Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.5 ± 6 %	4.60 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °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	7.98 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

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 %	4.67 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °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	8.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**82.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.4 ± 6 %	4.89 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.56 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**85.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (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	35.3 ± 6 %	4.97 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**83.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.1 ± 6 %	5.08 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**80.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.0 ± 6 %	5.11 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**81.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.6 Ω - 5.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.7 Ω - 4.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.9 Ω - 2.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.6 Ω - 4.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.6 Ω + 1.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.4 Ω - 0.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 37.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 Ω - 2.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 32.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 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

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 19.06.2023

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 4.53 S/m; ε_r = 35.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; σ = 4.60 S/m; ε_r = 35.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz; σ = 4.67 S/m; ε_r = 35.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 4.89 S/m; ε_r = 35.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 4.97 S/m; ε_r = 35.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; σ = 5.08 S/m; ε_r = 35.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 5.11 S/m; ε_r = 35.0; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.8, 5.8, 5.8) @ 5200 MHz, ConvF(5.5, 5.5, 5.5) @ 5250 MHz, ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49) @ 5300 MHz, ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25) @ 5500 MHz, ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(5.08, 5.08, 5.08) @ 5750 MHz, ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 07.03.2023
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 19.12.2022
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 76.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.92 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 6.9 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 70.9%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 75.90 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.98 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 71.8%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg

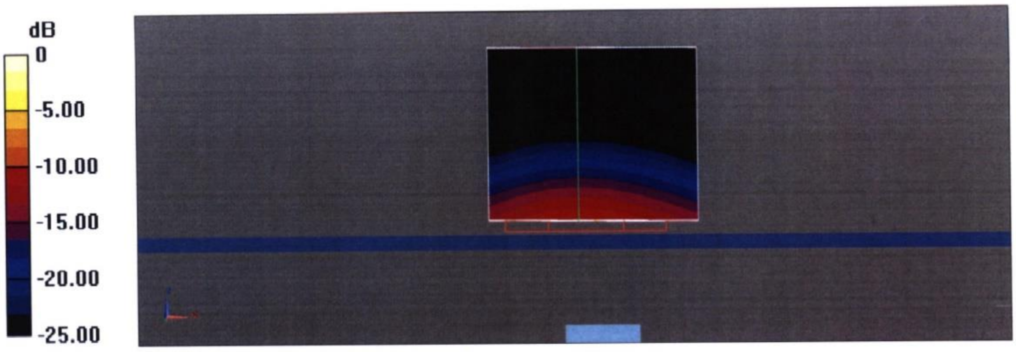
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 76.02 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 6.8 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 70.8%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 75.86 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.56 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.42 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 67.3%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 76.37 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 68.5%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg

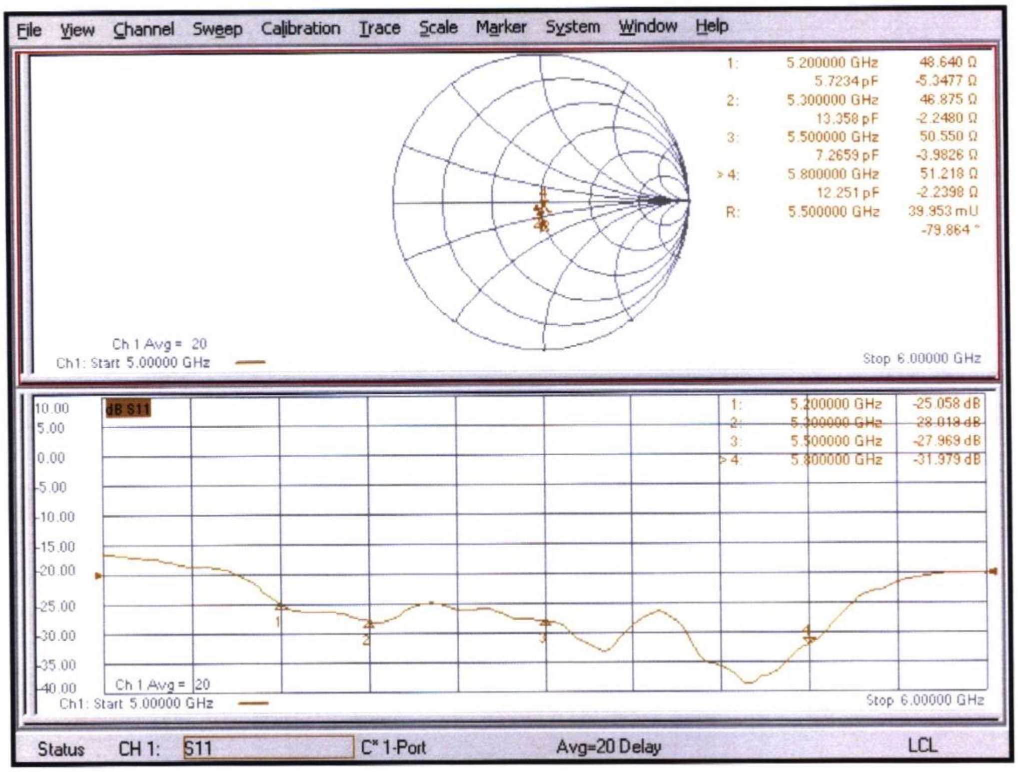
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 73.46 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.6%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 74.09 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.32 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.5%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg

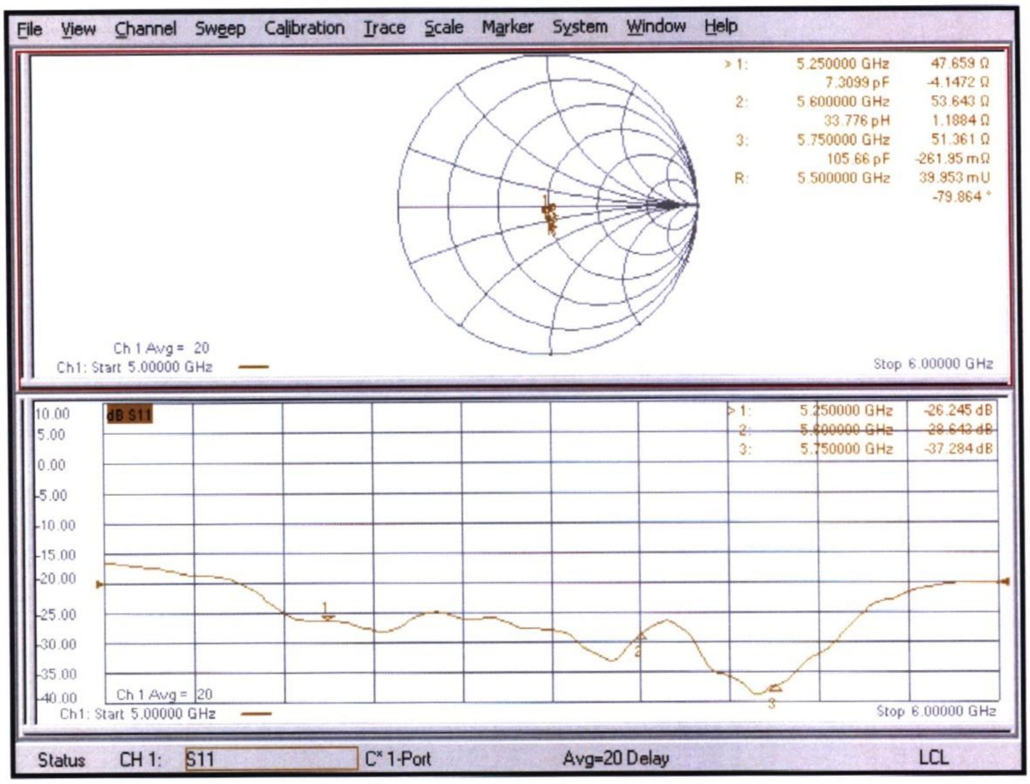


0 dB = 20.1 W/kg = 13.03 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL (5200, 5300, 5500, 5800 MHz)



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL (5250, 5600, 5750 MHz)



Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
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S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **CTTL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-853_Jul22**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN:853
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v11 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz
Calibration date:	July 20, 2022

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03525/03524)	Apr-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03524)	Apr-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03525)	Apr-23
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: BH9394 (20k)	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03527)	Apr-23
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03528)	Apr-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-21 (No. EX3-7349_Dec21)	Dec-22
DAE4	SN: 601	02-May-22 (No. DAE4-601_May22)	May-23

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41093315	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Aidonia Georgiadou	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 22, 2022

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:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

c) DASY 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 source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- *Return Loss:* This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. 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%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	37.9 ± 6 %	1.85 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.7 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.9 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.3 Ω + 4.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.162 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

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 20.07.2022

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

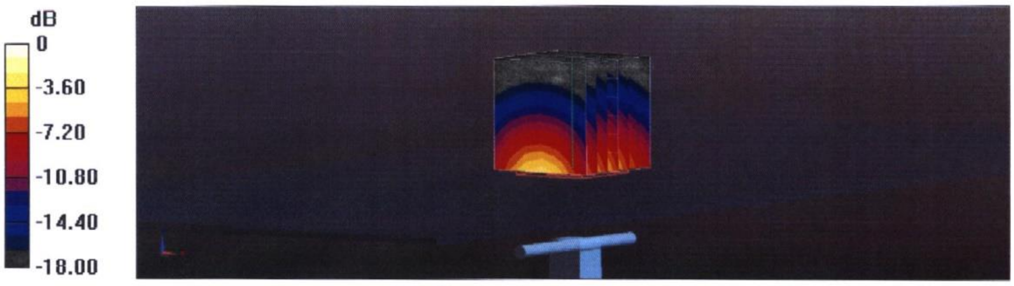
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:853

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.85 S/m; ε_r = 37.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

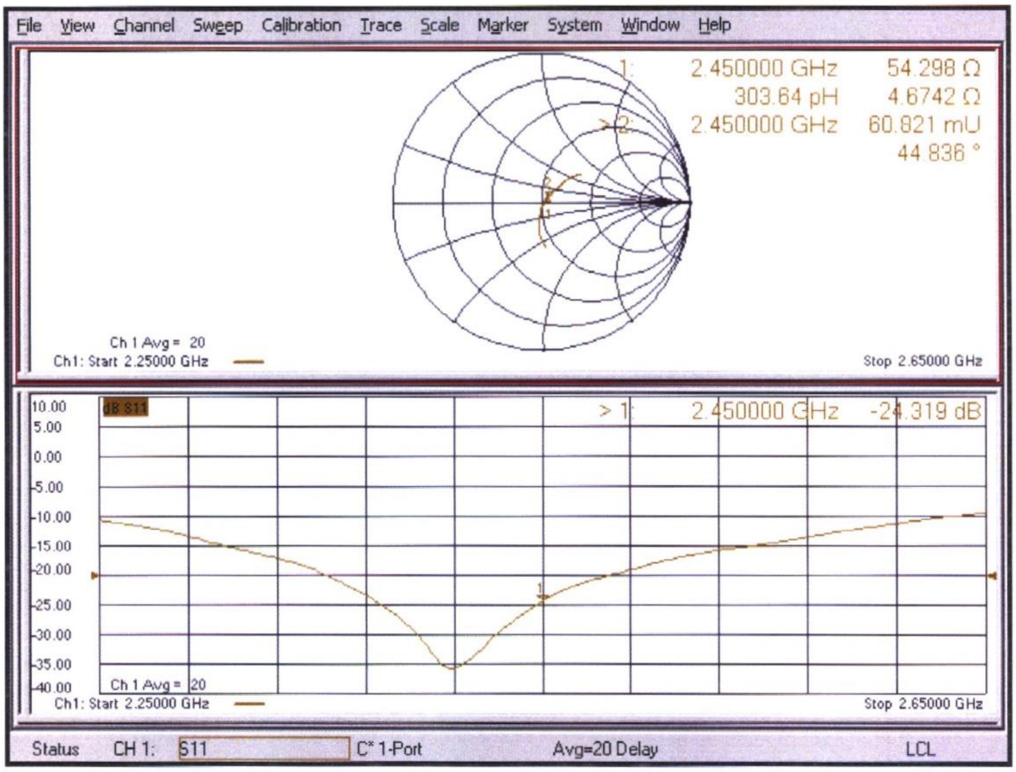
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.96, 7.96, 7.96) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2021
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.05.2022
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 116.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.29 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 50.6%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.2 W/kg



0 dB = 22.2 W/kg = 13.47 dBW/kg

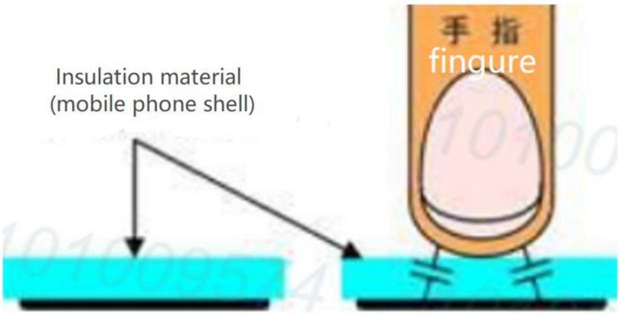
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



ANNEX I SAR Sensor Triggering Data Summary

How SAR Sensor Works

The human body is equivalent to a large capacitor. When human tissue approaches the antenna, it will form an antenna-human body (capacitor)-earth path with the antenna. The SAR sensor is placed in the mobile phone to detect the change of the capacitance value when the human body is close or far away. When the human body is close, the capacitance value becomes larger, and when the human body is far away, the capacitance value becomes smaller. After the capacitance value exceeds the threshold set in the SAR sensor, the event is reported and an interrupt is issued, and the software function is combined to reduce the power to reduce the SAR. While the capacitance value lower than the threshold set in the SAR sensor, the event is reported and another interrupt is issued, the software function is combined to boost the power to normal value .



The Trigger Distance of SAR Sensor

The following table is the trigger distance of the SAR sensor for this project. When the distance between head and mobile phone is equal to the trigger distance or even smaller, the SAR sensor will issue an interrupt and cooperate with the software to lower the SAR. For example, the front surface of top antenna will lower SAR when the distance between human body and mobile phone is equal to or less than 20mm, so 0mm must be in the SAR reduced state.

Top Main Antenna(MH-Band)	Back (mm)	24
	Front(mm)	20
	Top(mm)	28
	Left (mm)	13
Bottom Main Antenna(L-Band)	Back (mm)	18
	Front(mm)	15
	Bottom(mm)	22
	Right(mm)	6
	Left (mm)	12
WIFI Antenna（ANT6)	Back (mm)	14
	Front(mm)	8
	Top(mm)	14
	Right (mm)	11
WIFI Antenna（ANT10)	Back (mm)	14
	Front(mm)	0
	Top(mm)	0

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

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

ANT3 - Top Main Antenna(MH-Band):

Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

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

Moving device away from the phantom:

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

Rear

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**29**	**28**	**27**	**26**	**25**	**24**	**23**	**22**	**21**	**20**	**19**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Top Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**33**	**32**	**31**	**30**	**29**	**28**	**27**	**26**	**25**	**24**	**23**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Left Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**18**	**17**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

ANT1 - Bottom Main Antenna(L-Band):

Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

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

Moving device away from the phantom:

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

Rear

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**23**	**22**	**21**	**20**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Right Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Left Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**17**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

WIFI Antenna（ANT6）

Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

Rear

Moving device toward the phantom:

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

Moving device away from the phantom:

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

Top Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

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

Moving device away from the phantom:

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

Right Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far

WIFI Antenna（ANT10）

Rear

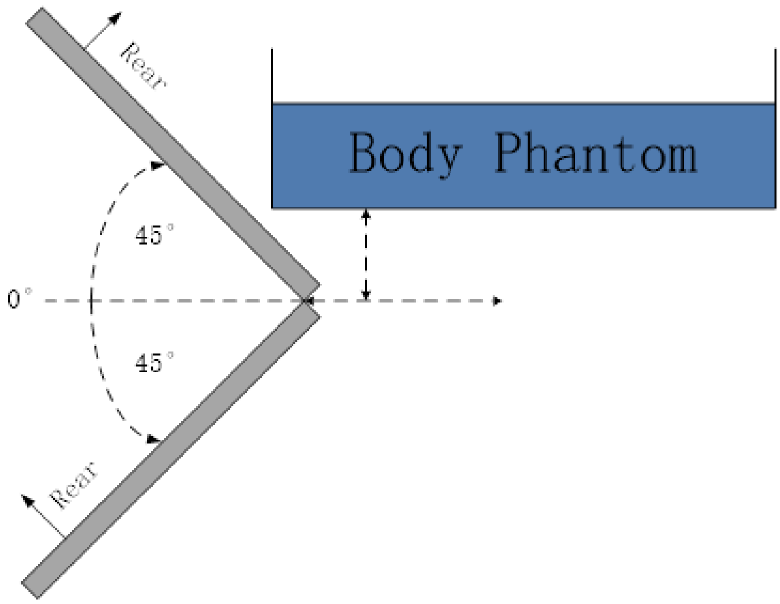
Moving device toward the phantom:

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

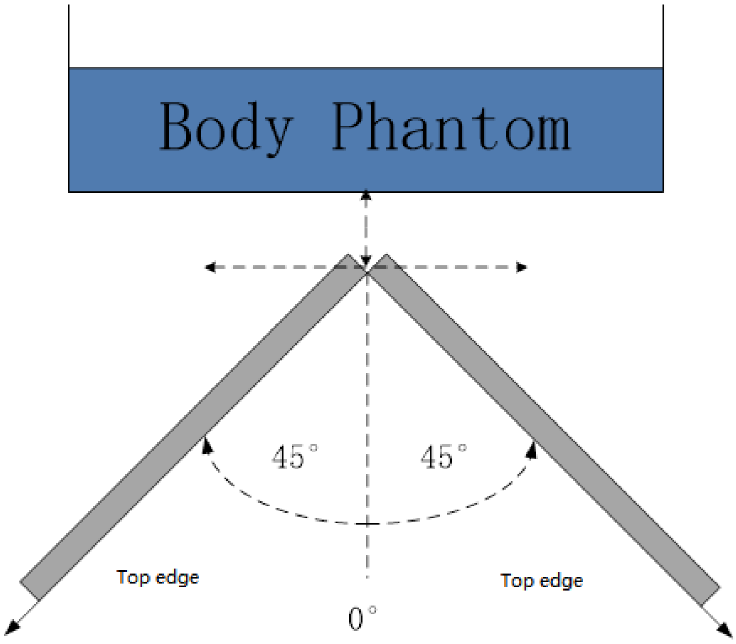
Moving device away from the phantom:

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

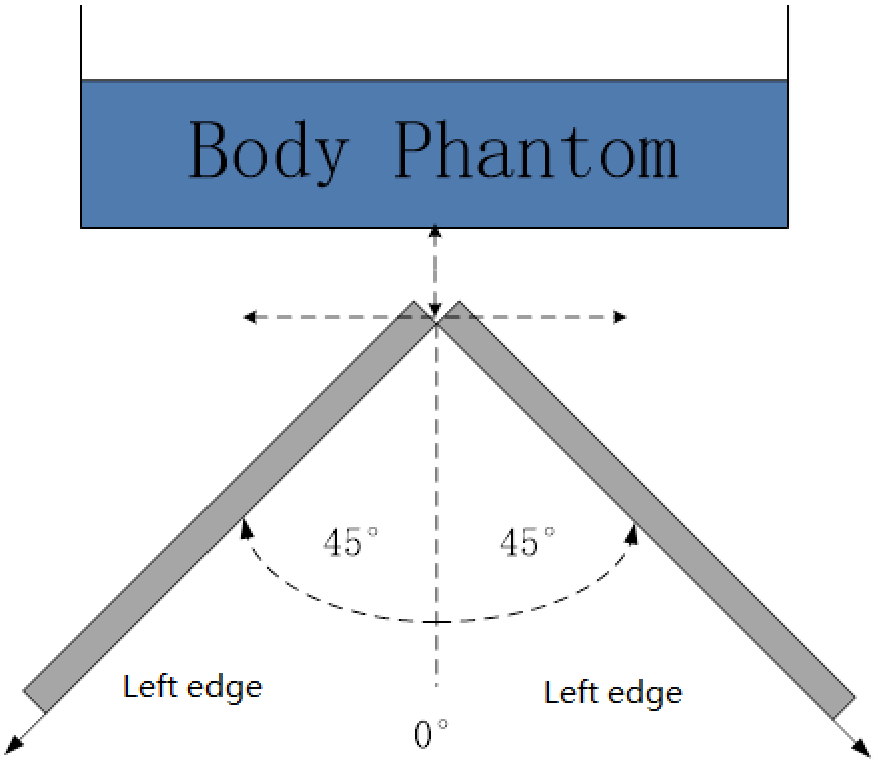
Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02, the influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distanceby rotating the device around the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



The front/rear edge evaluation



The bottom/top edge evaluation



The left/right edge evaluation

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

ANNEX J P-Sensor Triggering Data Summary

	-P-Sensor
Device model device manufacturer	-STK3335-X from Sensortek(昇佳)
Trigger distance	about 2.5cm
	When both the receiver and proximity sensor are triggered, the head SAR exposure mode power will be degraded.

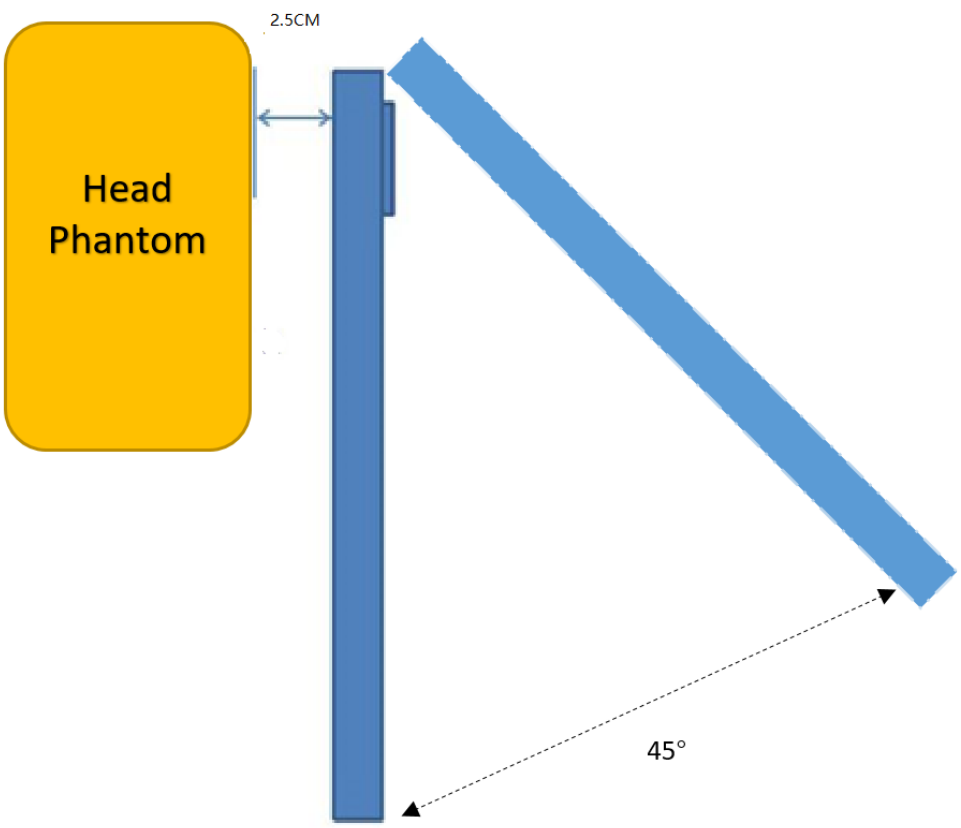
Front Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**30**	**29**	**28**	**27**	**26**	**25**	**24**	**23**	**22**	**21**	**20**
Main antenna	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near

Moving device away from the phantom:

sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6)											
Distance [mm]	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
Main antenna	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Near	Far	Far	Far	Far	Far



The front edge evaluation

ANNEX K Accreditation Certificate

Accredited Laboratory

A2LA has accredited

TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY LABS, CAICT

Beijing, People's Republic of China

for technical competence in the field of

Electrical Testing

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (*refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated April 2017*).

Presented this 26th day of June 2023.

Mr. Trace McInturff, Vice President, Accreditation Services
For the Accreditation Council
Certificate Number 7049.01
Valid to July 31, 2024

For the tests to which this accreditation applies, please refer to the laboratory's Electrical Scope of Accreditation.