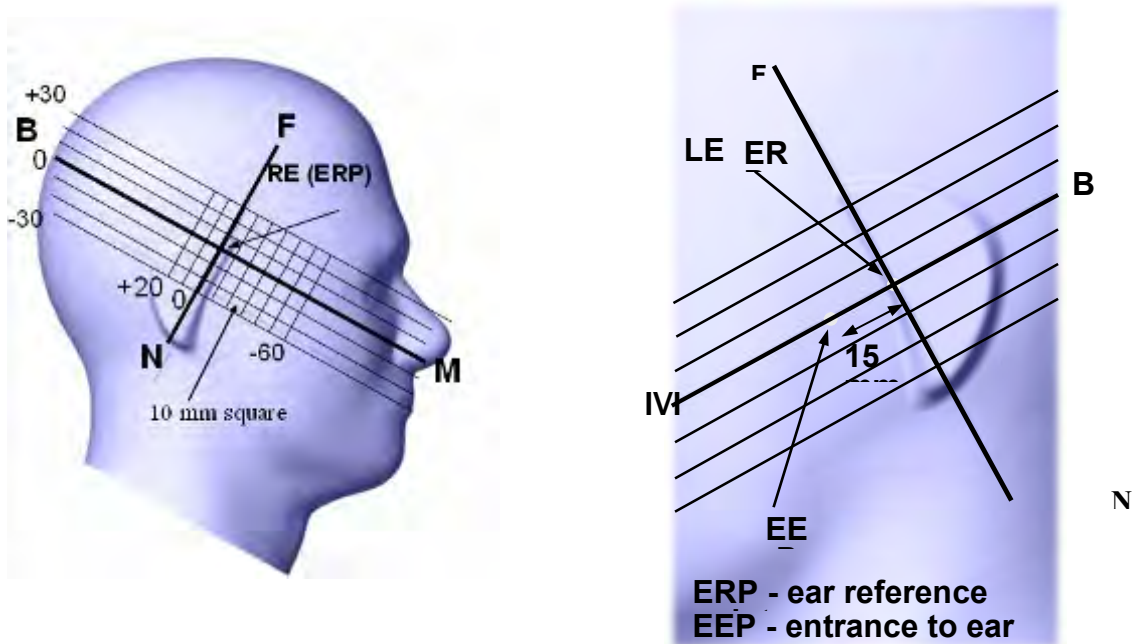


5. EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

5.1 Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person's Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper ¼ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point”. The “test device reference point” should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The “vertical centerline” should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A “ear reference point” is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the “phantom reference plane” defined by the three lines joining the center of each “ear reference point” (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the “N-F” line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the “ear reference point”. For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The “test device reference point” is aligned to the “ear reference point” on the head phantom and the “vertical centerline” is aligned to the “phantom reference plane”. This is called the “initial ear position”. While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:



5.2 Cheek/Touch Position

The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the “ear reference point” or along the “N-F” line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

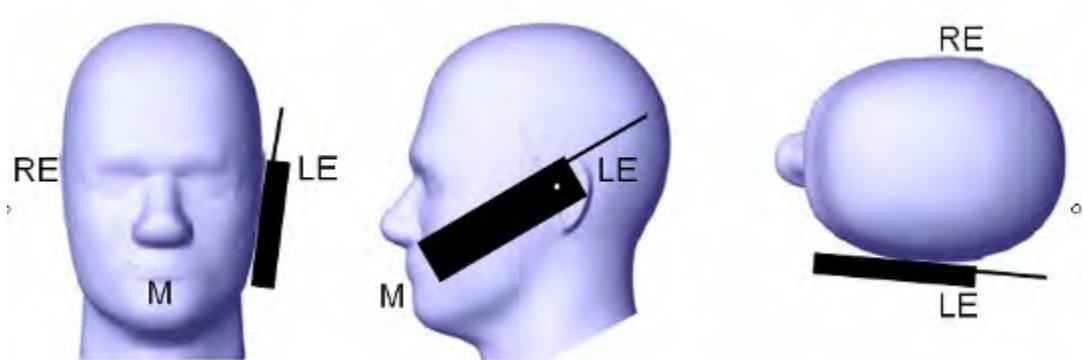
This test position is established:

When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.

(or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

Cheek /Touch Position



5.3 Ear/Tilt Position

With the handset aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

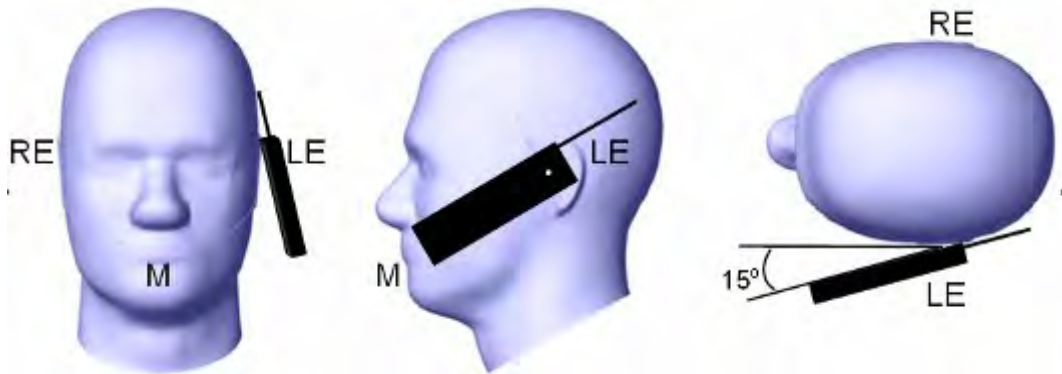
1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom’s ear spacer (in the “Cheek/Touch position”) and the peak SAR location for the “Cheek/Touch” position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the “initial ear position” by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.

2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the “test device reference point” until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15 80°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and

right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tilt/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

Ear /Tilt 15° Position



5.4 Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

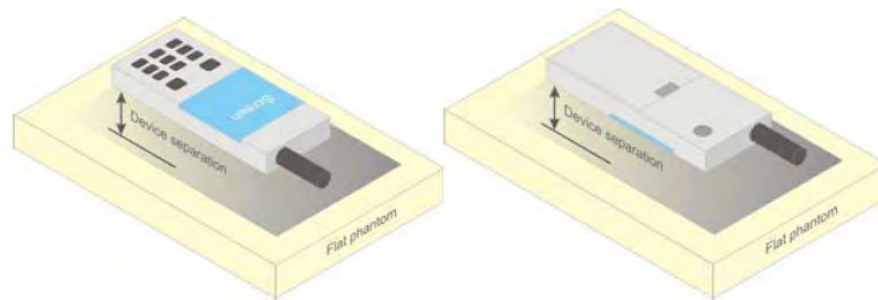


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

5.5 Test Distance for SAR Evaluation

In this case the EUT(Equipment Under Test) is set 10mm away from the phantom, the test distance is 10mm.

5.6 SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or radiating structures of the EUT, the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm, and the SAR distribution was determined by integrated grid of 1.5mm x 1.5mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

- 1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. 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.
- 2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

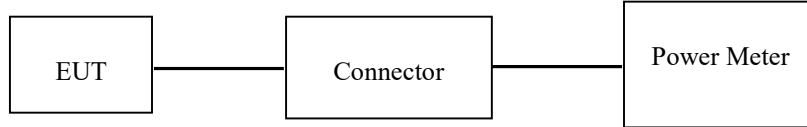
All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

6. CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

6.1 Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the Power Meter through Connector.



Wi-Fi/BT

6.3 Maximum Target Output Power

Max Target Power(dBm)			
Mode/Band	Channel		
	Low	Middle	High
WLAN 2.4G(802.11b)	11	11	11
WLAN 2.4G(802.11g)	10	10	10
WLAN 2.4G(802.11n ht20)	10	10	10
WLAN 2.4G(802.11n ht40)	10.5	10.5	10.5
WLAN 5.2G(802.11a)	10.8	10.8	10.8
WLAN 5.2G(802.11n20)	10	10	10
WLAN 5.2G(802.11n40)	10.5	10.5	10.5
WLAN 5.2G(802.11ac20)	10	10	10
WLAN 5.2G(802.11ac40)	10	/	10
WLAN 5.2G(802.11ac80)	/	10	/
WLAN 5.8G(802.11a)	10.5	10.5	10.5
WLAN 5.8G(802.11n20)	10	10	10
WLAN 5.8G(802.11n40)	10	10	10
WLAN 5.8G(802.11ac20)	10	10	10
WLAN 5.8G(802.11ac40)	10	/	10
WLAN 5.8G(802.11ac80)	/	10	/
Bluetooth BDR/EDR	2	6	1
BLE	-7	-7	-7

6.4 Test Results:**WLAN 2.4G:**

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	RF Output Power (dBm)
802.11b	2412	1Mbps	10.83
	2442		10.79
	2472		10.81
802.11g	2412	6Mbps	9.86
	2442		9.72
	2472		9.12
802.11n ht20	2412	MCS0	9.79
	2442		9.63
	2472		8.90
802.11n ht40	2422	MCS0	10.12
	2442		10.08
	2462		9.71

Wi-Fi 5.2G:

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	RF Output Power (dBm)
802.11a	5180	6Mbps	10.39
	5200		10.44
	5240		10.63
802.11n20	5180	MCS0	9.38
	5200		9.46
	5240		9.99
802.11n40	5190	MCS0	9.25
	5230		10.13
802.11ac20	5180	MCS0	9.18
	5200		9.35
	5240		9.89
802.11ac40	5190	MCS0	9.18
	5230		9.97
802.11ac80	5210	MCS0	9.71

Wi-Fi 5.8G:

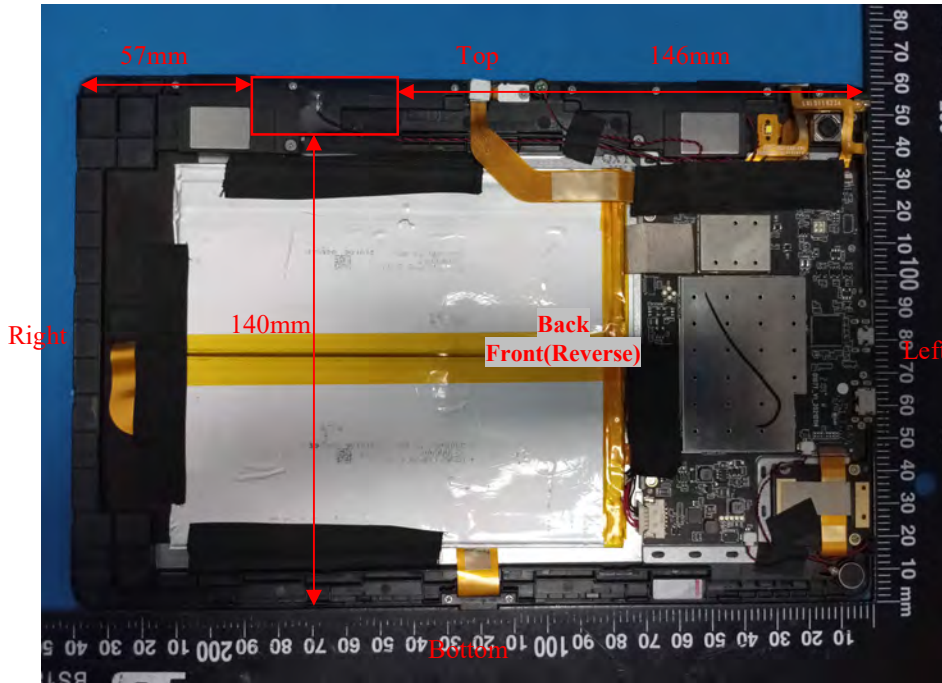
Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	RF Output Power (dBm)
802.11a	5745	6Mbps	10.12
	5785		9.94
	5825		9.82
802.11n20	5745	MCS0	9.21
	5785		9.52
	5825		9.91
802.11n40	5755	MCS0	9.54
	5795		9.75
802.11ac20	5745	MCS0	9.06
	5785		9.59
	5825		9.77
802.11ac40	5755	MCS0	9.25
	5795		9.68
802.11ac80	5775	MCS0	9.83

Bluetooth:

Mode	Channel frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)
BDR(GFSK)	2402	1.57
	2441	0.03
	2463	5.61
	2480	0.91
EDR($\pi/4$ -DQPSK)	2402	0.92
	2441	-0.53
	2463	4.72
	2480	0.45
EDR(8DPSK)	2402	1.01
	2441	-0.32
	2463	5.01
	2480	0.53
BLE 1M	2402	-7.32
	2440	-8.13
	2480	-8.64
BLE 2M	2402	-7.42
	2440	-8.61
	2480	-7.52

7. Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Antennas Location:



7.1 Antenna Distance To Edge

Antenna Distance To Edge(mm)					
Antenna	Back	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
WLAN & BT Antenna	< 5	146	57	< 5	140

7.2 Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power (dBm)	Output Power (mW)	Distance (mm)	Calculated value	Threshold (1-g)	SAR Test Exclusion
Wi-Fi 2.4G	2472	11	12.6	0	4	3	NO
Wi-Fi 5.2G	5240	10.8	12	0	5.5	3	NO
Wi-Fi 5.8G	5825	10.5	11.2	0	5.4	3	NO
Bluetooth	2480	6	4	0	1.3	3	YES

Note: The bluetooth based peak power for calculation, and Wi-Fi based average power for calculation.

NOTE:

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

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

1. f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz.
2. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation.
3. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison.

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

7.2 Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations(RSS-102)

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	EIRP(mW)	Distance (mm)	Threshold (Power,mW)	SAR Test Exclusion
Wi-Fi 2.4G	2472	11	1.2	16.6	0	3.98	NO
Wi-Fi 5.2G	5240	10.8	1.8	18.2	0	1.24	NO
Wi-Fi 5.8G	5825	10.5	1.8	17	0	1	NO
Bluetooth	2480	6	1.2	5.2	0	3.94	NO

2.5.1 Exemption Limits for Routine Evaluation – SAR Evaluation

SAR evaluation is required if the separation distance between the user and/or bystander and the antenna and/or radiating element of the device is less than or equal to 20 cm, except when the device operates at or below the applicable output power level (adjusted for tune-up tolerance) for the specified separation distance defined in Table 1.

Table 1: SAR evaluation – Exemption limits for routine evaluation based on frequency and separation distance^{4,5}

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of ≤ 5 mm	At separation distance of 10 mm	At separation distance of 15 mm	At separation distance of 20 mm	At separation distance of 25 mm
≤ 300	71 mW	101 mW	132 mW	162 mW	193 mW
450	52 mW	70 mW	88 mW	106 mW	123 mW
835	17 mW	30 mW	42 mW	55 mW	67 mW
1900	7 mW	10 mW	18 mW	34 mW	60 mW
2450	4 mW	7 mW	15 mW	30 mW	52 mW
3500	2 mW	6 mW	16 mW	32 mW	55 mW
5800	1 mW	6 mW	15 mW	27 mW	41 mW

Frequency (MHz)	Exemption Limits (mW)				
	At separation distance of 30 mm	At separation distance of 35 mm	At separation distance of 40 mm	At separation distance of 45 mm	At separation distance of ≥ 50 mm
≤ 300	223 mW	254 mW	284 mW	315 mW	345 mW
450	141 mW	159 mW	177 mW	195 mW	213 mW
835	80 mW	92 mW	105 mW	117 mW	130 mW
1900	99 mW	153 mW	225 mW	316 mW	431 mW
2450	83 mW	123 mW	173 mW	235 mW	309 mW
3500	86 mW	124 mW	170 mW	225 mW	290 mW
5800	56 mW	71 mW	85 mW	97 mW	106 mW

Output power level shall be the higher of the maximum conducted or equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) source-based, time-averaged output power. For controlled use devices where the 8 W/kg for 1 gram of tissue applies, the exemption limits for routine evaluation in Table 1 are multiplied by a

SAR test exclusion for the EUT edge consideration(KDB)

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Pavg (dBm)	Pavg (mW)	Test Exclusion Distance (mm)
Wi-Fi 2.4G	2472	11	12.6	6.7
Wi-Fi 5.2G	5240	10.8	12	9.2
Wi-Fi 5.8G	5825	10.5	11.2	9.1

SAR test exclusion for the EUT edge considerations Result

Mode	Back Edge	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
BT	Exclusion*	Exclusion*	Exclusion*	Exclusion*	Exclusion*
WLAN	Required	Exclusion	Exclusion	Required	Exclusion

Note:

Required:The distance is less than **Test Exclusion Distance**, the SAR test is required.

Exclusion: The distance is large than **Test Exclusion Distance**, SAR test is not required.

Exclusion*: SAR test exclusion evaluation has been done above.

SAR test exclusion for the EUT edge considerations detail:**Distance < 50mm (To Edges)**

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$\left[\frac{\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}}{\text{min. test separation distance, mm}} \right] \cdot$$

$$\left[\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} \right] \leq 3.0$$
 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR, where

1. $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz.
2. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation.
3. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison.
4. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test Exclusion.
5. The Time based average Power is used for calculation

Distance > 50mm (To Edges)

At 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following:

- a) $[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}] + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f(\text{MHz})/150)$ mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
- b) $[\text{Power allowed at numeric threshold for 50 mm in step 1}] + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10$ mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz.

SAR test exclusion for the EUT edge consideration(WLAN)

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Pavg (dBm)	Antenna Gain(dBi)	Pavg (mW)	Test Exclusion Distance (mm)
Wi-Fi 2.4G	2472	11	1.2	16.6	15.6
Wi-Fi 5.2G	5240	10.8	1.8	18.2	16.2
Wi-Fi 5.8G	5825	10.5	1.8	17	15.9
Bluetooth	2480	6	1.2	5.2	<5

Note:

- 1, When the operating frequency of the device is between two frequencies located in Table 1 of **RSS-102 Issue 5 Amendment 1 (February 2, 2021)**, linear interpolation shall be applied for the applicable separation distance.
- 2, When the **Test Exclusion Distance** is farther than **50mm** and less than 200mm, testing for each edge is required.

SAR test exclusion for the EUT edge considerations Result

Antenna Distance To Edge(mm)					
Mode	Back	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
WLAN/BT	Required	Exclusion	Exclusion	Required	Exclusion

Note:

Required: The distance to Edge is less than **Test Exclusion Distance**, testing is required.

Exclusion: The distance to Edge is larger than **Test Exclusion Distance**, testing is not required.

8. SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

8.1 SAR Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22.2-23.8 °C
Relative Humidity:	43 %
ATM Pressure:	101.2 kPa
Test Date:	2022/01/30

Testing was performed by Karl Gong, Ken Zong, Way Li.

WLAN 2.4G:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)				
					Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Corrected SAR	Plot
Body Back (0mm)	2412	802.11b	10.83	11	1.04	0.918	0.955	0.96	1#
	2442	802.11b	10.79	11	1.05	1.08	1.134	1.13	2#
	2472	802.11b	10.81	11	1.045	1.1	1.15	1.15	3#
Body Top (0mm)	2412	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2442	802.11b	10.79	11	1.05	0.582	0.611	0.61	4#
	2472	802.11b	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for other channels are optional.
2. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
3. KDB 248227 D01-SAR measurement is not required for 2.4 GHz OFDM(801.11g/n) when the highest reported SAR for DSSS(802.11b) is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, and the output power for DSSS is not less than that for OFDM.
4. According to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020, If the correction Δ SAR has a positive sign, the measured SAR results shall not be corrected.

WLAN 5.2G:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)				
					Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Corrected SAR	Plot
Body Back (0mm)	5180	802.11a	10.39	10.8	1.099	0.935	1.028	1.03	5#
	5200	802.11a	10.44	10.8	1.086	1.06	1.151	1.15	6#
	5240	802.11a	10.63	10.8	1.04	1.19	1.238	1.24	7#
Body Top (0mm)	5180	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5200	802.11a	10.44	10.8	1.086	0.724	0.797	0.79	8#
	5240	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is $\leq 0.8\text{W/kg}$, testing for other channels are optional.
2. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
3. According to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020, If the correction ΔSAR has a positive sign, the measured SAR results shall not be corrected.

WLAN 5.8G:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)				
					Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Corrected SAR	Plot
Body Back (0mm)	5745	802.11a	10.12	10.5	1.091	0.654	0.714	0.71	9#
	5785	802.11a	9.94	10.5	1.138	0.713	0.811	0.81	10#
	5825	802.11a	9.82	10.5	1.169	0.963	1.126	1.13	11#
Body Top (0mm)	5745	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	5785	802.11a	9.94	10.5	1.138	0.171	0.195	0.20	12#
	5825	802.11a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Note:

1. When the 1-g SAR is $\leq 0.8\text{W/kg}$, testing for other channels are optional.
2. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
3. According to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020, If the correction ΔSAR has a positive sign, the measured SAR results shall not be corrected.

Bluetooth:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1g SAR (W/kg)				
					Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	Corrected SAR	Plot
Body Back (0mm)	2402	GFSK	1.57	2	1.104	0.07	0.077	0.08	13#
	2441	GFSK	0.03	0.5	1.114	0.109	0.121	0.12	14#
	2463	GFSK	5.61	6	1.094	0.139	0.152	0.15	15#
	2480	GFSK	0.91	1	1.021	0.072	0.074	0.07	16#
Body Top (0mm)	2402	GFSK	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2441	GFSK	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	2463	GFSK	5.61	6	1.094	0.037	0.04	0.04	17#
	2480	GFSK	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Note:

1. When the SAR value is less than half of the limit, testing for other channels are optional.
2. When SAR or MPE is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance.
3. According to IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020, If the correction Δ SAR has a positive sign, the measured SAR results shall not be corrected.

7.8.2 SAR correction formula

From Douglas et al. ([28], [29]), a linear relationship was found between the percentage change in SAR (denoted ΔSAR) and the percentage change in the permittivity and conductivity from the target values in Table 2 (denoted $\Delta \epsilon_r$ and $\Delta \sigma$, respectively). This linear relationship agrees with the results of Kuster and Balzano [30] and Bit-Babik et al. [31]. The relationship is given by:

$$\Delta SAR = c_\epsilon \Delta \epsilon_r + c_\sigma \Delta \sigma \quad (8)$$

where

$c_\epsilon = \partial(\Delta SAR)/\partial(\Delta \epsilon)$ is the coefficient representing the sensitivity of SAR to permittivity where SAR is normalized to output power;

$c_\sigma = \partial(\Delta SAR)/\partial(\Delta \sigma)$ is the coefficient representing the sensitivity of SAR to conductivity, where SAR is normalized to output power.

The values of c_ϵ and c_σ have a simple relationship with frequency that can be described using polynomial equations. For dipole antennas at frequencies from 4 MHz to 6 GHz, the 1 g averaged SAR c_ϵ and c_σ are given by

$$c_\epsilon = -7,854 \times 10^{-4} f^3 + 9,402 \times 10^{-3} f^2 - 2,742 \times 10^{-2} f - 0,2026 \quad (9)$$

$$c_\sigma = 9,804 \times 10^{-3} f^3 - 8,661 \times 10^{-2} f^2 + 2,981 \times 10^{-2} f + 0,7829 \quad (10)$$

where f is the frequency in GHz. Above 6 GHz, the sensitivity is non-varying with frequency due to the small penetration depth; the values of $c_\epsilon = -0,198$ and $c_\sigma = 0$ shall be used.

For frequencies from 4 MHz to 6 GHz, the 10 g averaged SAR c_ϵ and c_σ are given by:

$$c_\epsilon = 3,456 \times 10^{-3} f^3 - 3,531 \times 10^{-2} f^2 + 7,675 \times 10^{-2} f - 0,1860 \quad (11)$$

$$c_\sigma = 4,479 \times 10^{-3} f^3 - 1,586 \times 10^{-2} f^2 - 0,1972 f + 0,7717 \quad (12)$$

Corrected SAR Evaluation Table

Frequency (MHz)	C ϵ	$\Delta \epsilon r$	C δ	$\Delta \delta$	Δ SAR (%)
2402	-0.225	0.47	0.491	-0.8	-0.50
2412	-0.225	0.32	0.489	-1.02	-0.57
2441	-0.225	0.2	0.482	-1.51	-0.77
2442	-0.225	0.19	0.482	-1.17	-0.61
2450	-0.225	-0.17	0.480	-0.44	-0.17
2463	-0.225	-0.19	0.477	-0.77	-0.32
2472	-0.225	-0.37	0.475	-0.99	-0.39
2480	-0.225	-0.55	0.474	-1.04	-0.37
5180	-0.202	-0.27	-0.024	-0.73	0.07
5200	-0.201	-0.27	-0.026	-0.69	0.07
5240	-0.201	-0.18	-0.028	-0.51	0.05
5250	-0.201	-0.46	-0.029	-0.17	0.10
5745	-0.199	0.67	-0.045	0.63	-0.16
5785	-0.199	0.43	-0.045	0.36	-0.10
5800	-0.199	-0.1	-0.045	0.53	0.00
5825	-0.199	-0.28	-0.044	0.23	0.05

$$\Delta\text{SAR} = c_{\epsilon} \Delta\epsilon_r + c_{\sigma} \Delta\sigma$$

where

f is the frequency in GHz.

$$\text{Corrected SAR} = \text{Measured SAR} * ((100 + (\Delta\text{SAR} \times -1)) / 100)$$

9. SAR Measurement Variability

In accordance with published RF Exposure KDB procedure 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01. These 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 .

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

The Highest Measured SAR Configuration in Each Frequency Band

Body

SAR probe calibration point	Frequency Band	Freq.(MHz)	EUT Position	Meas. SAR (W/kg)		Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio
				Original	Repeated	
2450MHz (2400-2550MHz)	Wi-Fi 2.4G	2472	Body Back	1.1	1.08	1.02
5200MHz (5090-5250MHz)	Wi-Fi 5.2G	5240	Body Back	1.19	1.14	1.04
5800MHz (5700-5910MHz)	Wi-Fi 5.8G	5825	Body Back	0.963	0.955	1.00

Note:

1. Second Repeated Measurement is not required since the ratio of the largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurement is not > 1.20 .
2. The measured SAR results **do not** have to be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance to determine if repeated measurements are required.
3. 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.

10. SAR SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION DESCRIPTION

Simultaneous Transmission:

Description of Simultaneous Transmit Capabilities		
Transmitter Combination	Simultaneous?	Hotspot?
WLAN + Bluetooth	×	×

Note: Wi-Fi Band and Bluetooth share the same antenna and cannot transmit simultaneously.

11. SAR Plots

Test Plot 1#: 2.4G_Wi-Fi Mode B_Low_Body Back

DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.752$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.405$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2412 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.20 W/kg

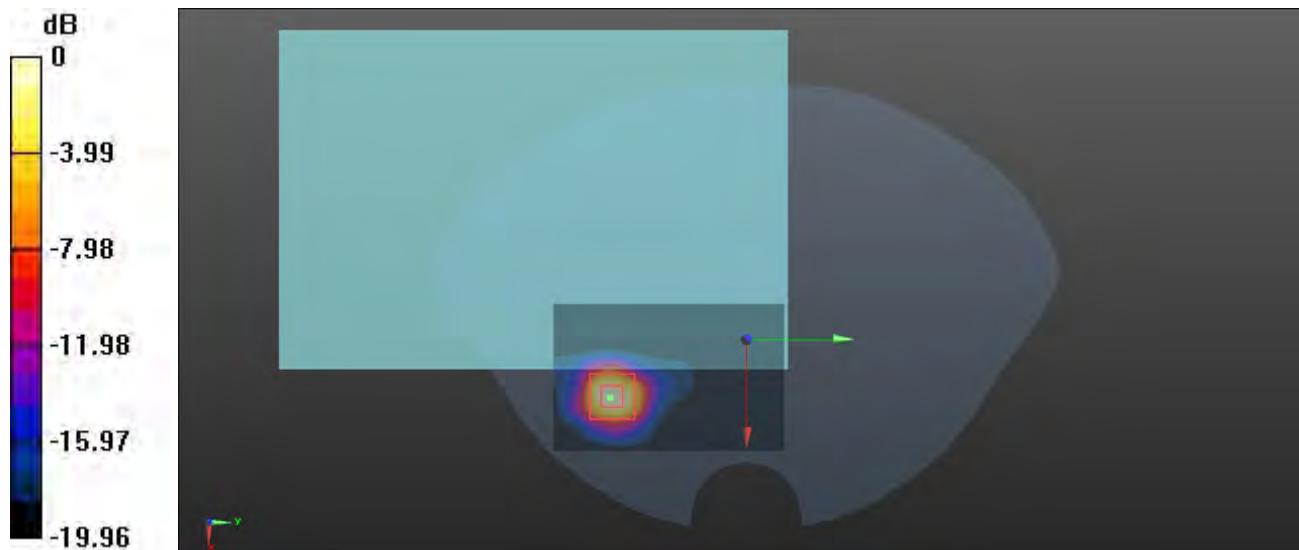
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.212 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.71 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.918 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.340 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.91 W/kg



Test Plot 2#: 2.4G_Wi-Fi Mode B _Mid_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2442 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2442$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.769$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.296$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2442 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.02 W/kg

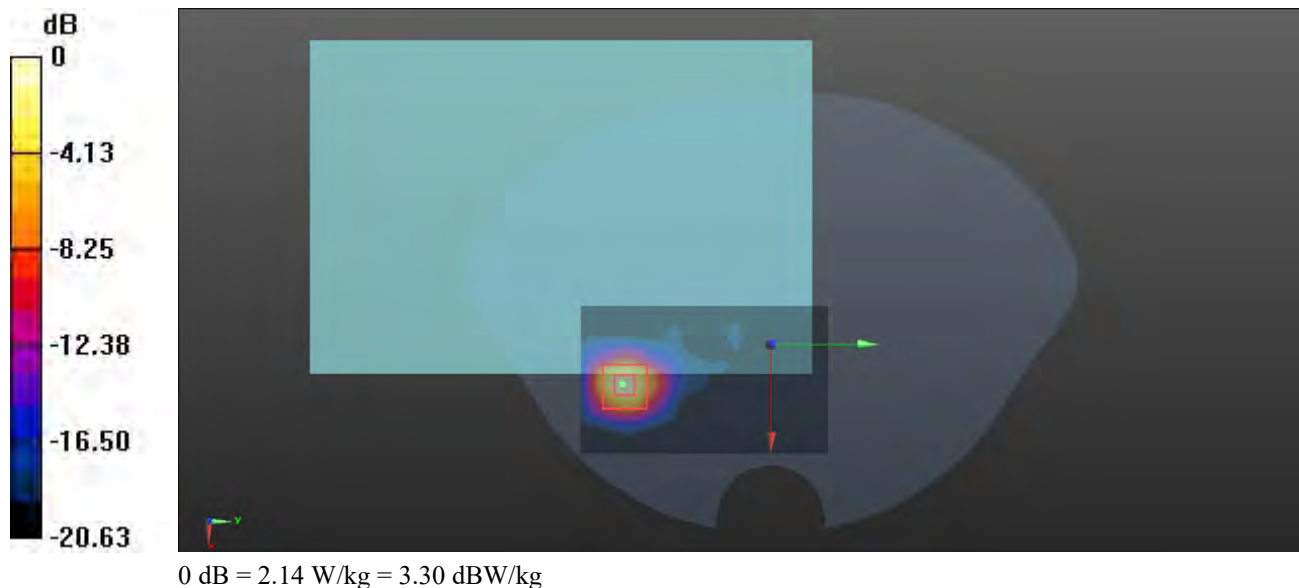
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.248 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.12 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.08 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.377 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.14 W/kg



Test Plot 3#: 2.4G_Wi-Fi Mode B_High_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

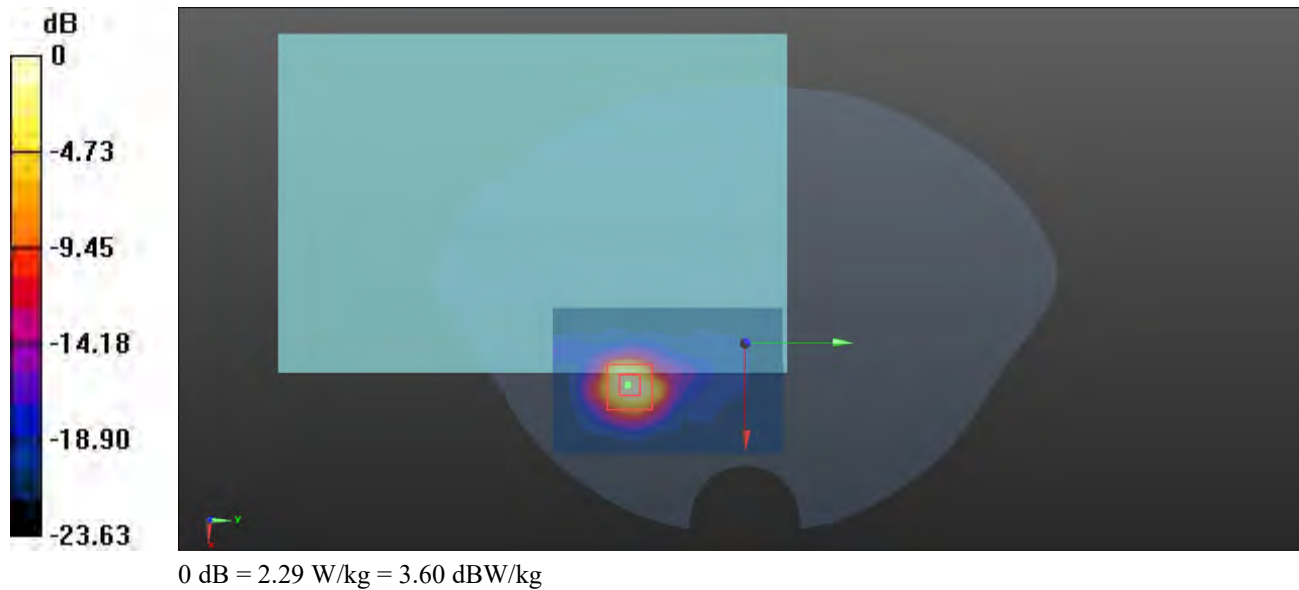
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2472 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 2472$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.802$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.027$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2472 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.74 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.302 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.18 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.380 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.29 W/kg



Test Plot 4#: 2.4G_Wi-Fi Mode B_Mid_Body Top**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2442 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2442$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.769$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.296$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2442 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.14 W/kg

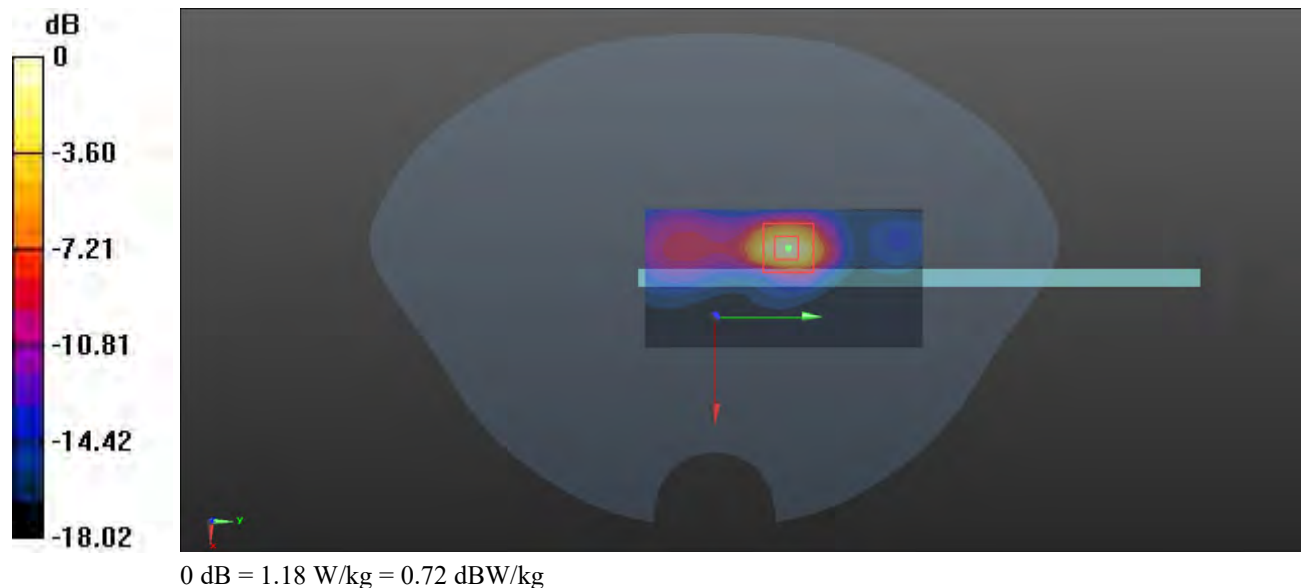
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.799 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.80 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.582 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.210 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.18 W/kg



Test Plot 5#: 5.2G_Wi-Fi Mode A_Low_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

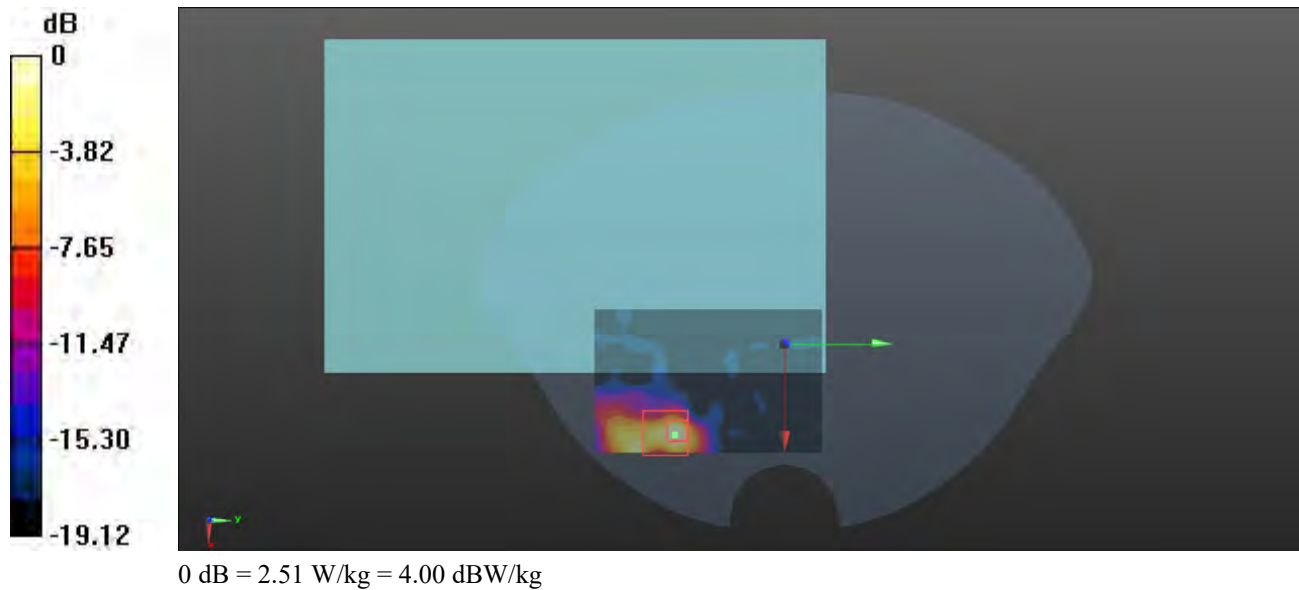
Communication System: 5.2G WiFi; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 5180$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.606$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.924$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49) @ 5180 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.07 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 2.953 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.45 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.935 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.264 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.51 W/kg



Test Plot 6#: 5.2G_Wi-Fi Mode A_Mid_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

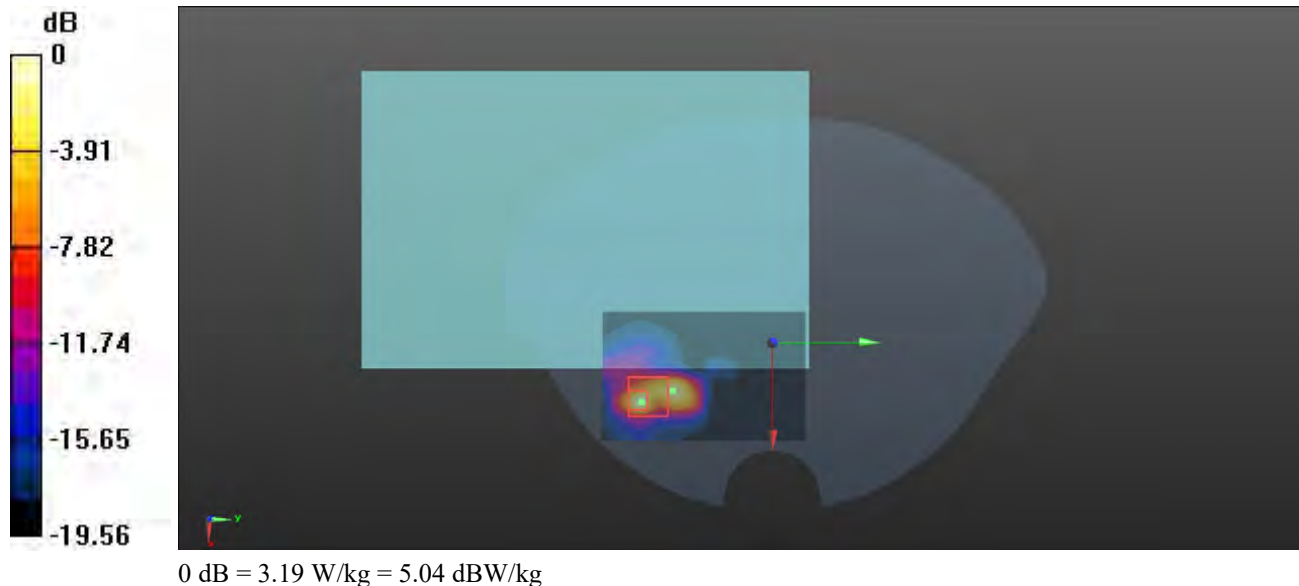
Communication System: 5.2G WiFi; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.628$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.902$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49) @ 5200 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.10 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 2.924 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.29 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.06 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.300 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.19 W/kg



Test Plot 7#: 5.2G_Wi-Fi Mode A_High_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

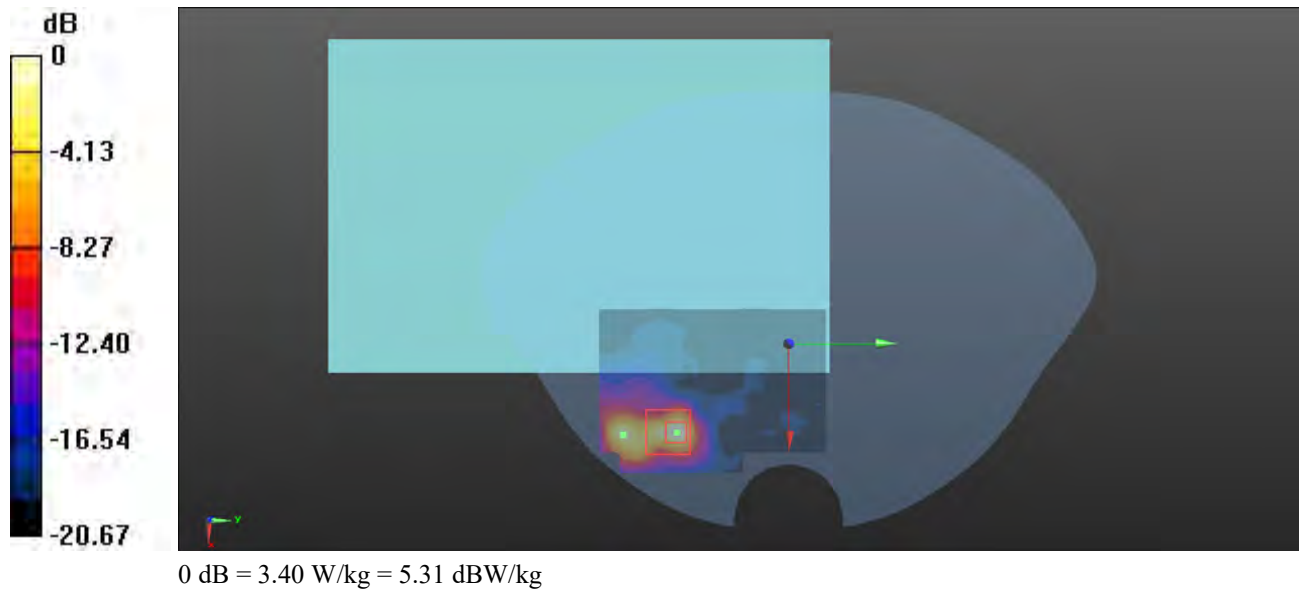
Communication System: 5.2G WiFi; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 5240$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.676$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.896$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49) @ 5240 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (81x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.88 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 3.075 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.65 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.329 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.40 W/kg



Test Plot 8#: 5.2G_Wi-Fi Mode A_Mid_Body Top**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

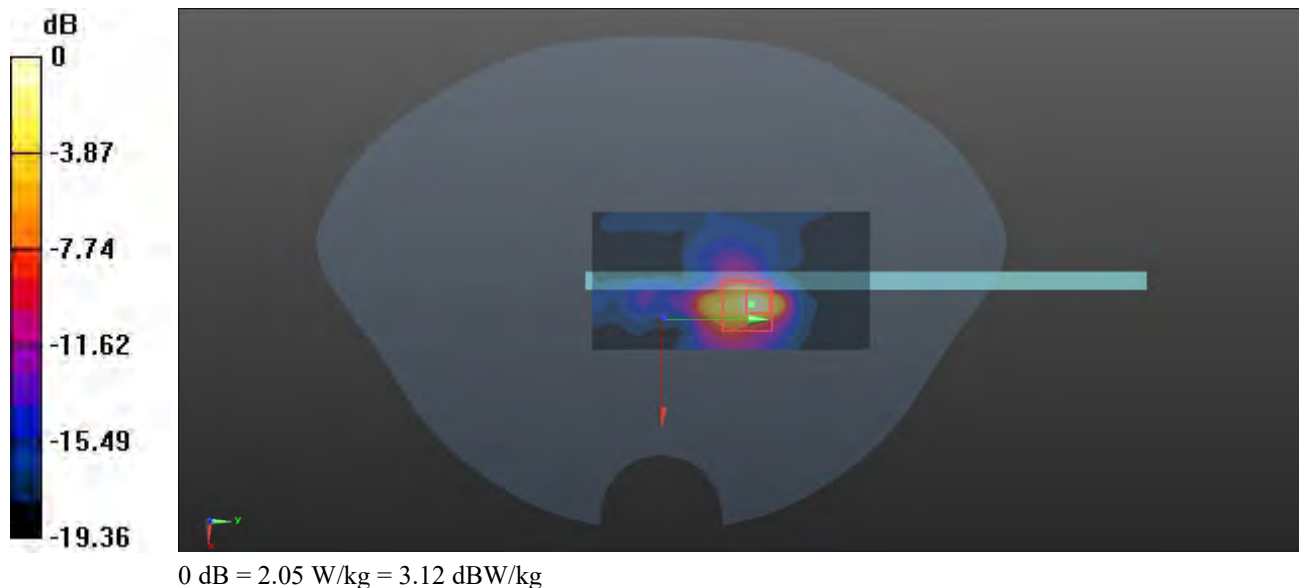
Communication System: 5.2G WiFi; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.628$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.902$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49) @ 5200 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (61x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.19 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 2.885 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.08 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.724 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.204 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.05 W/kg



Test Plot 9#: 5.8G_Wi-Fi Mode A_Low_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

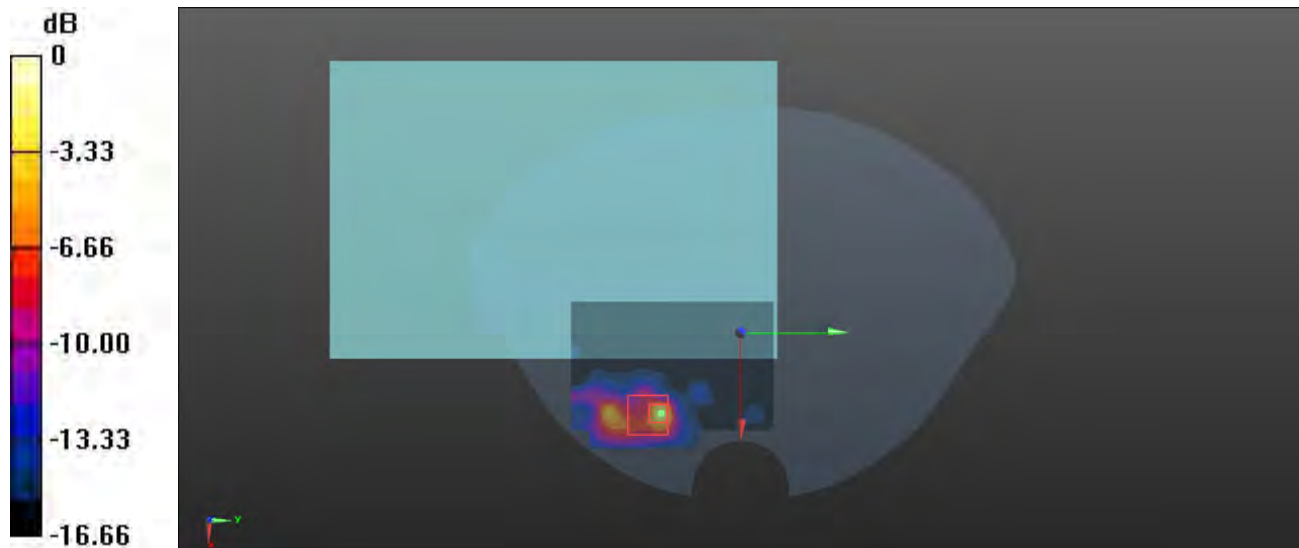
Communication System: 5.8G Wi-Fi; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 5745$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.253$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.596$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5745 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (81x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.75 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 4.594 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.92 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.654 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.220 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.08 W/kg



0 dB = 2.08 W/kg = 3.18 dBW/kg

Test Plot 10#: 5.8G_Wi-Fi Mode A_Mid_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

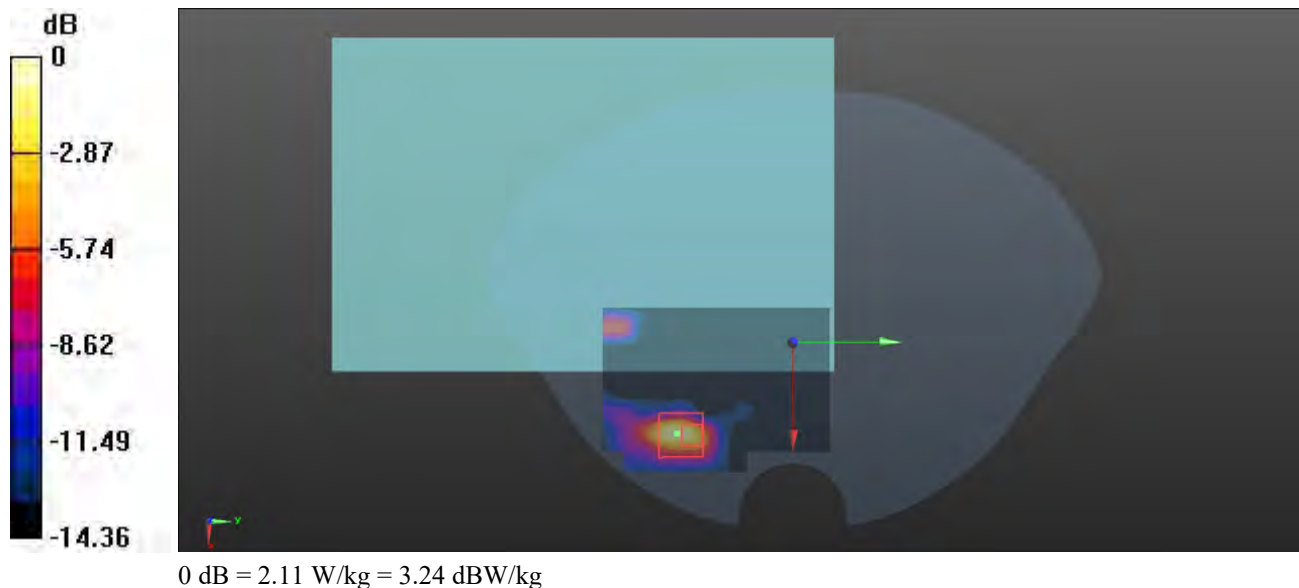
Communication System: 5.8G Wi-Fi; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.279$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.472$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5785 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (81x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.79 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 3.403 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.60 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.713 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.259 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.11 W/kg



Test Plot 11#: 5.8G_Wi-Fi Mode A_High_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

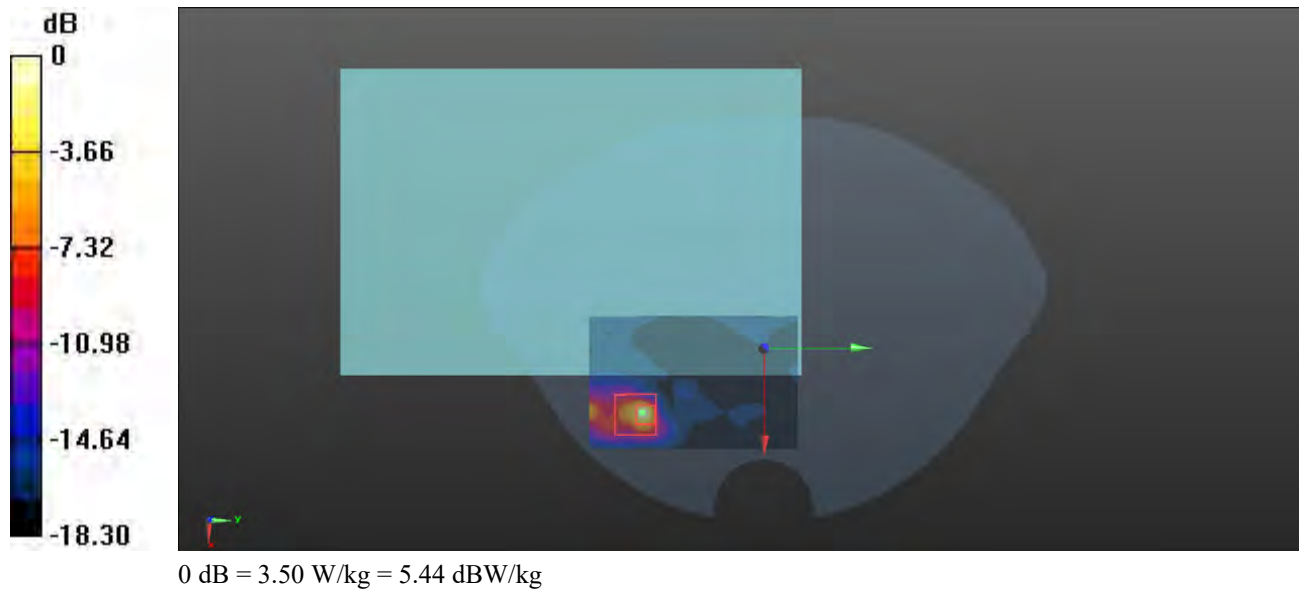
Communication System: 8G Wi-Fi; Frequency: 5825 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 5825$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.312$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.182$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5825 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.60 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 3.473 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.43 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.963 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.282 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.50 W/kg



Test Plot 12#: 5.8G_Wi-Fi Mode A_Mid_Body Top**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

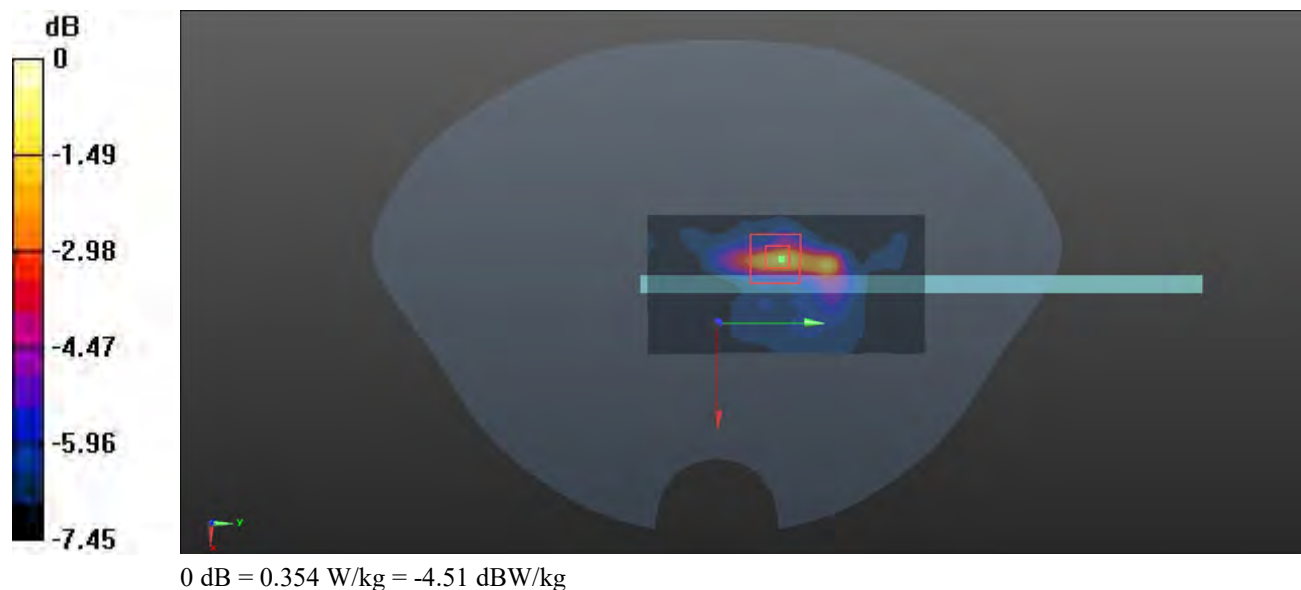
Communication System: 5.8G Wi-Fi; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.279$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.472$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5785 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (61x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.281 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x16)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 3.996 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.15 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.171 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.108 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.354 W/kg



Test Plot 13#: BT _Low _Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

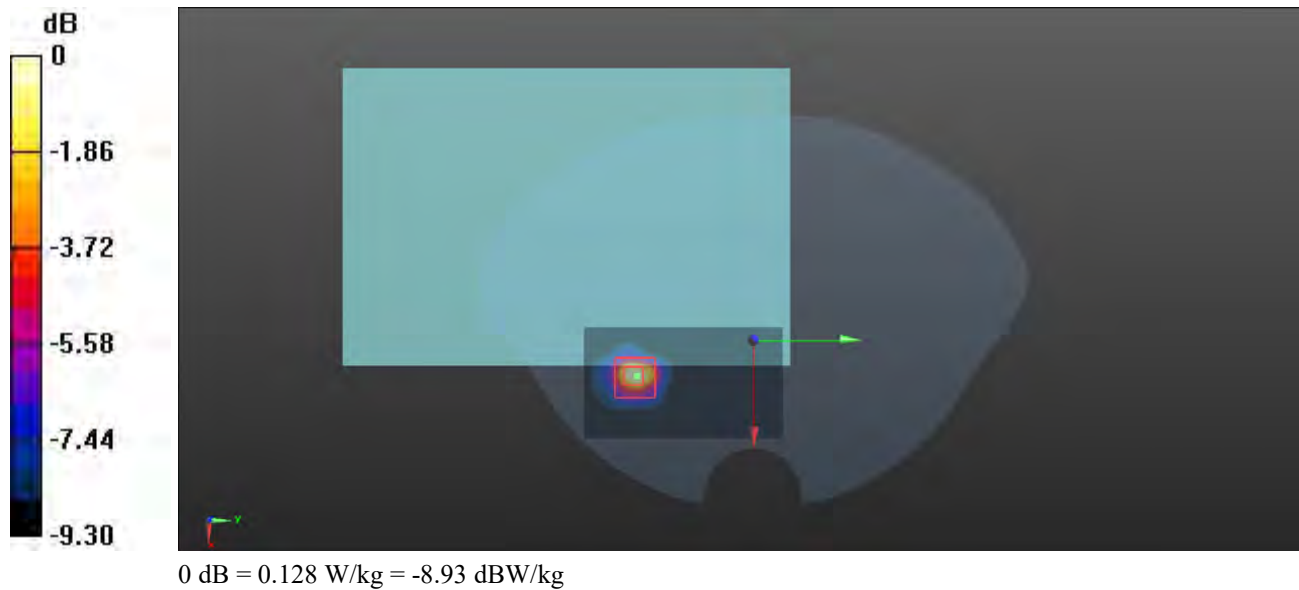
Communication System: Bluetooth(GFSK); Frequency: 2402 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.746$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.486$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.145 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.152 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.221 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.070 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.033 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.128 W/kg



Test Plot 14#: BT_Mid_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

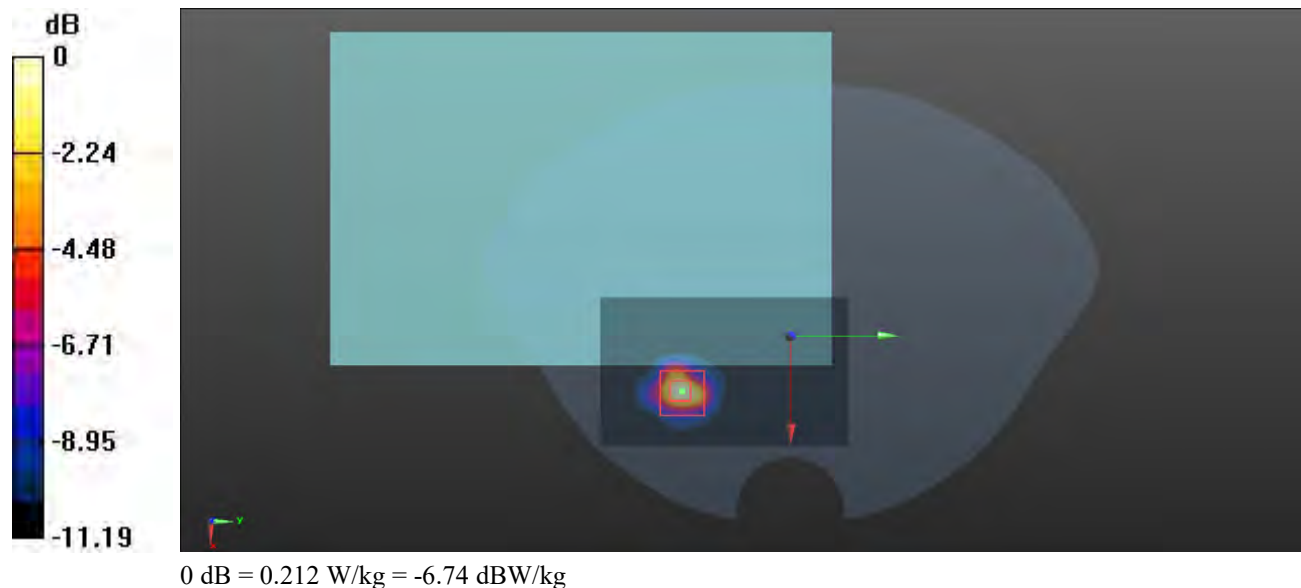
Communication System: Bluetooth(GFSK); Frequency: 2441 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.763$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.299$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2441 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.245 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.130 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.334 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.109 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.045 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.212 W/kg



Test Plot 15#: BT_2463MHz Channel _ Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

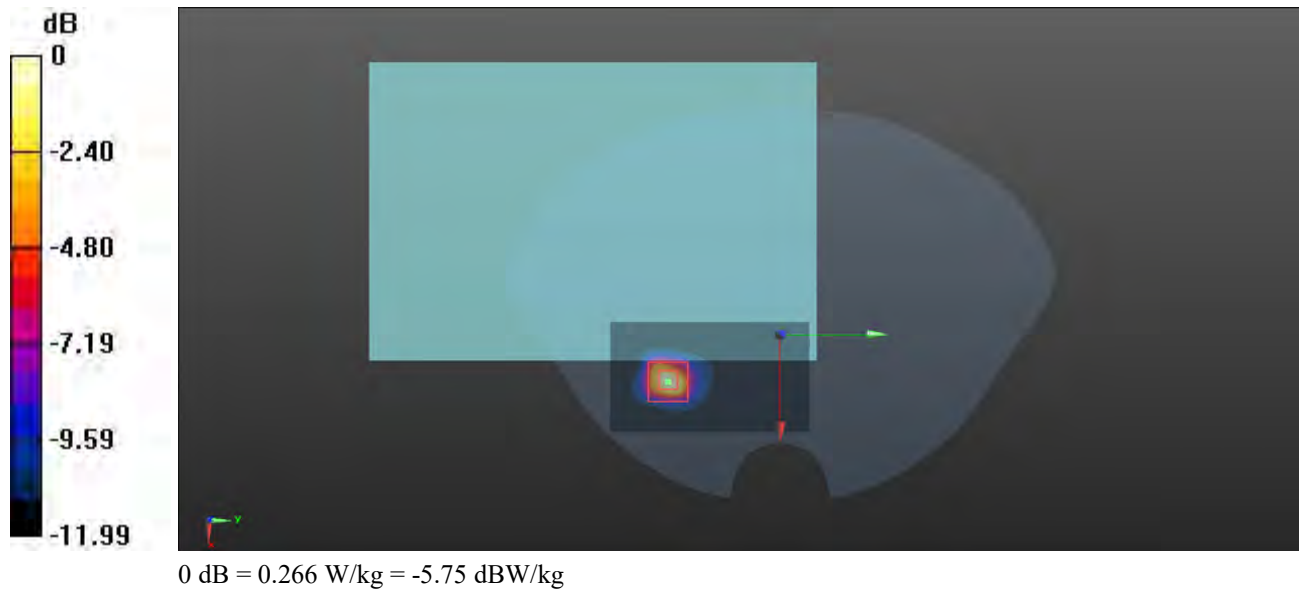
Communication System: Bluetooth(GFSK); Frequency: 2463 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 2463$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.796$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.105$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2463 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (51x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.348 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.259 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.412 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.139 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.054 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.266 W/kg



Test Plot 16#: BT_High_Body Back**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

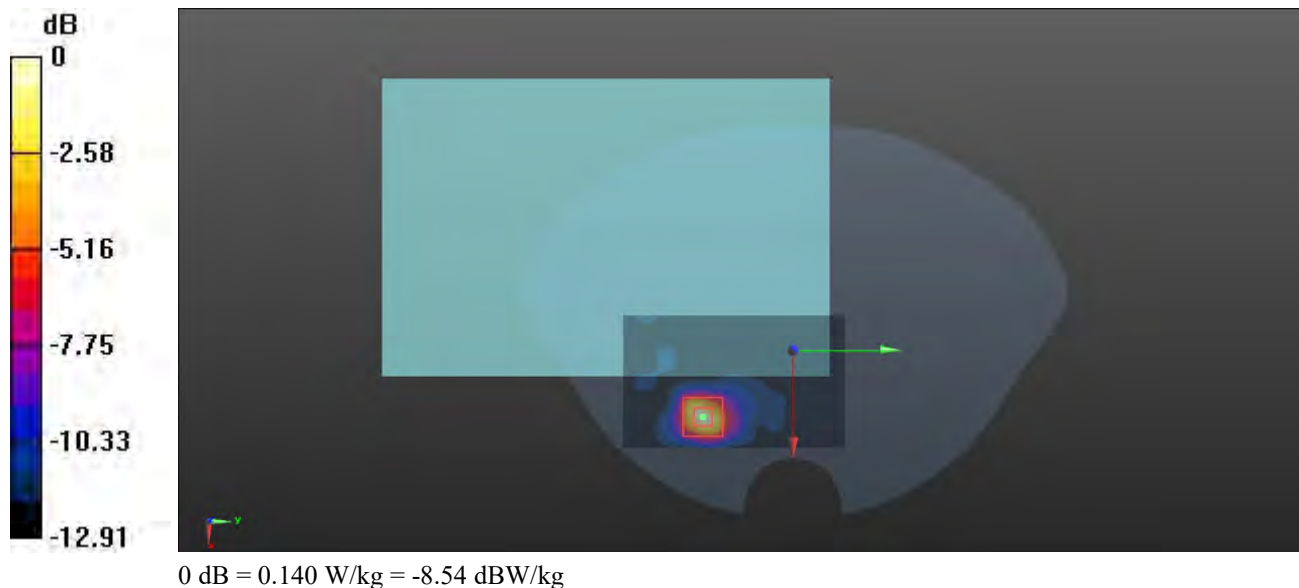
Communication System: Bluetooth(GFSK) ; Frequency: 2480 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 2480$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.811$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.945$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2480 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.146 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.269 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.201 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.072 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.030 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.140 W/kg



Test Plot 17#: BT_2463MHz Channel_Body Top**DUT: Tablet PC; Type: E10; Serial: CR21110006-SA-S1**

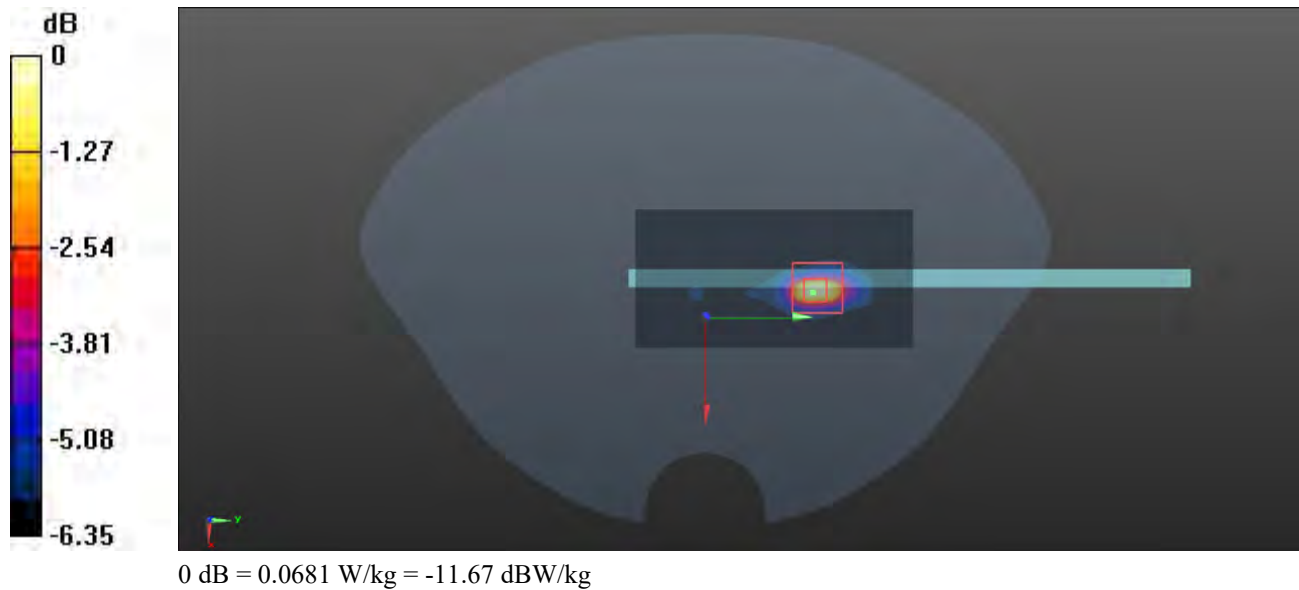
Communication System: Bluetooth(GFSK); Frequency: 2463 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.3
 Medium parameters used: $f = 2463$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.796$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.105$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42) @ 2463 MHz; Calibrated: 2021/12/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1354; Calibrated: 2021/9/1
- Phantom: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

Area Scan (51x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0679 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 3.335 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0870 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.037 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.024 W/kg
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0681 W/kg



APPENDIX A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the measurement system and is given in the following Table.

Measurement uncertainty evaluation for IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 SAR test

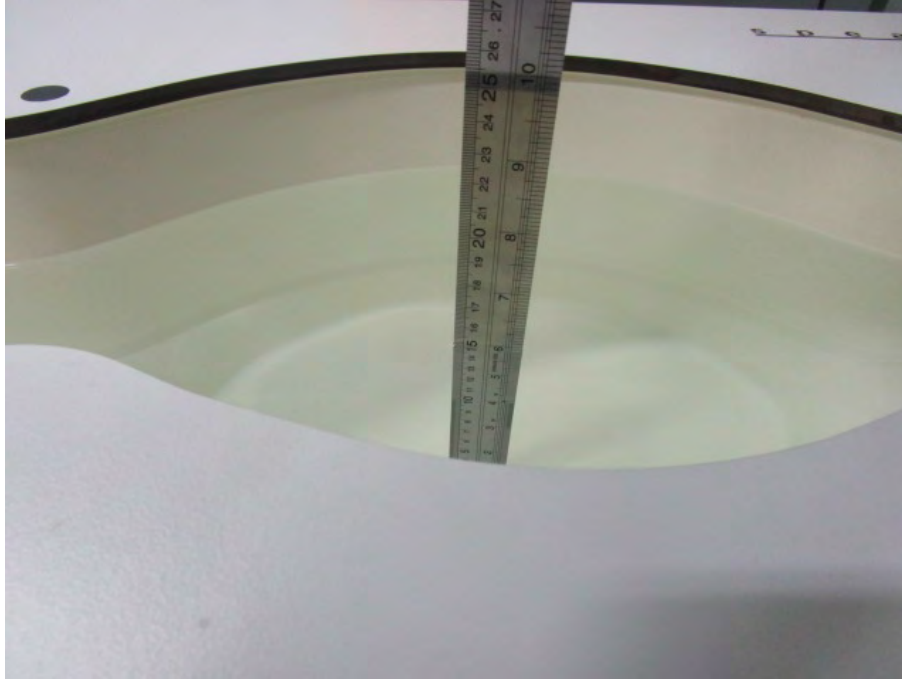
Symbol	Input quantity X_i (source of uncertainty)	Ref.	Prob Dist. ^a PDF _{i}	Unc. $a(x_i)$	Div. ^a q_i	$u(x_i)=$ $a(x_i)/q_i$	c_i	$u(y)=$ $c_i \cdot u(x_i)$	ν_i
Measurement system errors									
CF	Probe calibration	8.4.1.1	N (k=2)	7.8	2	3.9	1	3.9	∞
CF _{drift}	Probe calibration drift	8.4.1.2	R	1.2	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	1	0.7	∞
LIN	Probe linearity and detection limit	8.4.1.3	R	6.2	$\sqrt{3}$	3.6	1	3.6	∞
BBS	Boundary signal	8.4.1.4	R	1.4	$\sqrt{3}$	0.8	1	0.8	∞
ISO	Probe isotropy	8.4.1.5	R	10.2	$\sqrt{3}$	5.9	1	5.9	∞
DAE	Other probe and data acquisition errors	8.4.1.6	N	1.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	∞
AMB	RF ambient and noise	8.4.1.7	N	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	∞
Δ_{xyz}	Probe positioning errors	8.4.1.8	N	1.3	1	1.3	2/8	1.5	∞
DAT	Data processing errors	8.4.1.9	N	2.6	1	2.6	1	2.6	∞
Phantom and device(DUT or validation antenna)errors									
$LIQ(\sigma)$	Measurement of phantom conductivity(σ)	8.4.2.1	N	2.7	1	2.7	c_{ϵ}, c_{σ}	2.7	∞
$LIQ(T_c)$	Temperature effects(medium)	8.4.2.2	R	0.1	$\sqrt{3}$	0.07	c_{ϵ}, c_{σ}	0.07	∞
EPS	Shell permittivity	8.4.2.3	R	3.6	$\sqrt{3}$	2.1	See8.4.2.3	2.1	∞
DIS	Distance between the radiating element of the DUT and the phantom medium	8.4.2.4	N	4.7	1	4.7	2	9.4	∞
D_{xyz}	Repeatability of positioning the DUT or source against the phantom	8.4.2.5	N	2.3	1	2.3	1	2.3	5
H	Device holder effects	8.4.2.5	N	6.6	1	6.6	1	6.6	∞
MOD	Effect of operating mode on	8.4.2.7	R	8.8	$\sqrt{3}$	5.1	1	5.1	∞
TAS	Time-average SAR	8.4.2.8	R	2.4	$\sqrt{3}$	1.4	1	1.4	∞
RF _{drift}	Variation in SAR due to drift in output of DUT	8.4.2.9	N	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	∞
VAL	Validation antenna uncertainty(validation measurement only)	8.4.2.10	N	4.2	1	4.2	1	4.2	∞
P_{in}	Uncertainty in accepted power(validation measurement only)	8.4.2.11	N	4.8	1	4.8	1	4.8	∞
Corrections to the SAR result(if applied)									
$C(\epsilon', \sigma)$	Phantom deviation from target(ϵ', σ)	8.4.3.1	N	1.6	1	1.6	1	1.6	∞
$C(R)$	SAR scaling	8.4.3.2	R	5.0	$\sqrt{3}$	2.9	1	2.9	∞
$u(\Delta SAR)$	Combined uncertainty		RSS	13.9	1	13.9	1	13.9	∞
U	Expanded uncertainty and effective degrees of freedom						U=	27.8	ν_{eff}

^a Other probability distributions and divisors may be used if they better represent available knowledge of the quantities concerned.

APPENDIX B EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

Liquid depth $\geq 15\text{cm}$

Phantom Type: Twin SAM; Type: Twin SAM V5.0; Serial: TP:1412



Body Back Setup Photo(0mm)



Body Top Setup Photo(0mm)



APPENDIX C CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Please Refer to the Attachment.

******* END OF REPORT *******

APPENDIX C PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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中国认可
 国际互认
 校准
 CALIBRATION
 CNAS L0570

Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **Z21-60509**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN : 7329**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-004-02
 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes**

Calibration date: **December 31, 2021**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	27-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan21)	Jan-22
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug21/2)	Aug-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)	Jun-22
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	21-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Jan-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: January 02, 2022

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900\text{MHz}$ in TEM-cell; $f > 1800\text{MHz}$: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}:** A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800\text{MHz}$. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from $\pm 50\text{MHz}$ to $\pm 100\text{MHz}$.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle:** The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).



In Collaboration with
s p e a g
 CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7329

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.49	0.41	0.47	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) ^B	99.1	102.2	99.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\cdot\mu\text{V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	160.6	$\pm 2.1\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		146.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		157.5	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7329

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.06	10.06	10.06	0.17	1.16	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.68	9.68	9.68	0.15	1.43	±12.1%
1450	40.5	1.20	8.64	8.64	8.64	0.15	1.23	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.36	0.82	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.27	0.98	±12.1%
2100	39.8	1.49	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.23	1.14	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.65	0.67	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.48	0.84	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.40	0.99	±12.1%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.49	5.49	5.49	0.50	1.25	±13.3%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.45	1.40	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.60	1.20	±13.3%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.55	1.25	±13.3%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

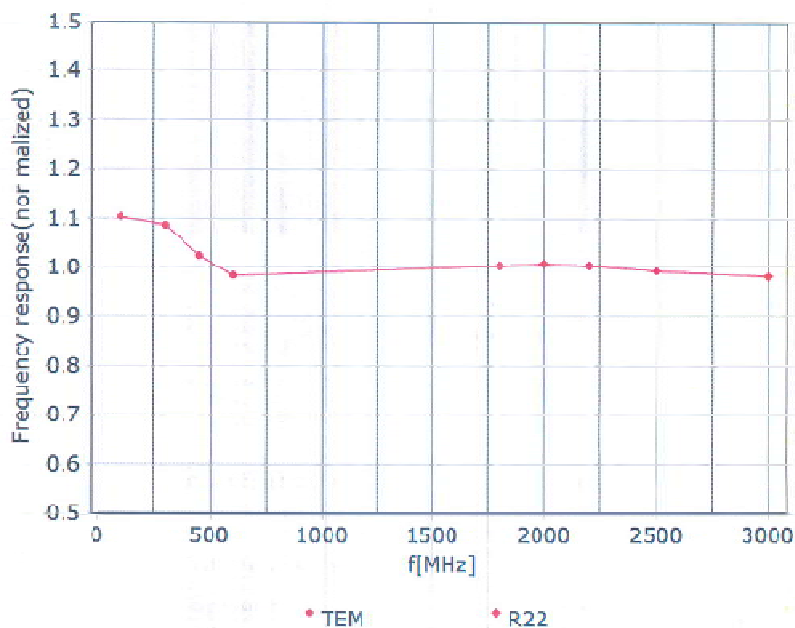
^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

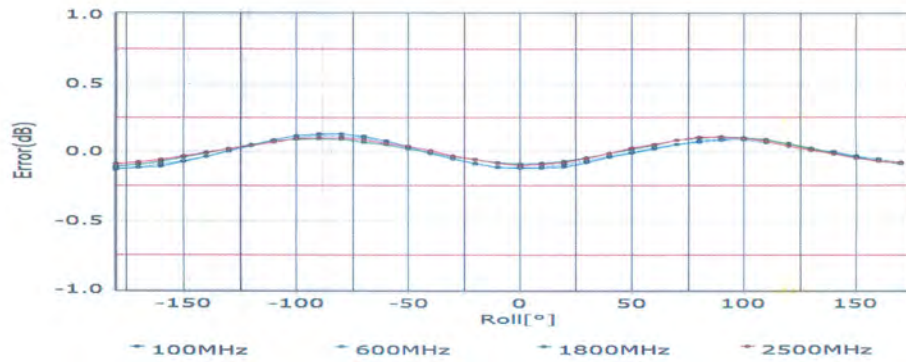
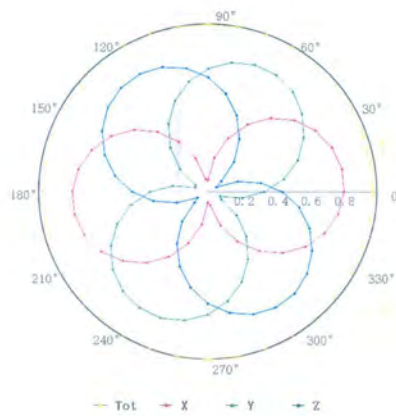
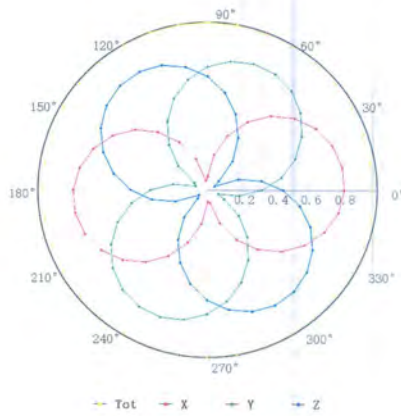


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)

Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

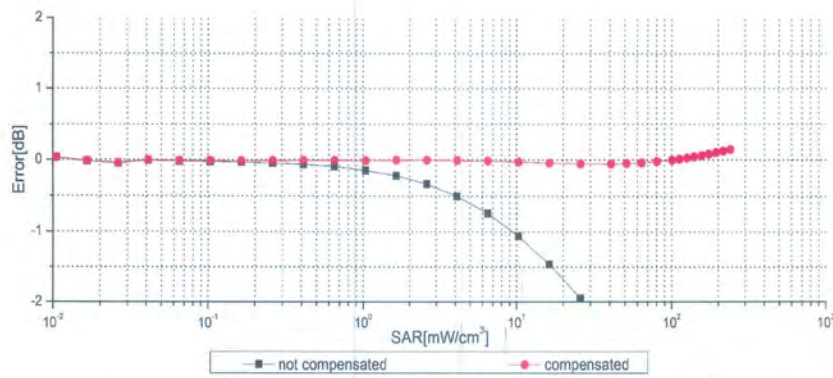
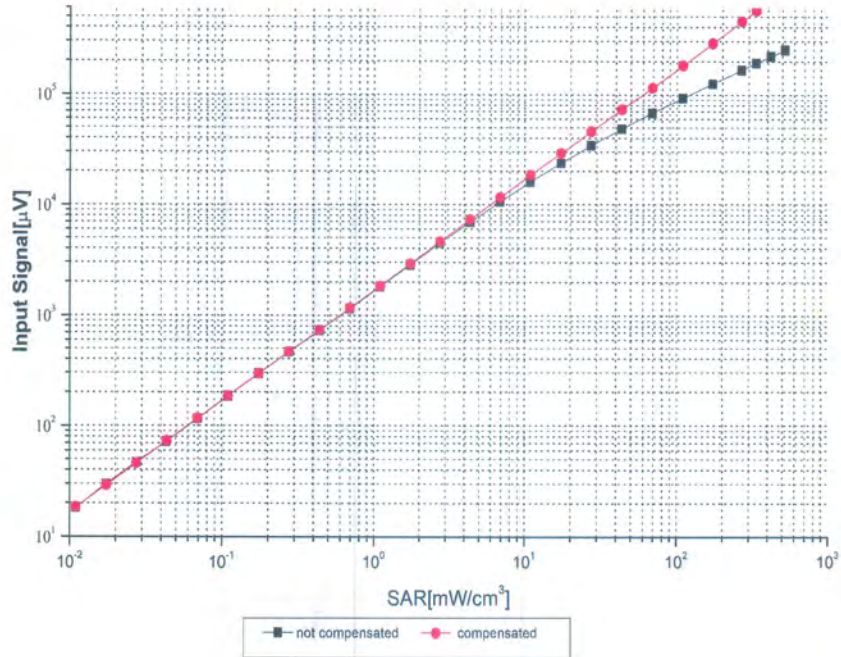
f=600 MHz, TEM

f=1800 MHz, R22



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 1.2\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)

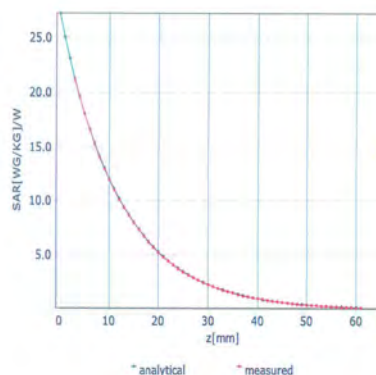
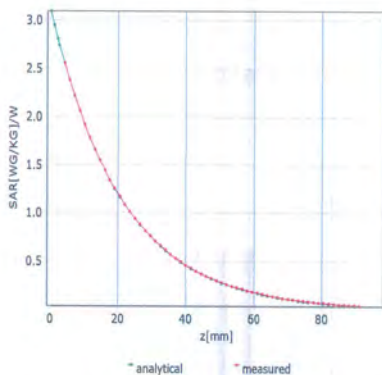


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

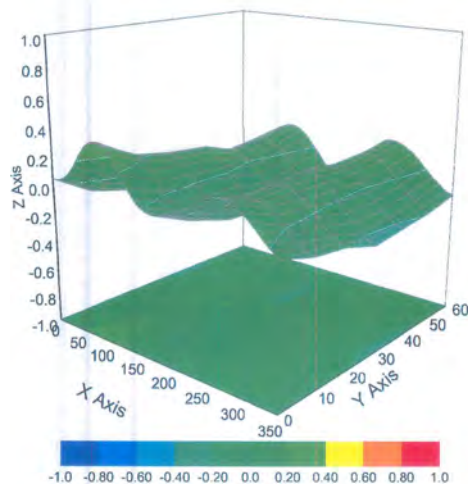
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H_convF)

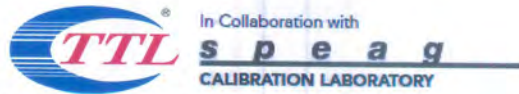
f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 3.2\%$ ($k=2$)



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7329

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	160.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **Z21-60260**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D2450V2 - SN: 971**

Calibration Procedure(s): **FF-Z11-003-01**
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **June 28, 2021**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	26-Apr-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60084)	Apr-22
DAE4	SN 549	08-Jan-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60002)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: July 2, 2021

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.1 \pm 6 %	1.78 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.5 W/kg \pm 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg \pm 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.7Ω+ 4.06jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.6dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.071 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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: 06.28.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 971

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.779$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.12$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-04-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn549; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 106.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

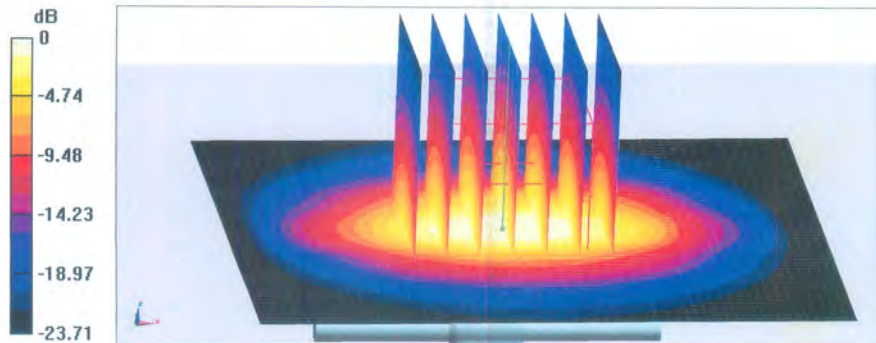
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 45.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.8 W/kg



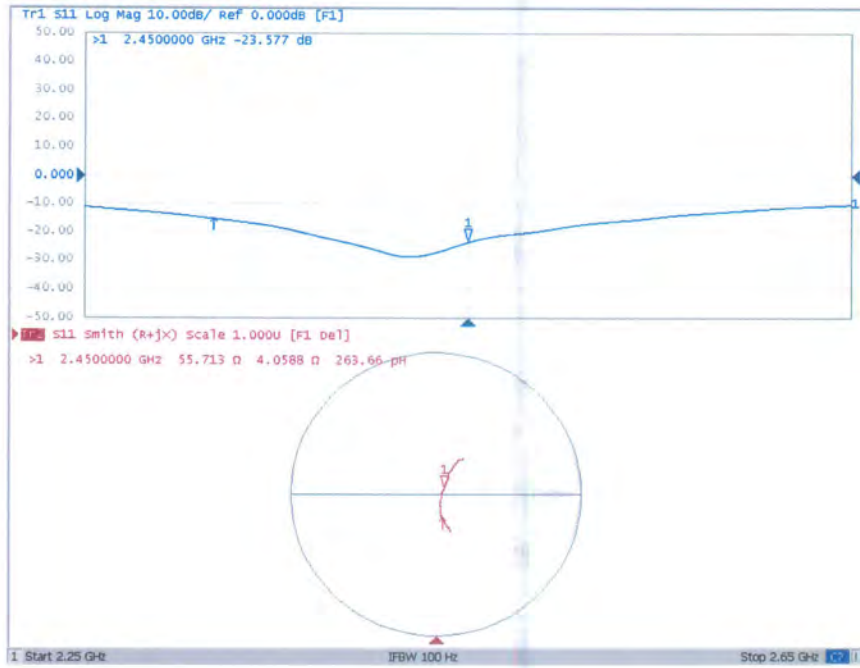
0 dB = 22.8 W/kg = 13.58 dBW/kg

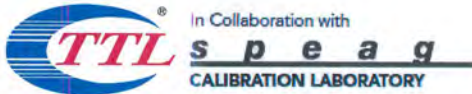


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **Z19-60434**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1246**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**
 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **November 19, 2019**

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzerE5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: November 23, 2019

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Measurement Conditions:** Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL:** The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:** These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured:** SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz \pm 1 MHz 5300 MHz \pm 1 MHz 5600 MHz \pm 1 MHz 5800 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

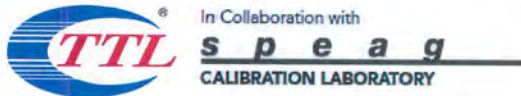
Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	36.1 \pm 6 %	4.62 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.50 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.0 W/kg \pm 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 W/kg \pm 24.2 % (k=2)



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Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.5 ± 6 %	4.80 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.74 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.2 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.9 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.0 ± 6 %	5.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.00 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.8 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.7 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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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	34.7 ± 6 %	5.18 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °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	7.82 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.9 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.0 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.5Ω - 1.09jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.5dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0Ω + 0.71jΩ
Return Loss	- 33.5dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7Ω + 3.41jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.7dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.4Ω + 5.06jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.074 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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: 11.19.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1246

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz,
Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.623$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.13$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,
Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.804$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.47$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,
Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.022$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.01$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,
Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.179$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.74$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(5.5, 5.5, 5.5) @ 5200 MHz; ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25) @ 5300 MHz; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06) @ 5600 MHz; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 53.81 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 54.56 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

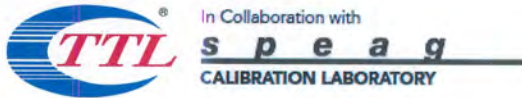
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.74 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.2 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.1%

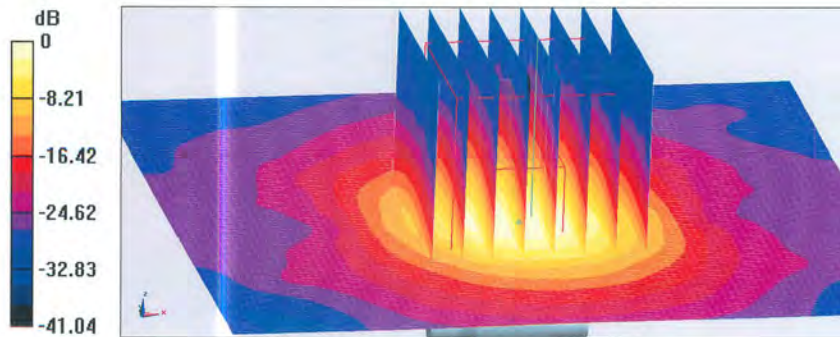
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.4 W/kg



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Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
 Reference Value = 59.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 W/kg
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 60.4%
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
 Reference Value = 61.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 37.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.82 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.21 W/kg
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.6 mm
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 59.3%
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg



0 dB = 19.7 W/kg = 12.94 dBW/kg



In Collaboration with
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

