



<b>Prüfbericht-Nr.:</b> <i>Test report no.:</i>	<b>CN22HU12 002</b>	<b>Auftrags-Nr.:</b> <i>Order no.:</i>	168395327	Seite 1 von 28 Page 1 of 28
<b>Kunden-Referenz-Nr.:</b> <i>Client reference no.:</i>	N/A	<b>Auftragsdatum:</b> <i>Order date:</i>	2022-10-21	
<b>Auftraggeber:</b> <i>Client:</i>	<b>Harman International Industries, Inc</b> 8500 Balboa Blvd, Northridge, California, 91329, United States			
<b>Prüfgegenstand:</b> <i>Test item:</i>	USB wireless dongle			
<b>Bezeichnung / Typ-Nr.:</b> <i>Identification / Type no.:</i>	QUANTUM TWS AIR TM (Trademark: JBL)			
<b>Auftrags-Inhalt:</b> <i>Order content:</i>	FCC & IC approval			
<b>Prüfgrundlage:</b> <i>Test specification:</i>	FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093 IEEE Std 1528-2013 IC RSS-102 Issue 5: March 2015 IEC62209-1: 2016 Published RF exposure KDB procedures			
<b>Wareneingangsdatum:</b> <i>Date of sample receipt:</i>	2022-10-20	Please refer to Photo Document		
<b>Prüfmuster-Nr.:</b> <i>Test sample no.:</i>	A003358854-006			
<b>Prüfzeitraum:</b> <i>Testing period:</i>	2022-10-26 – 2022-11-07			
<b>Ort der Prüfung:</b> <i>Place of testing:</i>	TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.			
<b>Prüflaboratorium:</b> <i>Testing laboratory:</i>	TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.			
<b>Prüfergebnis*:</b> <i>Test result*:</i>	Pass			
<b>geprüft von:</b> <i>tested by:</i>			<b>genehmigt von:</b> <i>authorized by:</i>	
<b>Datum:</b> <i>Date:</i>	2022-11-17		<b>Ausstellungsdatum:</b> <i>Issue date:</i>	2022-12-07
<b>Stellung / Position:</b>	Assistant Project Manager		<b>Stellung / Position:</b>	Department Manager
<b>Sonstiges / Other:</b>	FCC ID: APIQTWSAIRTM IC: 6132A-QTWSAIRTM      HVIN: QTWSAIRTML; QTWSAIRTMR			
<b>Zustand des Prüfgegenstandes bei Anlieferung:</b> <i>Condition of the test item at delivery:</i>	Prüfmuster vollständig und unbeschädigt <i>Test item complete and undamaged</i>			
* Legende:	1 = sehr gut P(ass) = entspricht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n)	2 = gut F(ail) = entspricht nicht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n)	3 = befriedigend N/A = nicht anwendbar	4 = ausreichend N/T = nicht getestet
* Legend:	1 = very good P(ass) = passed a.m. test specification(s)	2 = good F(ail) = failed a.m. test specification(s)	3 = satisfactory N/A = not applicable	4 = sufficient N/T = not tested
<b>Dieser Prüfbericht bezieht sich nur auf das o.g. Prüfmuster und darf ohne Genehmigung der Prüfstelle nicht auszugsweise vervielfältigt werden. Dieser Bericht berechtigt nicht zur Verwendung eines Prüfzeichens.</b> <i>This test report only relates to the a. m. test sample. Without permission of the test center this test report is not permitted to be duplicated in extracts. This test report does not entitle to carry any test mark.</i>				

V05

## Table of Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>GENERAL INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.1.</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.2.</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
	<i>1.2.1. General Information.....</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>1.2.2. Wireless Technologies .....</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>1.2.3. List of Accessory.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>2.</b>	<b>TEST SITES.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.1.</b>	<b>TEST FACILITIES.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.2.</b>	<b>AMBIENT CONDITION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.3.</b>	<b>LIST OF TEST AND MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS AND PROCEDURES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.1.</b>	<b>DEFINITION OF SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR).....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.2.</b>	<b>SPEAG DASY SYSTEM .....</b>	<b>11</b>
	<i>5.2.1. Robot.....</i>	<i>12</i>
	<i>5.2.2. Probes .....</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>5.2.3. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE).....</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>5.2.4. Phantoms.....</i>	<i>14</i>
	<i>5.2.5. Device Holder .....</i>	<i>15</i>
	<i>5.2.6. System Validation Dipoles.....</i>	<i>15</i>
	<i>5.2.7. Tissue Simulating Liquids.....</i>	<i>16</i>
	<i>5.2.8. SAR System Verification .....</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>6.</b>	<b>SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6.1.</b>	<b>AREA &amp; ZOOM SCAN PROCEDURE .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6.2.</b>	<b>VOLUME SCAN PROCEDURE .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6.3.</b>	<b>POWER DRIFT MONITORING.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>6.4.</b>	<b>SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>6.5.</b>	<b>SAR AVERAGED METHODS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>SAR MEASUREMENT EVALUATION.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>7.1.</b>	<b>EUT CONFIGURATION AND SETTING.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>7.2.</b>	<b>EUT TESTING POSITION .....</b>	<b>22</b>
	<i>7.2.1. Head Exposure Conditions.....</i>	<i>.....</i>
	<i>7.2.2. Body-worn Accessory Exposure Conditions.....</i>	<i>22</i>
	<i>7.2.3. Hotspot Mode Exposure Conditions.....</i>	<i>.....</i>
	<i>7.2.4. Extremity Exposure Conditions.....</i>	<i>.....</i>
	<i>7.2.5. Body Exposure Conditions .....</i>	<i>23</i>
<b>7.3.</b>	<b>SAR TEST EXCLUSION EVALUATIONS .....</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>7.4.</b>	<b>SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION POSSIBILITIES .....</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>7.5.</b>	<b>TISSUE VERIFICATION .....</b>	<b>24</b>

<b>7.6.</b>	<b>SYSTEM VALIDATION .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>7.7.</b>	<b>SYSTEM VERIFICATION .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>GENERAL INFORMATION .....</b>	
<b>9.1.</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.....</b>	
<b>9.2.</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) INFORMATION.....</b>	
9.2.1.	<i>General Information.....</i>	
9.2.2.	<i>Wireless Technologies .....</i>	
9.2.3.	<i>List of Accessory.....</i>	
<b>9.3.</b>	<b>MAXIMUM CONDUCTED POWER.....</b>	
<b>9.4.</b>	<b>MEASURED CONDUCTED POWER RESULT .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>9.5.</b>	<b>SAR TESTING RESULTS.....</b>	<b>26</b>
9.5.1.	<i>SAR Test Reduction Considerations.....</i>	<i>26</i>
9.5.2.	<i>SAR Results for Head Exposure Condition .....</i>	
9.5.3.	<i>SAR Results for Body-worn Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 1.0 cm Gap).....</i>	
9.5.4.	<i>SAR Results for Hotspot Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 1.0 cm Gap) .....</i>	
9.5.5.	<i>SAR Results for Face Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 1.0 cm Gap).....</i>	
9.5.6.	<i>SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0.5 cm Gap) .....</i>	<i>26</i>
9.5.7.	<i>SAR Results for Extremity Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap).....</i>	
9.5.8.	<i>SAR Measurement Variability.....</i>	<i>27</i>
9.5.9.	<i>DUT Holder Perturbations .....</i>	
9.5.10.	<i>Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation .....</i>	
<b>APPENDIXES.....</b>		<b>28</b>

**Appendix A: SAR Plots of System Verification**

**Appendix B: SAR Plots of SAR Measurement**

**Appendix C: Calibration Certificate for probe and Dipole**

**Appendix D: Photographs of EUT and setup**

## 1. General Information

### 1.1. Statement of Compliance

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

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR <sub>1g</sub> (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
DSS	Bluetooth	0.71

**Note:**

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue; 10-gram SAR for Product Specific 10g SAR, limit: 4.0W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992/ IC RSS-102 Issue 5:2015, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

## 1.2. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

### 1.2.1. General Information

<b>Equipment Name</b>	USB wireless dongle
<b>FCC ID</b>	APIQTWSAIRTM
<b>IC</b>	6132A-QTWSAIRTM
<b>HVIN</b>	QTWSAIRTML; QTWSAIRTMR
<b>Brand Name</b>	JBL
<b>Model Name</b>	QUANTUM TWS AIR TM
<b>HW Version</b>	V0.3
<b>SW Version</b>	V1.0.0
<b>Antenna Type</b>	Integral Antenna
<b>EUT Stage</b>	Production Unit

### 1.2.2. Wireless Technologies

<b>Wireless Technology and Frequency Range</b>	Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
<b>Uplink Modulations</b>	Bluetooth® GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK

#### Note:

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

### 1.2.3. List of Accessory

N/A

## 2. Test Sites

### 2.1. Test Facilities

**TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.**

No. 362 Huanguan Road Middle Longhua District, Shenzhen 518110 People's Republic of China

A2LA Cert. No.: 5162.01

FCC Registration No.: 694916

IC Registration No.: 25069

### 2.2. Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	18°C - 25°C
Relative Humidity	30% - 70%

**2.3. List of Test and Measurement Instruments**

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D450V3	1102	Jan. 20, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D750V3	1109	May. 17, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D835V2	4d242	May. 17, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D900V2	1d200	May. 17, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1450V2	1084	Nov. 18, 2020	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1750V2	1166	May. 17, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1800V2	2d219	May. 20, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d229	May. 20, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2000V2	1089	May. 21, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2300V2	1087	May. 19, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	1014	May. 19, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2600V2	1153	May. 19, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D3500V2	1063	May. 21, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D3700V2	1020	May. 21, 2021	3 years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1280	May. 17, 2021	3 years
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7506	May. 31, 2022	1 year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1557	Jan. 20, 2022	1 year
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	166305	Aug. 09, 2022	1 year
Signal Analyzer	R&S	FSV 7	103665	Aug. 09, 2022	1 year
Vector Network Analyzer	R&S	ZNB 8	107040	Aug. 09, 2022	1 year
Dielectric assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1269	May. 30, 2022	1 year
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB 100A	180840	Aug. 09, 2022	1 year
EPM Series Power Meter	Keysight	N1914A	MY58240005	Dec. 02, 2021	2 years
Power Sensor	Keysight	N8481H	MY58250002	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
Power Sensor	Keysight	N8481H	MY58250006	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
DC Power Supply	Topward	3303D	809332	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
Coaxial Directional Coupler	Keysight	773D	MY52180552	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
Coaxial Directional Coupler	shhuaxiang	DTO-0.4/3.9-10	18052101	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463219	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463210	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463222	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
Digital Thermometer	LKM	DTM3000	3116	Dec. 02, 2021	1 year
Power Amplifier Mini circuit	mini-circuits	ZHL-42W	SN002101809	N/A	N/A
Power Amplifier Mini circuit	mini-circuits	ZVE-8G	SN070501814	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM	SPEAG	ELI V8.0	2094	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM	SPEAG	SAM-Twin V8.0	1961	N/A	N/A

### 3. Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci 1g	Ci 10g	Standard Uncertainty 1g (± %)	Standard Uncertainty 10g (± %)	Vi Veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.65	Normal	1	1	1	6.65	6.65	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effects	1	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.1	0.1	∞
Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient – Noise	3	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient – Reflections	3	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Max. SAR Evaluation	2	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	2.2 / 2.6	Normal	1	1	1	2.2	2.6	30
Device Holder	3.3 / 3.4	Normal	1	1	1	3.3	3.4	30
Power Drift	5	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	7.5	Rectangular	√3	1	1	4.3	4.3	∞
SAR correction	1.2 / 0.97	Rectangular	√3	1	0.84	0.7	0.5	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8	20
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.6	0.7	20
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	5.2	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.1	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.8	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty (K = 1)</b>						11.11	11.13	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K = 2)</b>						22.2	22.3	

**Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz**



Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci 1g	Ci 10g	Standard Uncertainty 1g (± %)	Standard Uncertainty 10g (± %)	Vi Veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.65	Normal	1	1	1	6.65	6.65	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effects	2	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.1	0.1	∞
Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.4	1.4	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient – Noise	3	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient – Reflections	3	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	6.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Max. SAR Evaluation	4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	2.2 / 2.6	Normal	1	1	1	2.2	2.6	30
Device Holder	3.3 / 3.4	Normal	1	1	1	3.3	3.4	30
Power Drift	5	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	7.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	4.6	4.6	∞
SAR correction	1.2 / 0.97	Rectangular	√3	1	0.84	0.7	0.5	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	2.0	1.8	20
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.6	0.7	20
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.4	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1	∞
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty (K = 1)</b>						11.86	11.91	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K = 2)</b>						23.7	23.8	

**Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz**

#### 4. Test Specification, Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093, IEEE STD 1528- 2013, the following FCC Published RF exposure KDB procedures & manufacturer KDB inquiries:

- KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02r01
- IC RSS-102 Issue 5: March 2015
- IEEE 1528:2013
- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Part 1528: Human models, instrumentation, and procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)

In addition to the above, the following information was used:

- [TCB workshop](#) October, 2014; Page 36, RF Exposure Procedures Update (Overlapping LTE Bands)
- [TCB workshop](#) October, 2014; Page 37, LTE Considerations (LTE Band 41 Test Channels)
- [TCB workshop](#) April, 2019; Page 19, Tissue Simulating Liquids(TSL)

## 5. SAR Measurement System

### 5.1. Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

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

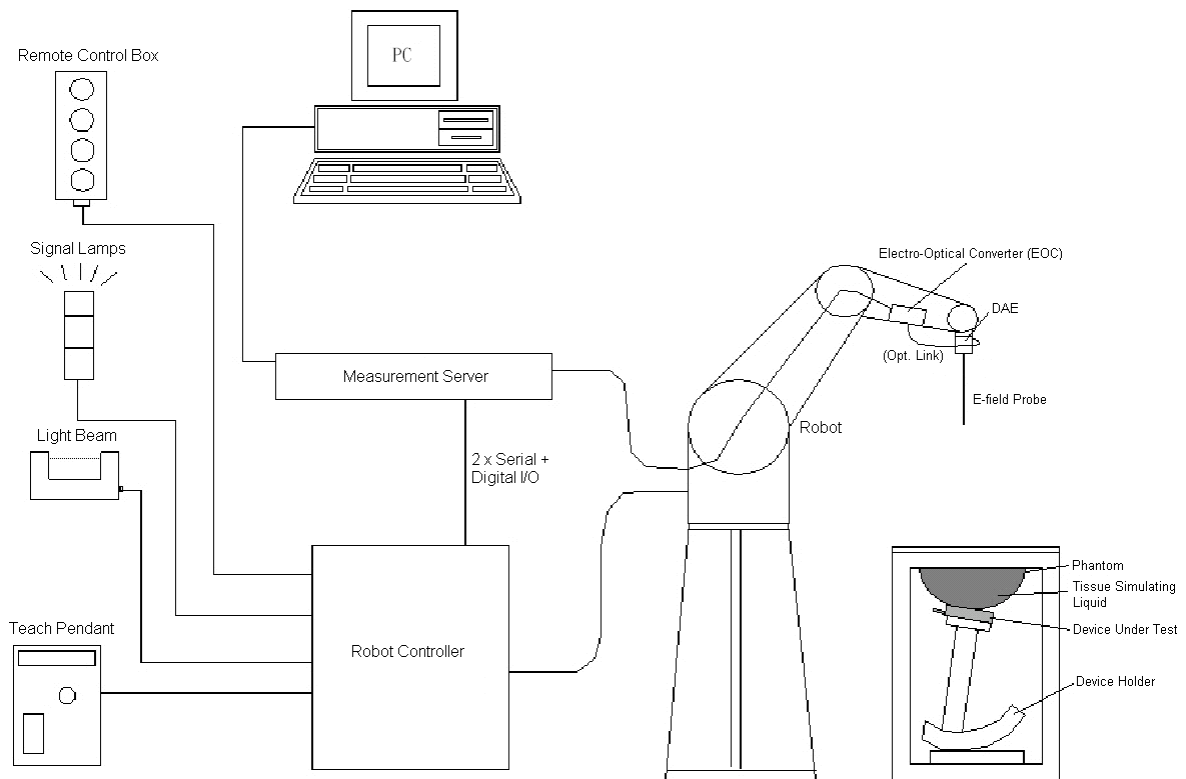
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

### 5.2. SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

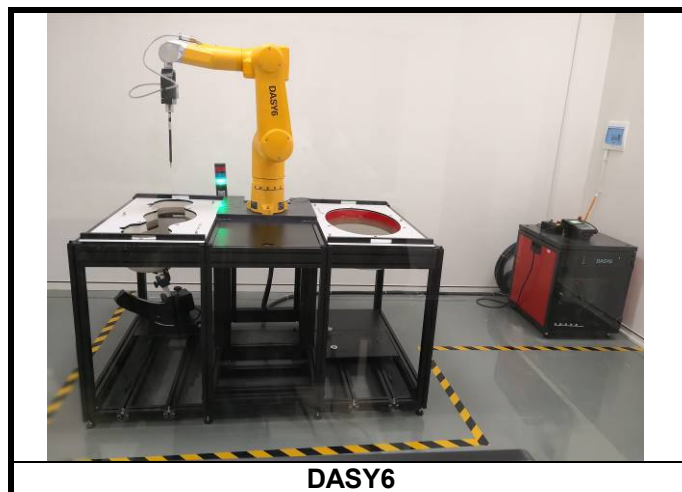


### DASY System Setup

#### 5.2.1. Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:


- High precision (repeatability  $\pm 0.035$  mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)




**DASY6**

**5.2.2. Probes**


The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.


<b>Model</b>	EX3DV4	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically $< 1$ $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	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	

**5.2.3. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)**


<b>Model</b>	DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	$< 5\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	$< 50$ fA	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

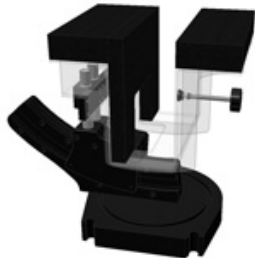
**5.2.4. Phantoms**

<b>Model</b>	Twin SAM	
<b>Construction</b>	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm ( $6 \pm 0.2$ mm at ear point)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 25 liters	


<b>Model</b>	ELI	
<b>Construction</b>	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2.0 \pm 0.2$ mm (bottom plate)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters	

**5.2.5. Device Holder**

<b>Model</b>	Mounting Device	
<b>Construction</b>	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
<b>Material</b>	POM	

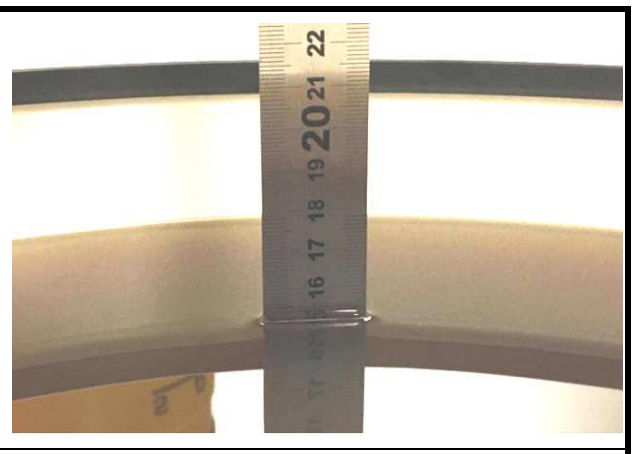
<b>Model</b>	Laptop Extensions Kit	
<b>Construction</b>	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
<b>Material</b>	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

**5.2.6. System Validation Dipoles**

<b>Model</b>	D-Serial	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
<b>Frequency</b>	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
<b>Return Loss</b>	> 20 dB	
<b>Power Capability</b>	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

**5.2.7. Tissue Simulating Liquids**

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


**Photo of Liquid Height for Head Position**

**Photo of Liquid Height for Body Position**

The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528, and KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.



**Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$
<b>For Head</b>				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53
<b>For Body</b>				
750	55.5	52.7 ~ 58.3	0.96	0.91 ~ 1.01
835	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
900	55.0	52.3 ~ 57.8	1.05	1.00 ~ 1.10
1450	54.0	51.3 ~ 56.7	1.30	1.24 ~ 1.37
1640	53.8	51.1 ~ 56.5	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1750	53.4	50.7 ~ 56.1	1.49	1.42 ~ 1.56
1800	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
1900	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2000	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2300	52.9	50.3 ~ 55.5	1.81	1.72 ~ 1.90
2450	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05
2600	52.5	49.9 ~ 55.1	2.16	2.05 ~ 2.27
3500	51.3	48.7 ~ 53.9	3.31	3.14 ~ 3.48
5200	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57
5300	48.9	46.5 ~ 51.3	5.42	5.15 ~ 5.69
5500	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93
5600	48.5	46.1 ~ 50.9	5.77	5.48 ~ 6.06
5800	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

**Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3
B750	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	48.8	-	50.0	-
B835	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.5	-	50.2	-
B900	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.2	-	50.5	-
B1450	-	34.0	-	0.3	-	-	65.7	-
B1640	-	32.5	-	0.3	-	-	67.2	-
B1750	-	31.0	-	0.2	-	-	68.8	-
B1800	-	29.5	-	0.4	-	-	70.1	-
B1900	-	29.5	-	0.3	-	-	70.2	-
B2000	-	30.0	-	0.2	-	-	69.8	-
B2300	-	31.0	-	0.1	-	-	68.9	-
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B2600	-	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	68.1	-
B3500	-	28.8	-	0.1	-	-	71.1	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

**Simulating Head Liquid (HBBL600-6000MHz), Manufactured by SPEAG:**

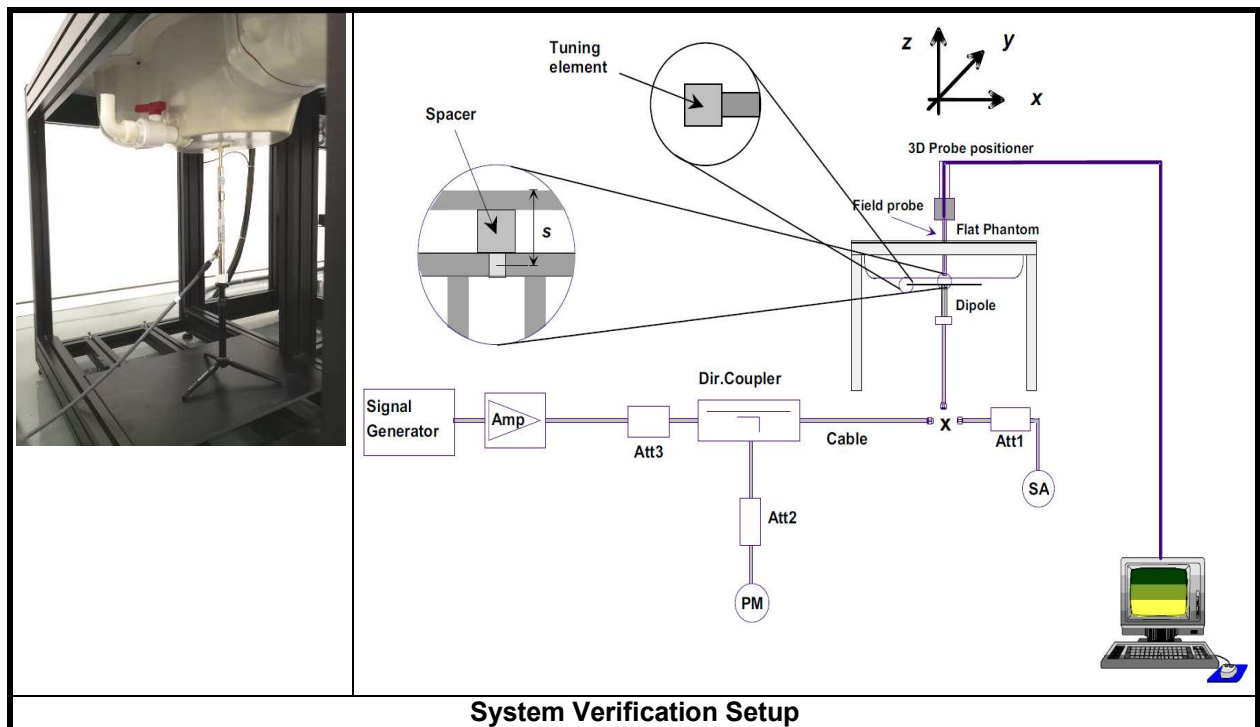
Water (% by weight)	Esters, Emulsifiers, Inhibitors (% by weight)	Sodium salt (% by weight)
50 - 65%	10 - 30%	8 - 25%

**Simulating Body Liquid (MBBL600-6000MHz), Manufactured by SPEAG:**

Water (% by weight)	Esters, Emulsifiers, Inhibitors (% by weight)	Sodium salt (% by weight)
60 - 80%	20 - 40%	0 - 1.5%

### 5.2.8.SAR System Verification

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



The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The spectrum analyzer measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

## 6. SAR Measurement Procedure

According to the SAR test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- (a) Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- (b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- (c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- (d) Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- (e) Record the SAR value

### 6.1. Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664 D01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta z$ )	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

**Note:**

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is <= 1.4 W/kg, the zoom scan resolution of  $\Delta x / \Delta y$  (2-3GHz: <= 8 mm, 3-4GHz: <= 7 mm, 4-6GHz: <= 5 mm) may be applied.

### 6.2. Volume Scan Procedure

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

### 6.3. Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

### 6.4. Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

### 6.5. SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

## 7. SAR Measurement Evaluation

### 7.1. EUT Configuration and Setting

#### <Considerations Related to Bluetooth for Setup and Testing>

This device has installed Bluetooth engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During Bluetooth SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

### 7.2. EUT Testing Position

This variant report is made for verification. All the worst SAR configurations specified in the original SAR report was repeated and verified to ensure the device remains compliant.

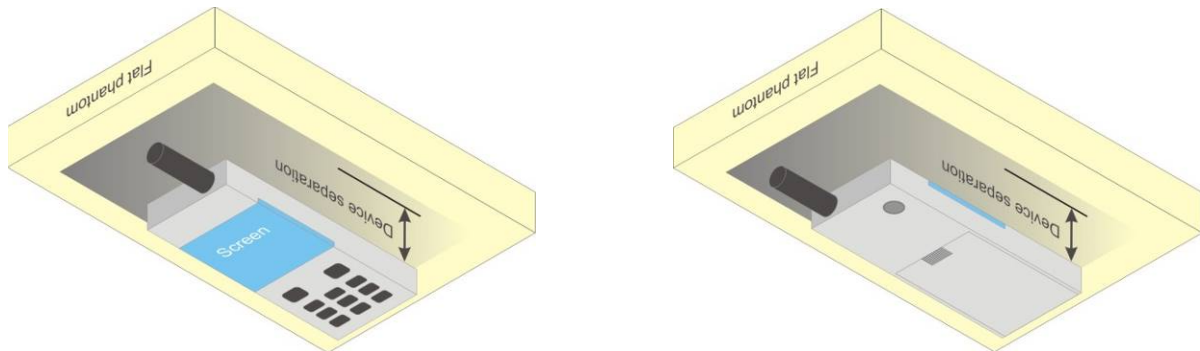
#### 7.2.1. Body-worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 D01 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

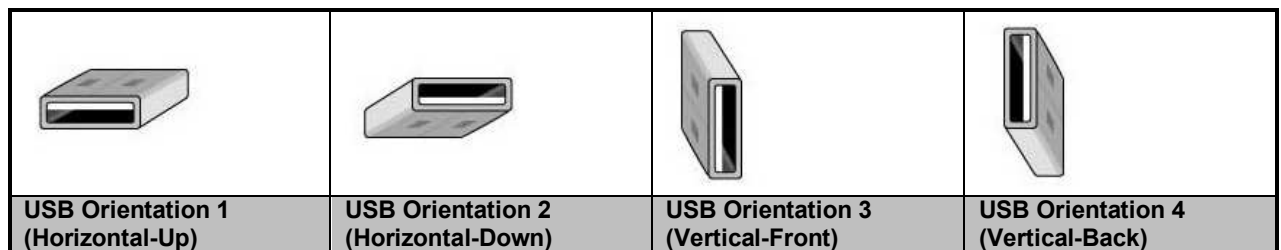
Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required.

A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance  $\leq 5$  mm to support compliance.


**Illustration for Body Worn Position**
**7.2.2.Body Exposure Conditions**
**<Simple Dongle Procedures>**

For USB dongle transmitter, according to KDB 447498 D02, SAR evaluation is required for all USB orientations illustrated as below with a device-to-phantom separation distance of 5 mm or less. The typical Horizontal-Up USB connection, found in the majority of host computers, must be tested using an appropriate host computer. A host computer with either Vertical-Front or Vertical-Back USB connection should be used to test one of the vertical USB orientations. If a suitable host computer is not available for testing the Horizontal-Down or the remaining Vertical USB orientation, a high quality USB cable, 12 inches or less, may be used for testing these other orientations.


**Illustration for USB Connector Orientations**
**<Dongles with Swivel or Rotating Connectors>**

The procedures described for simple dongles should be used to position the four surfaces of the dongle at 5 mm from the phantom to evaluate SAR. If the antenna is within 1 cm from the tip of the dongle (the end without the USB connector), the tip of the dongle should also be tested at 5 mm perpendicular to the phantom. For antennas located within 2.5 cm from the USB connector and if the dongle can be positioned at 45° to 90° from the horizontal position, testing in one or more of these configurations may need to be considered. A KDB inquiry should be submitted to determine the applicable test configurations.

**<Dongles with External, Swivel or Rotating Antennas>**

For dongles with external antennas or antennas that may swivel or rotate, a KDB inquiry should be submitted to the FCC Laboratory to determine the applicable test configurations. The inquiry should identify if the antenna may transmit in its stowed position, and if a swivel or rotating USB connector is also used. Depending on the antenna configurations used in the individual dongle design and its operating configurations, different test separation distances may apply and must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

### 7.3. Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Target Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Target Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
2022-11-07	H2450	2450	1.795	38.822	1.80	39.20	-0.28	-0.96
2022-11-07	H2450	2402	1.744	39.018	1.76	39.29	-0.80	-0.69
2022-11-07	H2450	2441	1.785	38.856	1.79	39.21	-0.39	-0.90
2022-11-07	H2450	2480	1.825	38.719	1.83	39.15	-0.44	-1.10

**Note:**

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within  $\pm 2$  °C.

### 7.4. System Validation

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01. The validation status in tabulated summary is as below.

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
2022-11-07	7506	2450	1.795	38.822	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 7.5. System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
2022-11-07	2450	51.80	23.60	51.20	23.76	-1.16	0.68	1014

**Note:**

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.



## 8. Maximum Output Power

### 8.1. Measured Conducted Power Result

Test mode	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Conducted Power (dBm)	Average Conducted Power (dBm)	Power class
DH5	2402	10.84	9.98	61
	2441	10.90	10.00	61
	2480	10.79	9.97	61
2DH5	2402	10.93	7.87	61
	2441	10.90	7.86	61
	2480	10.97	7.97	61

All Rate have been tested, the Worst average power (Unit: dBm) is shown as below.

## 8.2. SAR Testing Results

### 8.2.1. SAR Test Reduction Considerations

#### <KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1)  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz
- (2)  $\leq 0.6$  W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3)  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200$  MHz

### 8.2.2. SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0.0cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Distance (mm)	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
1	Bluetooth	DH5	Rear face	0	0	10.0	9.98	1.07	-0.07	0.618	0.66
2	Bluetooth	DH5	Front face	0	0	10.0	9.98	1.07	0.02	0.664	<b>0.71</b>
3	Bluetooth	DH5	Left Face	0	0	10.0	9.98	1.07	0.02	0.128	0.14
4	Bluetooth	DH5	Right Face	0	0	10.0	9.98	1.07	-0.08	0.071	0.08
5	Bluetooth	DH5	Bottom Face	0	0	10.0	9.98	0.99	0.15	0.150	0.15
6	Bluetooth	DH5	Front face	0	39	10.0	10.00	1.00	0.00	0.595	0.60
7	Bluetooth	DH5	Front face	0	78	10.0	9.97	1.01	-0.07	0.488	0.49

**8.2.3. SAR Measurement Variability**

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are  $\leq 1.45$  W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is  $\leq 1.10$ , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. 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.

Since all the measured SAR are less than 0.8 W/kg, the repeated measurement is not required.

**Test Engineer:** Warren Xiong

## Appendixes

**All attachments are integral parts of this test report. This applies especially to the following appendix:**

### **Appendix A: SAR Plots of System Verification**

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

### **Appendix B: SAR Plots of SAR Measurement**

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

### **Appendix C: Calibration Certificate for probe and Dipole**

### **Appendix D: Photographs of EUT and setup**

## System Check-D2450V2\_H2450

### DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2 SN:1014

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

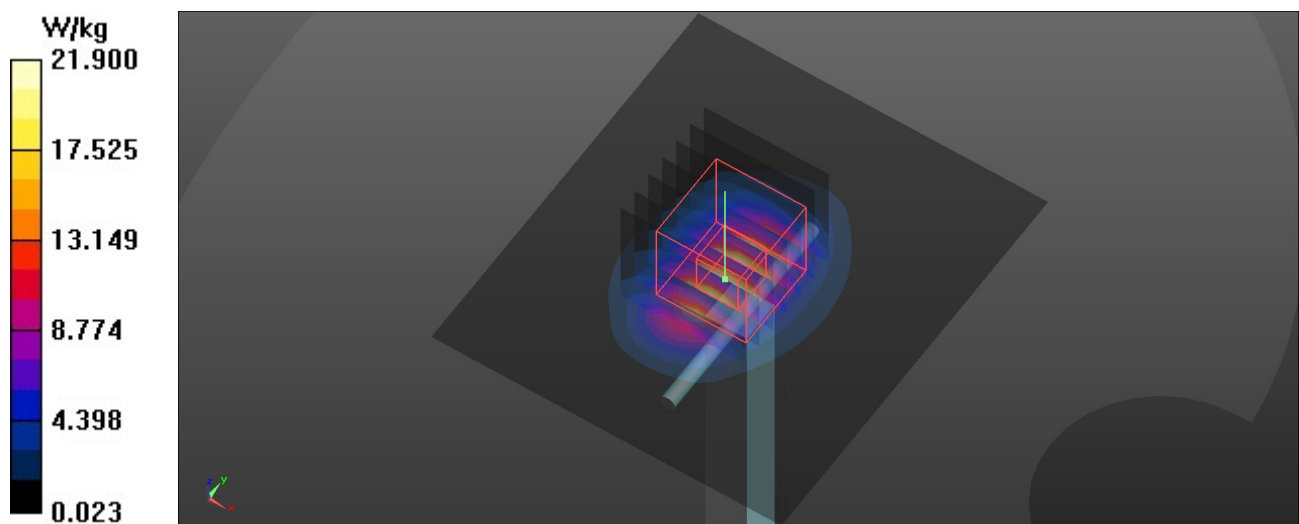
Medium: H2450 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.795$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.822$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7506; ConvF(7.85, 7.85, 7.85) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/5/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1557; Calibrated: 2022/1/20
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD 000 P40 CB; Serial: 1961
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (71x81x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.9 W/kg

**Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 113.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 12.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.94 W/kg**  
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm  
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 48.8%  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.4 W/kg



## Test Results

Test Laboratory: TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Date: 2022/11/7

### P03 BT\_DH5\_Horizontal Down\_0cm\_Ch0

#### DUT: EUT

Communication System: BT; Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: H2450 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2402$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.744$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.018$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7506; ConvF(7.85, 7.85, 7.85) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 2022/5/31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1557; Calibrated: 2022/1/20
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD 000 P40 CB; Serial: 1961
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (51x51x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.200$  mm,  $dy=1.200$  mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.18 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm  
 Reference Value = 20.43 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.77 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.664 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.228 W/kg**  
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 6.1 mm  
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 44%  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 W/kg

