DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 17.07.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

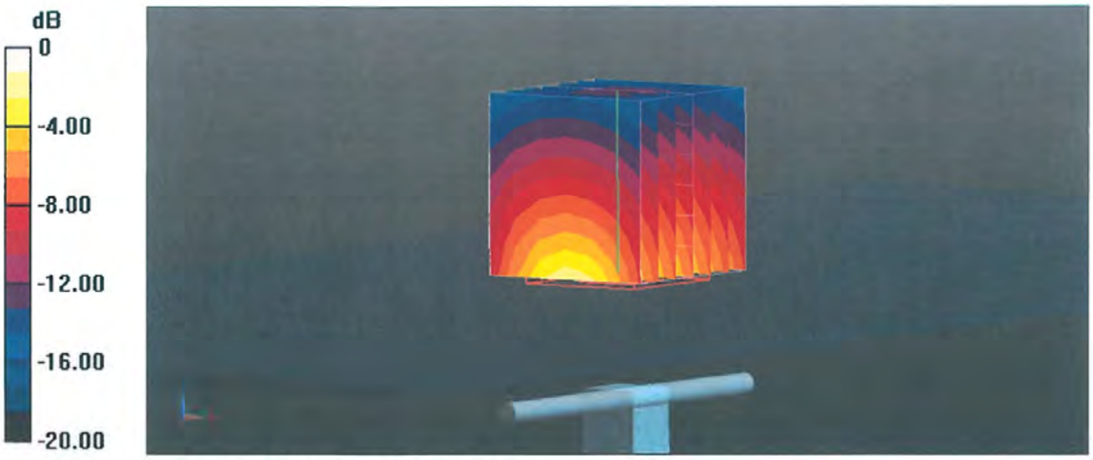
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d029

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.48 S/m; ε_r = 54.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

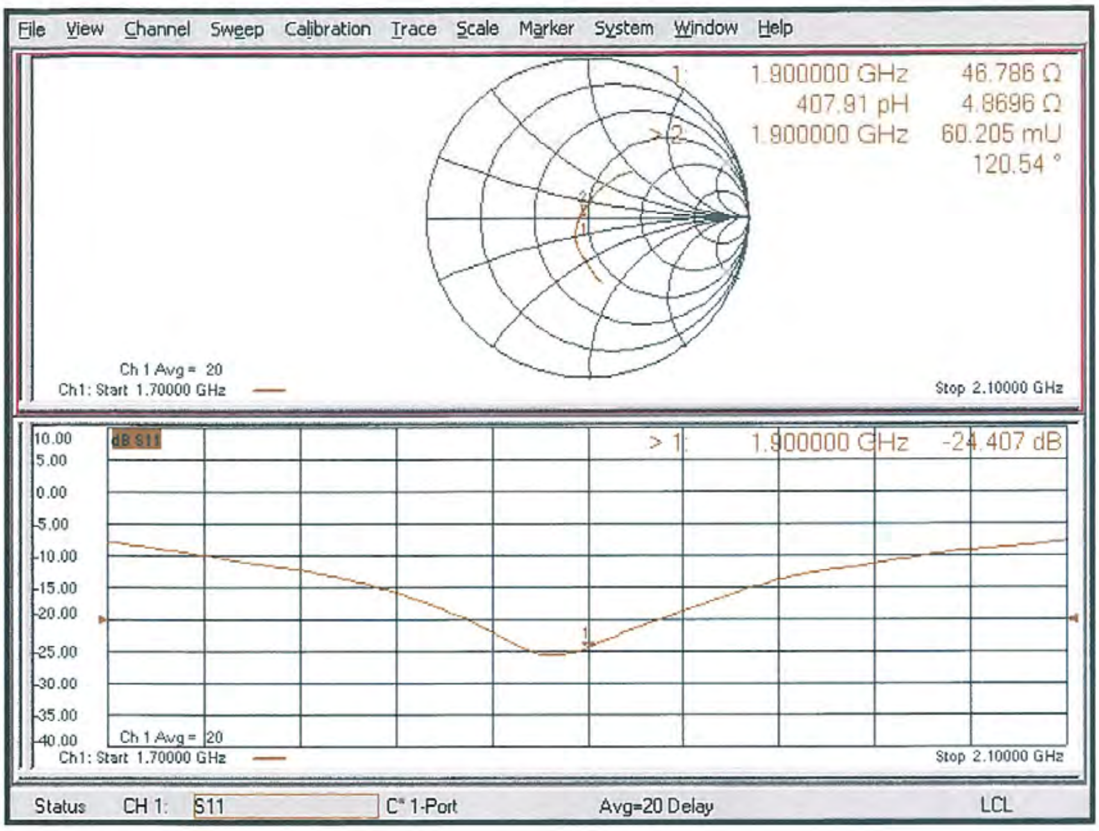
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 104.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.19 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.9 W/kg



0 dB = 14.9 W/kg = 11.73 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D1900V2-5d029_Jul19 Page 8 of 8

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client DT&C (Dymstec)

Certificate No: D2450V2-726_Sep19

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN:726
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v11 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz
Calibration date:	September 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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	29-May-19 (No. EX3-7349_May19)	May-20
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Apr-19 (No. DAE4-601_Apr19)	Apr-20

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Manu Seitz	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 19, 2019

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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) 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
b) 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
c) 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
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) 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%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
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 %	1.86 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	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**51.2 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.7 ± 6 %	2.04 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.0 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.6 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	53.7 Ω + 4.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.3 Ω + 6.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.161 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: 19.09.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

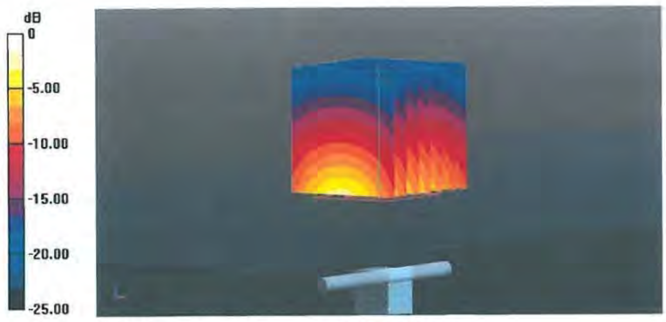
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.86 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:

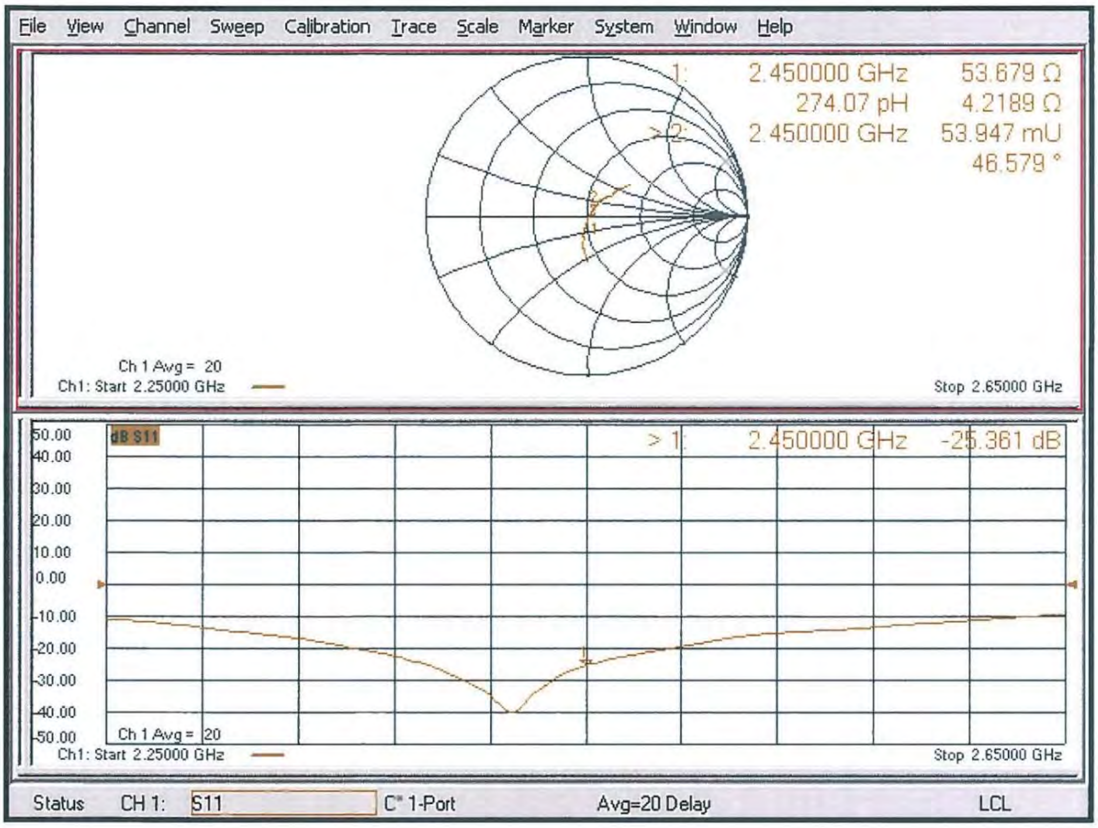
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

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 = 115.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.09 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.7 W/kg



0 dB = 21.7 W/kg = 13.36 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.09.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726

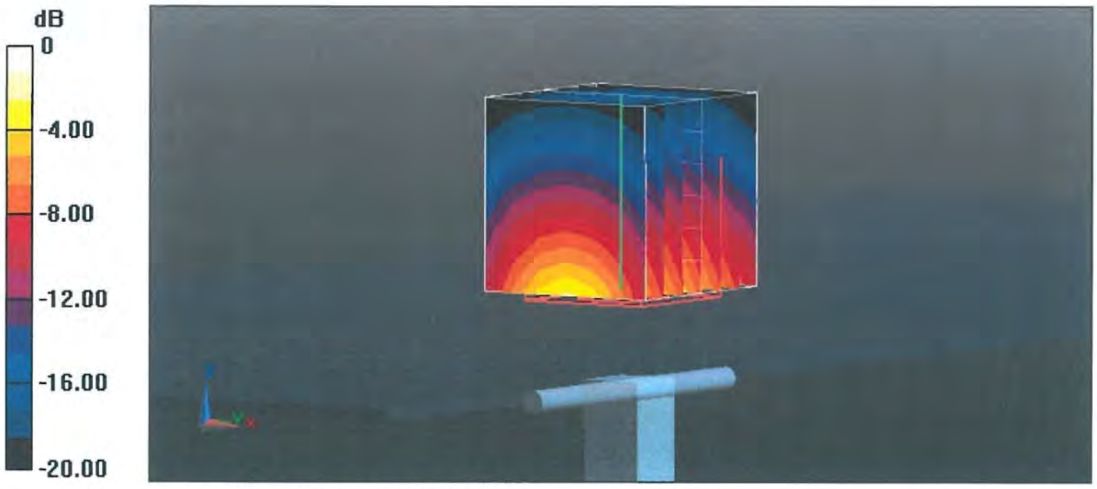
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.04 S/m; ε_r = 50.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.94, 7.94, 7.94) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

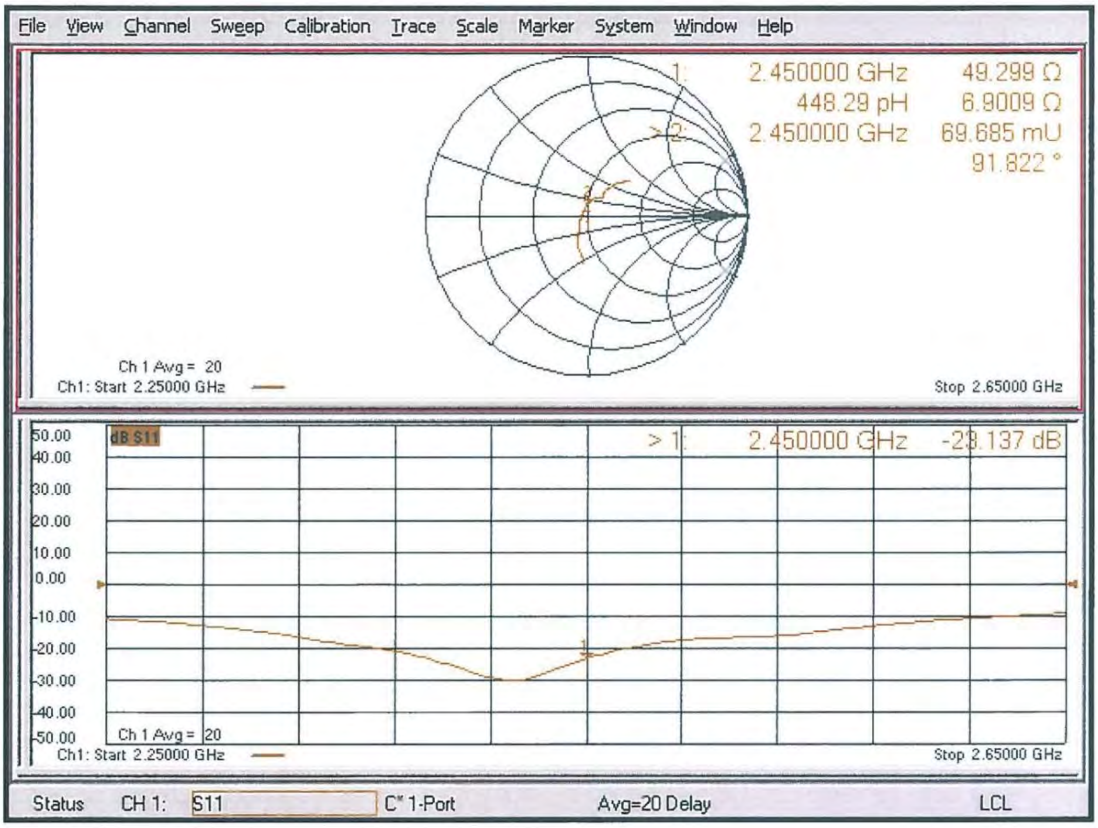
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 110.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.0 W/kg



0 dB = 22.0 W/kg = 13.42 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client DT&C (Dymstec) **Certificate No: D5GHzV2-1103_Feb19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D5GHzV2 - SN:1103
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-22.v4 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 3-6 GHz
Calibration date:	February 28, 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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02683)	Apr-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	31-Dec-18 (No. EX3-3503_Dec18)	Dec-19
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Oct-18 (No. DAE4-601_Oct18)	Oct-19

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 28, 2019

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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) 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
b) 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
c) 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
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) 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%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5500 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	36.1 ± 6 %	4.45 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.94 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.9 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	35.9 ± 6 %	4.55 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	8.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**82.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.36 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.5 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	35.7 ± 6 %	4.76 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**84.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.39 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.9 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	35.5 ± 6 %	4.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °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	8.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**84.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.0 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	35.2 ± 6 %	5.07 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	8.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**81.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.1 ± 6 %	5.40 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.61 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**75.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.9 ± 6 %	5.53 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.50 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**74.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.5 ± 6 %	5.80 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.02 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.23 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.4 ± 6 %	5.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.03 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.0 ± 6 %	6.22 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.54 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**74.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.9 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	51.5 Ω - 6.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8 Ω + 0.6 jΩ
Return Loss	- 44.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.0 Ω - 4.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.0 Ω + 0.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.1 Ω + 1.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 33.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.9 Ω - 5.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0 Ω + 2.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 34.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.9 Ω - 4.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.3 Ω + 1.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.9 Ω + 1.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 33.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.208 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: 28.02.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1103

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 4.45 S/m; ε_r = 36.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz; σ = 4.55 S/m; ε_r = 35.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 4.76 S/m; ε_r = 35.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 4.86 S/m; ε_r = 35.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 5.07 S/m; ε_r = 35.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.69, 5.69, 5.69) @ 5200 MHz, ConvF(5.45, 5.45, 5.45) @ 5300 MHz, ConvF(5.15, 5.15, 5.15) @ 5500 MHz, ConvF(5, 5, 5) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

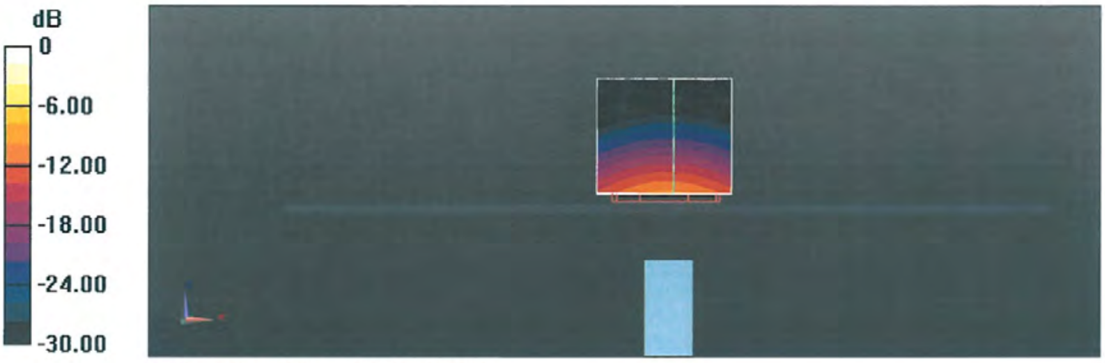
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 76.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.94 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (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 = 77.28 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.25 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.36 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 76.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.39 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg

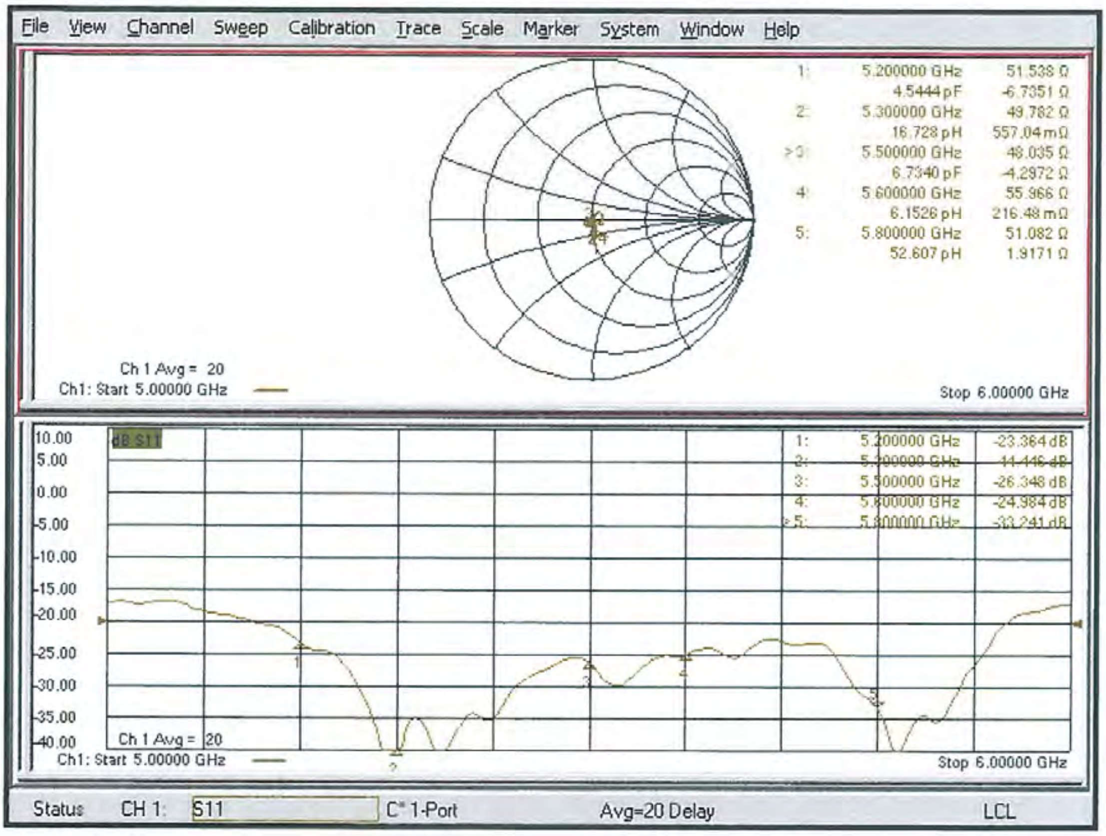
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 77.06 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.9 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 = 74.97 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.32 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg



0 dB = 18.0 W/kg = 12.55 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 28.02.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1103

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.4 S/m; εr = 47.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz; σ = 5.53 S/m; εr = 46.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.8 S/m; εr = 46.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 5.94 S/m; εr = 46.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 6.22 S/m; εr = 46; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.24, 5.24, 5.24) @ 5200 MHz, ConvF(5.15, 5.15, 5.15) @ 5300 MHz, ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5500 MHz, ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(4.58, 4.58, 4.58) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

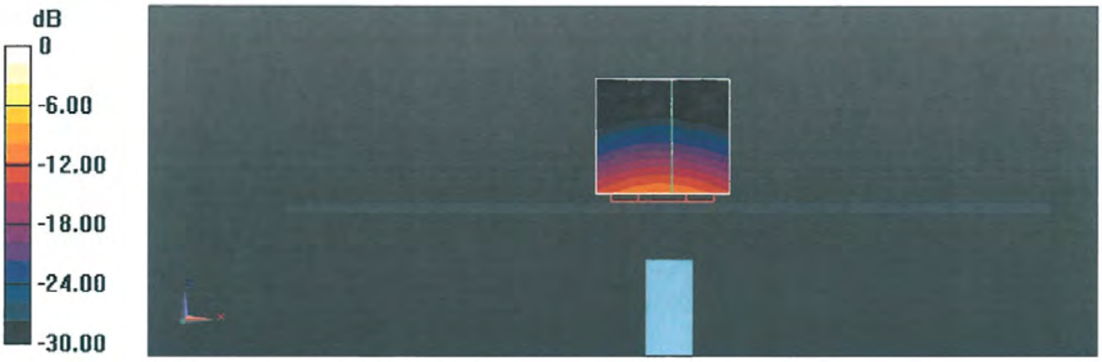
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 69.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.61 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body 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 = 67.82 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body 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 = 69.31 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.02 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.23 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg

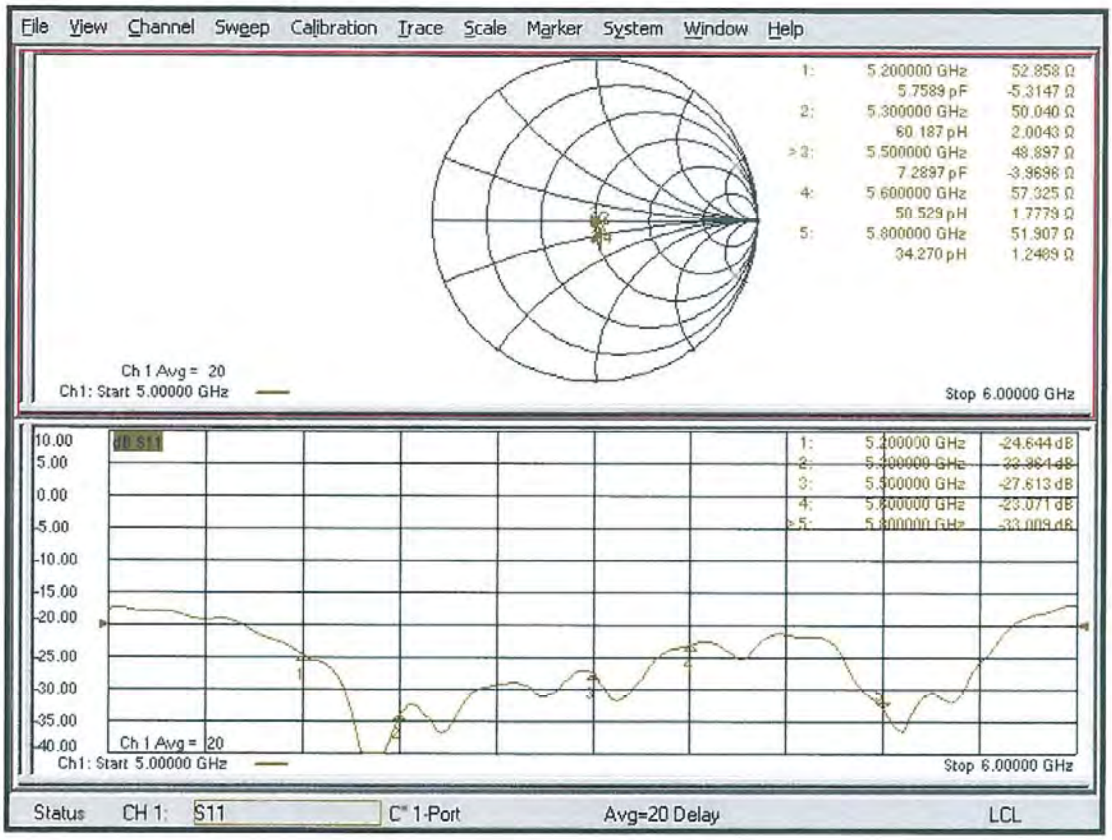
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 68.57 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.03 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body 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 = 66.27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.54 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg



0 dB = 17.5 W/kg = 12.43 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



APPENDIX C. – SAR Tissue Specifications

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table C.1-C.3). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.

Figure C.1 Simulated Tissue

Table C.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)							
	835		1900		2450		5200 ~ 5800	
Tissue Type	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**
Water	40.19	50.75	55.24	70.23	71.88	73.40	65.52	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	1.480	0.940	0.310	0.290	0.160	0.060	-	-
Sugar	57.90	48.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEC	0.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bactericide	0.180	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triton X-100	-	-	-	-	19.97	-	17.24	-
DGBE	-	-	44.45	29.48	7.990	26.54	-	-
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.24	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-	-	-	-	-	-		20.00
Target for Dielectric Constant	41.5	55.2	40.0	53.3	39.2	52.7	-	-
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	0.90	0.97	1.40	1.52	1.80	1.95	-	-

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]		
Triton X-100(ultra pure):	Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether		

Table C.2 HSL/MSL750 (Head and Body liquids for 700 – 800 MHz)

Item	Head Tissue Simulation Liquids HSL750
	Muscle (body) Tissue Simulation Liquids MSL750
Type No	SL AAH 075, SL AAM 075
Manufacturer	SPEAG
The item is composed of the following ingredients:	
H^2O	Water, 35 – 58%
Sucrose	Sucrose, 40 – 60%
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, 0 – 6%
Hydroxyethyl-cellulose	Medium Viscosity (CAS# 9004-62-0), < 0.3%
Preventol-D7	Preservative: aqueous preparation, (CAS# 55965-84-9), containing 5-chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone and 2-methyyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 0.1 – 0.6%

Table C.3 HSL/MSL1750 (Head and Body liquids for 1700 – 1800 MHz)

Item	Head Tissue Simulation Liquids HSL1750
	Muscle (body) Tissue Simulation Liquids MSL1750
Type No	SL AAH 175, SL AAM 175
Manufacturer	SPEAG
The item is composed of the following ingredients:	
H^2O	Water, 52 – 75%
C8H18O3	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DGBE), 25 – 48%
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, < 1.0%

APPENDIX D. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

SAR System Validation

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013.Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Table D.1 SAR System Validation Summary

SAR System	Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe SN	Probe Type	Probe CAL. Point		PERM. (εr)	COND. (σ)	CW Validation			MOD. Validation		
									Sensi-tivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isortopy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
D	750	2019.10.03	3933	EX3DV4	750	Head	41.367	0.869	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	835	2019.10.04	3933	EX3DV4	835	Head	40.322	0.904	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
C	1800	2019.12.17	7337	EX3DV4	1800	Head	40.127	1.429	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	1900	2019.12.17	7337	EX3DV4	1900	Head	40.910	1.460	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
D	2450	2019.10.08	3933	EX3DV4	2450	Head	38.450	1.830	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
C	5300	2019.12.19	7337	EX3DV4	5300	Head	34.440	4.758	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
C	5500	2019.12.20	7337	EX3DV4	5500	Head	36.333	5.130	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
C	5600	2019.12.20	7337	EX3DV4	5600	Head	34.825	5.057	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
C	5800	2019.12.23	7337	EX3DV4	5800	Head	34.003	5.299	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	750	2019.09.02	3933	EX3DV4	750	Body	53.502	0.944	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	835	2019.09.03	3933	EX3DV4	835	Body	53.559	0.956	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
C	1800	2019.12.17	7337	EX3DV4	1800	Body	54.357	1.526	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	1900	2019.12.17	7337	EX3DV4	1900	Body	51.774	1.447	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
D	2450	2019.10.08	3933	EX3DV4	2450	Body	50.579	1.969	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
C	5200	2019.12.19	7337	EX3DV4	5200	Body	49.717	5.555	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
C	5300	2019.12.19	7337	EX3DV4	5300	Body	47.875	5.493	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
C	5500	2019.12.20	7337	EX3DV4	5500	Body	46.927	5.704	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
C	5600	2019.12.20	7337	EX3DV4	5600	Body	46.554	5.842	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5800	2019.10.11	3933	EX3DV4	5800	Body	46.890	5.953	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

APPENDIX E. – IEEE 802.11AX RU SAR EXCLUSION

E.1 IEEE 802.11ax RU SAR Exclusion

To make the most efficient use of the additional available subcarriers (data tones), IEEE 802.11ax can utilize Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) which divides the existing 802.11 channels into smaller subchannels called Resource Units (RUs).

Possible RU sizes of this device are: 26T, 52T, 106T, 242T, 484T and 996T.

Per April 2019 TCB Workshop Notes, 802.11ax was considered a higher order 802.11 mode when compared to a/b/g/n/ac to apply KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for OFDM mode selection.

The 802.11ax specified maximum output power of this device is not greater than the other 802.11 modes.

Also the maximum conducted powers were measured for each RU size to demonstrate that the output powers would not be higher than the other OFDM 802.11 modes.

In conclusion, SAR tests were not required for 802.11ax based on the maximum allowed output powers of OFDM modes and the reported SAR values.

Band (GHz)	Mode	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	Modulated Average[dBm]					
					Ant.1		Ant.2		MIMO	
					Maximum	Nominal	Maximum	Nominal	Maximum	Nominal
2.4 (20 MHz)	802.11ax	1-10	26, 52, 106, 242	0, 4, 8, 37, 38, 40, 53, 54, 61	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	13.0	12.0
		11	26, 52, 106, 242	0, 4, 37, 38, 53, 54, 61	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	13.0	12.0
		11	26, 52	8, 40	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	12.0	11.0
		12	26, 52, 106, 242	0, 4, 37, 38, 53	-4.0	-5.0	-4.0	-5.0	-1.0	-2.0
			26, 52, 106, 242	8, 40, 54, 61	-5.0	-6.0	-5.0	-6.0	-2.0	-3.0
		13	26	0, 4	-4.0	-5.0	-4.0	-5.0	-1.0	-2.0
			52	38	-4.5	-5.5	-4.5	-5.5	-1.5	-2.5
			52, 106, 242	37, 53, 54, 61	-5.0	-6.0	-5.0	-6.0	-2.0	-3.0
			26, 52	8, 40	-6.0	-7.0	-6.0	-7.0	-3.0	-4.0

Table E.1.1 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec

Band (GHz)	Mode	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
2.4 (20 MHz)	802.11ax	1	26	0	8.07	8.02	11.05	11.05
				4	8.21	8.33	11.28	11.44
				8	8.02	8.34	11.19	11.30
		6	26	0	8.32	8.41	11.38	11.41
				4	8.19	8.59	11.40	11.42
				8	8.35	8.76	11.57	11.26
		11	26	0	8.43	8.74	11.60	11.42
				4	8.37	8.82	11.61	11.46
				8	7.15	8.32	10.79	10.64
		12	26	0	-4.93	-4.85	-1.88	-1.91
				4	-5.63	-5.07	-2.33	-2.09
				8	-5.88	-5.52	-2.69	-2.65
		13	26	0	-5.97	-5.13	-2.52	-2.50
				4	-5.46	-4.06	-1.69	-1.76
				8	-7.64	-6.86	-4.22	-4.30
		1	52	37	8.03	8.58	11.33	11.08
				38	8.16	8.65	11.42	11.33
				40	8.09	8.67	11.40	11.32
		6	52	37	8.34	8.47	11.42	11.40
				38	8.38	8.55	11.48	11.56
				40	8.40	8.82	11.63	11.39
		11	52	37	8.54	8.54	11.55	11.53
				38	8.62	8.84	11.74	11.75
				40	7.39	8.51	11.00	10.72
		12	52	37	-5.83	-5.54	-2.67	-2.68
				38	-5.97	-5.56	-2.75	-2.72
				40	-6.94	-6.24	-3.57	-3.54
		13	52	37	-6.44	-5.63	-3.01	-3.32
				38	-6.46	-4.88	-2.75	-2.75
				40	-7.95	-7.18	-4.58	-4.42
		1	106	53	8.04	8.42	11.24	11.15
				54	8.25	8.77	11.53	11.38
		6	106	53	8.52	8.61	11.58	11.37
				54	8.48	8.83	11.67	11.38
		11	106	53	8.71	8.99	11.86	11.52
				54	8.05	8.56	11.32	11.22
		12	106	53	-5.89	-5.45	-2.65	-2.84
				54	-6.95	-5.94	-3.45	-3.33
		13	106	53	-6.92	-5.40	-3.12	-2.94
				54	-6.99	-5.57	-3.43	-3.58
		1	242	61	8.34	8.14	11.25	11.38
		6			8.56	8.29	11.44	11.48
		11			8.46	8.35	11.42	11.49
		12			-6.28	-6.38	-3.32	-2.80
		13			-6.51	-6.11	-3.30	-2.95

Table E.1.2 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Mode	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	Modulated Average[dBm]					
					Ant.1		Ant.2		MIMO(CDD/SDM)	
					Maximum	Nominal	Maximum	Nominal	Maximum	Nominal
5 (20 MHz)	802.11ax	36-165	26, 52, 106, 242	0, 4, 8, 37, 38, 40, 53, 54, 61	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	13.0	12.0
5 (40 MHz)		38-159	26, 52, 106, 242, 484	0, 8, 17, 37, 40, 44, 53, 54, 56, 61, 62, 65	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	13.0	12.0
5 (80 MHz)		42-155	26, 52, 106, 242, 484, 996	0, 18, 36, 37, 44, 52, 53, 56, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	13.0	12.0

Table E.1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec

Band (GHz)	Mode	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (20 MHz)	1	36	26	0	8.16	8.52	11.36	11.32
				4	8.23	8.53	11.39	11.40
				8	8.03	8.44	11.25	11.34
		40	26	0	8.44	8.02	11.25	11.26
				4	8.47	8.11	11.30	11.29
				8	8.38	8.06	11.23	11.33
		44	26	0	8.34	8.25	11.30	11.43
				4	8.43	8.32	11.38	11.44
				8	8.19	8.29	11.25	11.40
		48	26	0	8.69	8.23	11.48	11.54
				4	8.61	8.34	11.49	11.60
				8	8.50	8.22	11.37	11.52
	2A	52	26	0	8.62	8.13	11.39	11.49
				4	8.59	8.22	11.42	11.56
				8	8.45	8.21	11.34	11.50
		56	26	0	8.12	8.05	11.10	11.13
				4	8.04	8.04	11.05	11.21
				8	8.03	8.04	11.05	11.09
		60	26	0	8.35	8.48	11.43	11.62
				4	8.44	8.53	11.49	11.67
				8	8.32	8.49	11.42	11.59
		64	26	0	8.15	8.03	11.10	11.23
				4	8.10	8.03	11.07	11.29
				8	8.05	8.02	11.05	11.22
	2C	100	26	0	8.92	8.04	11.51	11.73
				4	9.03	8.18	11.64	11.83
				8	8.95	8.11	11.56	11.75
		120	26	0	8.74	8.30	11.53	11.67
				4	8.74	8.37	11.57	11.71
				8	8.59	8.23	11.42	11.62
		132	26	0	8.53	8.18	11.37	11.56
				4	8.54	8.22	11.39	11.61
				8	8.43	8.12	11.29	11.53
		144	26	0	8.74	8.05	11.42	11.56
				4	8.64	8.12	11.40	11.58
				8	8.46	8.06	11.27	11.41
	3	149	26	0	9.12	8.01	11.61	11.74
				4	9.00	8.05	11.56	11.69
				8	8.85	8.01	11.46	11.61
		157	26	0	8.72	8.04	11.40	11.55
				4	8.67	8.05	11.38	11.59
				8	8.46	8.01	11.25	11.42
		165	26	0	8.29	8.09	11.20	11.40
				4	8.32	8.12	11.23	11.38
				8	8.12	8.03	11.08	11.23

Table E.1.4 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (20 MHz)	1	36	52	37	8.22	8.45	11.34	11.44
				38	8.33	8.57	11.46	11.59
				40	8.12	8.53	11.34	11.45
		40	52	37	8.51	8.01	11.28	11.38
				38	8.61	8.02	11.34	11.43
				40	8.49	8.03	11.28	11.34
		44	52	37	8.42	8.36	11.40	11.55
				38	8.57	8.39	11.49	11.66
				40	8.26	8.41	11.34	11.51
		48	52	37	8.69	8.35	11.53	11.67
				38	8.80	8.44	11.63	11.79
				40	8.59	8.43	11.52	11.66
	2A	52	52	37	8.67	8.25	11.47	11.66
				38	8.71	8.37	11.55	11.71
				40	8.54	8.29	11.43	11.62
		56	52	37	8.08	8.16	11.13	11.23
				38	8.04	8.20	11.13	11.30
				40	8.10	8.13	11.13	11.16
		60	52	37	8.41	8.56	11.50	11.76
				38	8.60	8.63	11.62	11.81
				40	8.42	8.53	11.48	11.71
		64	52	37	8.25	8.02	11.14	11.36
				38	8.41	8.11	11.27	11.51
				40	8.21	8.03	11.13	11.35
	2C	100	52	37	9.03	8.17	11.63	11.83
				38	9.12	8.31	11.74	11.91
				40	8.99	8.21	11.63	11.87
		120	52	37	8.76	8.37	11.58	11.76
				38	8.84	8.45	11.66	11.87
				40	8.62	8.34	11.49	11.80
		132	52	37	8.66	8.21	11.45	11.65
				38	8.74	8.39	11.57	11.74
				40	8.57	8.24	11.42	11.63
		144	52	37	8.79	8.18	11.50	11.63
				38	8.83	8.23	11.55	11.68
				40	8.52	8.08	11.32	11.48
	3	149	52	37	9.14	8.20	11.70	11.78
				38	9.14	8.20	11.71	11.87
				40	8.92	8.00	11.50	11.72
		157	52	37	8.82	8.13	11.50	11.60
				38	8.88	8.22	11.57	11.66
				40	8.59	8.05	11.34	11.48
		165	52	37	8.43	8.19	11.32	11.44
				38	8.50	8.26	11.39	11.49
				40	8.23	8.04	11.15	11.27

Table E.1.5 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (20 MHz)	1	36	106	53	8.34	8.62	11.49	11.52
				54	8.22	8.69	11.47	11.50
		40	106	53	8.63	8.11	11.39	11.48
				54	8.60	8.12	11.38	11.35
		44	106	53	8.51	8.55	11.54	11.54
				54	8.46	8.54	11.51	11.52
		48	106	53	8.83	8.51	11.68	11.66
				54	8.75	8.49	11.63	11.66
	2A	52	106	53	8.77	8.42	11.61	11.66
				54	8.71	8.42	11.58	11.64
		56	106	53	8.07	8.33	11.21	11.20
				54	8.04	8.26	11.16	11.19
		60	106	53	8.56	8.73	11.66	11.79
				54	8.55	8.67	11.62	11.74
		64	106	53	8.38	8.23	11.32	11.39
				54	8.30	8.11	11.22	11.37
	2C	100	106	53	9.17	8.34	11.78	11.85
				54	9.09	8.31	11.73	11.91
		120	106	53	8.90	8.51	11.72	11.82
				54	8.84	8.53	11.70	11.79
		132	106	53	8.86	8.46	11.67	11.66
				54	8.70	8.45	11.59	11.66
		144	106	53	8.88	8.31	11.62	11.68
				54	8.73	8.21	11.48	11.61
	3	149	106	53	9.27	8.31	11.82	11.89
				54	9.13	8.13	11.67	11.79
		157	106	53	8.91	8.25	11.60	11.66
				54	8.81	8.12	11.49	11.56
		165	106	53	8.61	8.27	11.45	11.50
				54	8.39	8.23	11.32	11.36

Table E.1.6 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (20 MHz)	1	36	242	61	8.51	8.76	11.65	11.59
		40	242	61	8.81	8.28	11.56	11.52
		44	242	61	8.64	8.59	11.62	11.67
		48	242	61	9.02	8.64	11.84	11.82
	2A	52	242	61	8.92	8.58	11.76	11.83
		56	242	61	8.22	8.45	11.34	11.38
		60	242	61	8.89	8.89	11.90	11.88
		64	242	61	8.51	8.29	11.41	11.52
	2C	100	242	61	9.35	8.50	11.96	12.03
		120	242	61	9.08	8.69	11.90	11.95
		132	242	61	8.93	8.54	11.75	11.80
		144	242	61	9.04	8.40	11.74	11.77
	3	149	242	61	9.45	8.37	11.95	11.98
		157	242	61	9.00	8.32	11.68	11.75
		165	242	61	8.71	8.39	11.56	11.61

Table E.1.7 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (40 MHz)	1	38	26	0	8.48	8.05	11.28	11.32
				8	9.03	8.62	11.84	11.86
				17	8.21	8.44	11.33	11.32
		46	26	0	8.33	8.42	11.38	11.47
				8	8.78	8.98	11.89	11.99
				17	8.15	8.58	11.38	11.48
	2A	54	26	0	8.54	8.35	11.46	11.59
				8	9.01	8.86	11.95	12.07
				17	8.41	8.44	11.44	11.52
		62	26	0	8.44	8.41	11.44	11.58
				8	8.85	8.90	11.89	12.08
				17	8.34	8.35	11.36	11.50
	2C	102	26	0	8.57	8.17	11.38	11.59
				8	9.07	8.75	11.92	12.14
				17	8.61	8.38	11.50	11.68
		118	26	0	8.76	8.21	11.51	11.67
				8	9.22	8.86	12.06	12.22
				17	8.56	8.45	11.52	11.72
		134	26	0	8.51	8.37	11.45	11.60
				8	8.92	8.87	11.91	12.08
				17	8.30	8.26	11.29	11.53
		142	26	0	9.22	8.28	11.78	11.91
				8	9.59	8.72	12.19	12.36
				17	8.93	8.14	11.56	11.81
	3	151	26	0	8.93	8.39	11.68	11.77
				8	9.28	8.76	12.04	12.18
				17	8.45	8.10	11.29	11.59
		159	26	0	9.40	8.32	11.91	11.95
				8	9.65	8.68	12.20	12.28
				17	8.68	8.01	11.37	11.61

Table E.1.8 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (40 MHz)	1	38	52	37	8.67	8.15	11.43	11.51
				40	8.97	8.61	11.81	11.85
				44	8.51	8.32	11.43	11.55
		46	52	37	8.39	8.53	11.47	11.56
				40	8.77	9.04	11.92	12.01
				44	8.24	8.67	11.47	11.57
	2A	54	52	37	8.71	8.42	11.57	11.67
				40	9.02	8.88	11.96	12.06
				44	8.55	8.52	11.54	11.67
		62	52	37	8.50	8.56	11.54	11.65
				40	8.86	8.93	11.91	12.08
				44	8.36	8.46	11.42	11.54
	2C	102	52	37	8.70	8.30	11.51	11.67
				40	9.09	8.79	11.95	12.13
				44	8.61	8.51	11.57	11.78
		118	52	37	8.88	8.44	11.68	11.77
				40	9.20	8.88	12.06	12.22
				44	8.65	8.54	11.60	11.77
		134	52	37	8.60	8.47	11.55	11.75
				40	8.94	8.86	11.91	12.12
				44	8.46	8.45	11.47	11.62
		142	52	37	9.26	8.37	11.85	12.00
				40	9.65	8.74	12.23	12.35
				44	9.00	8.26	11.66	11.89
	3	151	52	37	8.98	8.52	11.77	11.89
				40	9.17	8.82	12.01	12.21
				44	8.57	8.25	11.42	11.70
		159	52	37	9.40	8.41	11.94	12.04
				40	9.67	8.73	12.23	12.33
				44	8.93	8.05	11.52	11.84

Table E.1.9 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (40 MHz)	1	38	106	53	8.89	8.45	11.68	11.68
				54	9.09	8.76	11.94	11.94
				56	8.61	8.56	11.60	11.70
		46	106	53	8.77	8.80	11.79	11.81
				54	8.96	9.12	12.05	12.10
				56	8.49	8.87	11.69	11.80
	2A	54	106	53	8.98	8.68	11.84	11.89
				54	9.19	8.98	12.09	12.17
				56	8.74	8.74	11.75	11.88
		62	106	53	8.82	8.72	11.78	11.90
				54	9.00	9.01	12.02	12.15
				56	8.69	8.79	11.75	11.86
	2C	102	106	53	9.00	8.56	11.79	11.92
				54	9.22	8.90	12.07	12.22
				56	8.93	8.75	11.85	11.99
		118	106	53	9.11	8.64	11.89	12.04
				54	9.38	8.96	12.18	12.31
				56	8.95	8.80	11.88	12.02
		134	106	53	8.93	8.74	11.85	11.93
				54	9.20	9.02	12.12	12.17
				56	8.78	8.69	11.75	11.86
		142	106	53	9.57	8.61	12.13	12.23
				54	9.73	8.87	12.33	12.47
				56	9.37	8.53	11.98	12.06
	3	151	106	53	9.28	8.75	12.03	12.10
				54	9.42	8.90	12.18	12.32
				56	8.95	8.47	11.72	11.85
		159	106	53	9.59	8.58	12.12	12.23
				54	9.73	8.79	12.30	12.44
				56	9.23	8.24	11.77	11.96

Table E.1.10 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (40 MHz)	1	38	242	61	8.86	8.43	11.66	11.76
				62	8.80	8.53	11.67	11.75
		46	242	61	8.79	8.83	11.82	11.89
				62	8.59	9.00	11.81	11.87
	2A	54	242	61	9.01	8.81	11.92	11.98
				62	8.82	8.78	11.81	12.02
		62	242	61	8.69	8.74	11.73	11.94
				62	8.78	8.79	11.79	11.93
	2C	102	242	61	9.06	8.61	11.85	11.99
				62	9.01	8.72	11.88	12.05
		118	242	61	9.06	8.73	11.91	12.10
				62	9.02	8.71	11.88	12.09
		134	242	61	8.86	8.76	11.82	11.99
				62	8.85	8.72	11.79	11.94
		142	242	61	9.61	8.62	12.15	12.26
				62	9.42	8.57	12.03	12.19
	3	151	242	61	9.25	8.72	12.00	12.16
				62	9.18	8.55	11.89	11.97
		159	242	61	9.61	8.57	12.13	12.25
				62	9.42	8.39	11.95	12.06

Table E.1.11 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (40 MHz)	1	38	484	65	8.95	8.53	11.76	11.81
		46	484	65	8.72	8.88	11.81	11.91
	2A	54	484	65	8.97	8.78	11.89	12.01
		62	484	65	8.84	8.82	11.84	11.98
	2C	102	484	65	9.01	8.66	11.85	12.07
		118	484	65	9.18	8.78	11.99	12.15
		134	484	65	8.94	8.74	11.85	12.03
		142	484	65	9.64	8.64	12.18	12.27
	3	151	484	65	9.19	8.67	11.95	12.11
		159	484	65	9.52	8.48	12.04	12.20

Table E.1.12 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (80 MHz)	1	42	26	0	8.59	8.18	11.40	11.50
				18	8.66	8.98	11.83	11.89
				36	8.07	8.76	11.44	11.49
	2A	58	26	0	8.46	8.70	11.59	11.68
				18	8.49	9.21	11.88	12.02
				36	8.13	8.90	11.54	11.60
	2C	106	26	0	8.66	8.41	11.55	11.48
				18	8.80	8.74	11.78	11.99
				36	8.31	8.47	11.40	11.62
		122	26	0	9.08	8.59	11.85	11.91
				18	9.27	8.87	12.08	12.29
				36	8.60	8.53	11.57	11.86
		138	26	0	9.18	8.55	11.89	11.77
				18	9.05	8.63	11.85	12.07
				36	8.50	8.16	11.35	11.52
	3	155	26	0	9.28	8.58	11.95	11.92
				18	8.97	8.60	11.80	12.00
				36	8.12	8.02	11.08	11.24

Table E.1.13 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (80 MHz)	1	42	52	37	8.56	8.31	11.45	11.63
				44	8.78	8.92	11.86	11.92
				52	8.32	8.93	11.64	11.70
	2A	58	52	37	8.65	8.66	11.67	11.72
				44	8.57	9.16	11.88	12.04
				52	8.18	9.12	11.69	11.81
	2C	106	52	37	8.72	8.24	11.50	11.55
				44	8.89	8.74	11.83	11.97
				52	8.55	8.61	11.59	11.81
		122	52	37	9.12	8.56	11.86	11.92
				44	9.33	8.82	12.09	12.27
				52	8.81	8.77	11.80	12.06
		138	52	37	8.94	8.70	11.83	11.82
				44	9.13	8.70	11.93	12.06
				52	8.48	8.43	11.47	11.67
	3	155	52	37	9.24	8.63	11.96	11.90
				44	9.17	8.61	11.91	12.06
				52	8.39	8.41	11.41	11.46

Table E.1.14 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (80 MHz)	1	42	106	53	8.82	8.42	11.63	11.73
				56	8.85	8.95	11.91	12.06
				60	8.21	8.90	11.58	11.68
	2A	58	106	53	8.64	8.86	11.77	11.85
				56	8.71	9.20	11.97	12.12
				60	8.33	9.04	11.71	11.73
	2C	106	106	53	8.88	8.48	11.69	11.64
				56	8.98	8.69	11.85	12.06
				60	8.41	8.70	11.56	11.80
		122	106	53	9.35	8.75	12.07	12.07
				56	9.37	8.92	12.16	12.35
				60	8.90	8.87	11.89	12.00
		138	106	53	9.07	8.71	11.90	11.94
				56	9.21	8.85	12.04	12.18
				60	8.62	8.51	11.58	11.68
	3	155	106	53	9.37	8.74	12.07	12.04
				56	9.23	8.69	11.98	12.10
				60	8.36	8.08	11.23	11.42

Table E.1.15 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (80 MHz)	1	42	242	61	8.83	8.65	11.75	11.85
				62	8.85	8.88	11.88	11.99
				64	8.41	8.97	11.71	11.78
	2A	58	242	61	8.82	8.87	11.85	11.99
				62	8.69	9.16	11.94	12.12
				64	8.38	9.16	11.80	11.87
	2C	106	242	61	8.96	8.54	11.76	11.76
				62	9.11	8.71	11.92	12.01
				64	8.54	8.69	11.63	11.87
		122	242	61	9.52	8.74	12.16	12.13
				62	9.50	8.91	12.22	12.31
				64	8.89	8.92	11.92	12.11
		138	242	61	9.32	8.73	12.05	12.05
				62	9.39	8.78	12.11	12.18
				64	8.77	8.49	11.64	11.79
	3	155	242	61	9.65	8.76	12.24	12.14
				62	9.50	8.68	12.12	12.17
				64	8.50	8.43	11.48	11.60

Table E.1.16 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (80 MHz)	1	42	484	65	8.93	8.75	11.85	11.91
				66	8.52	9.03	11.79	11.88
	2A	58	484	65	8.84	8.99	11.93	12.04
				66	8.41	9.27	11.87	12.03
	2C	106	484	65	9.11	8.57	11.86	11.90
				66	8.76	8.78	11.78	11.98
		122	484	65	9.52	8.83	12.20	12.28
				66	9.06	8.80	11.94	12.27
		138	484	65	9.29	8.74	12.04	12.11
				66	8.84	8.56	11.72	11.97
	3	155	484	65	9.58	8.77	12.21	12.15
				66	8.71	8.52	11.63	11.81

Table E.1.17 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Band	Ch.	Tone	RU Index	IEEE 802.11 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]			
					Ant.1	Ant.2	MIMO(CDD)	MIMO(SDM)
5 (80 MHz)	1	42	996	67	8.65	8.73	11.70	11.86
	2A	58	996	67	8.47	9.00	11.75	11.94
	2C	106	996	67	8.72	8.54	11.64	11.93
		122	996	67	9.24	8.76	12.02	12.20
		138	996	67	9.06	8.52	11.81	11.96
	3	155	996	67	9.00	8.41	11.73	11.92

Table E.1.18 IEEE 802.11ax Average RF Power

APPENDIX F. – Description of Test Equipment

F.1 SAR Measurement Setup

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. F.1.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller each pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i7-3770 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows 7 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robotis connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

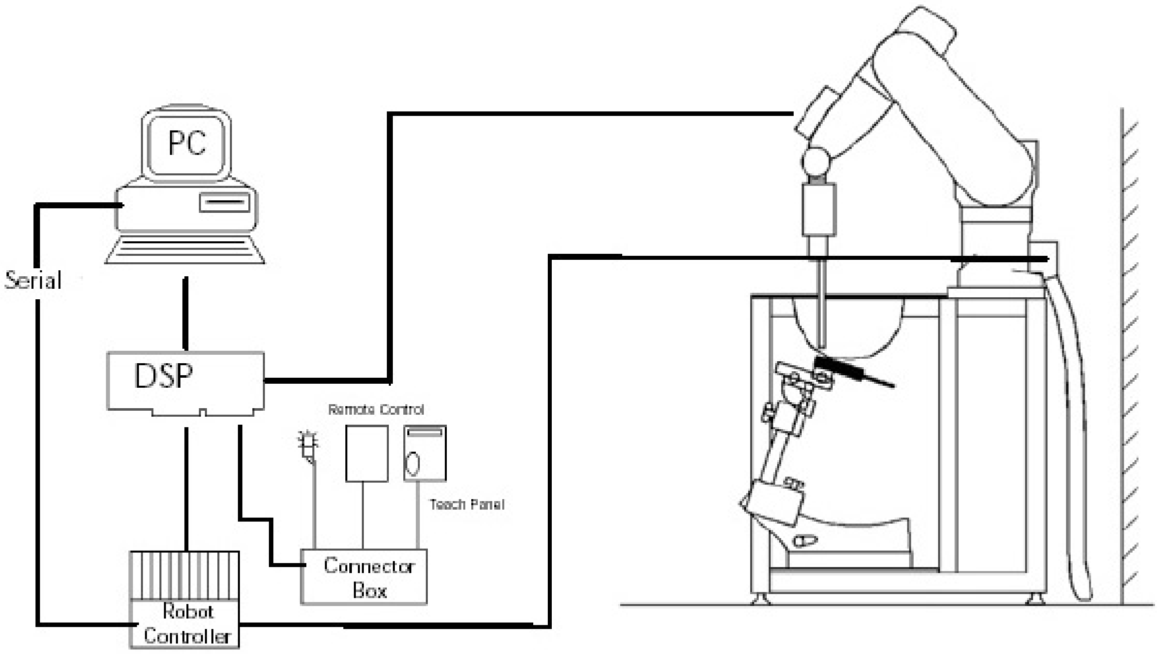


Figure F.1.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists 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 and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

F.2 Probe Specification

Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz	
Linearity	± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz)	
Dynamic	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g	
Range	Linearity :	±0.2dB
Dimensions	Overall length :	337 mm
Tip length	20 mm	
Body diameter	12 mm	
Tip diameter	2.5 mm	
Distance from probe tip to sensor center	1.0 mm	
Application	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones	

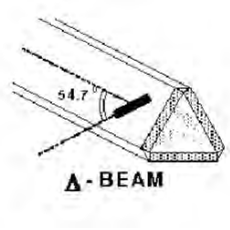
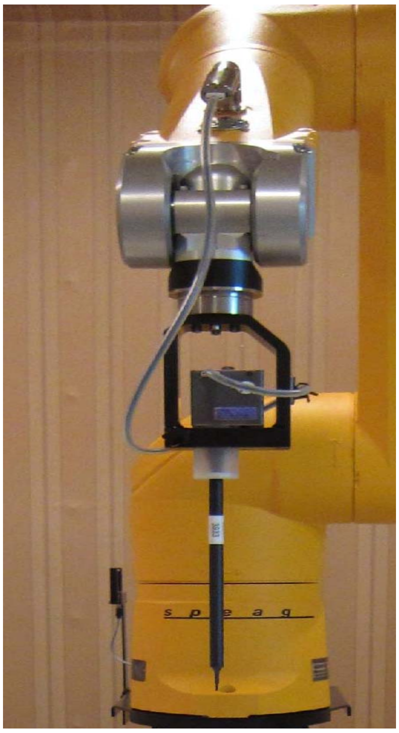


Figure F.2.1 Triangular Probe Configurations

Figure F.2.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique



DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 designed in the classical triangular configuration(see F.2.1) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multitier line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

F.3 E-Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium, correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent the remits or based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\mathrm{SAR} = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to ΔT / Δt , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

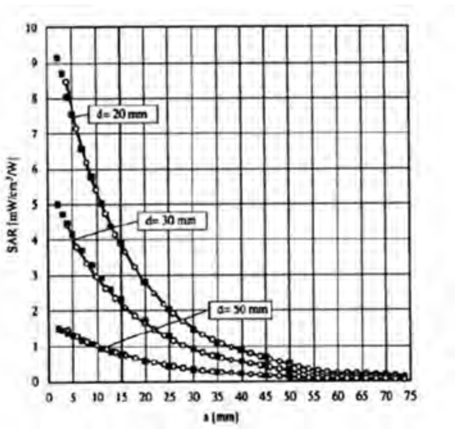


Figure F.3.1 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

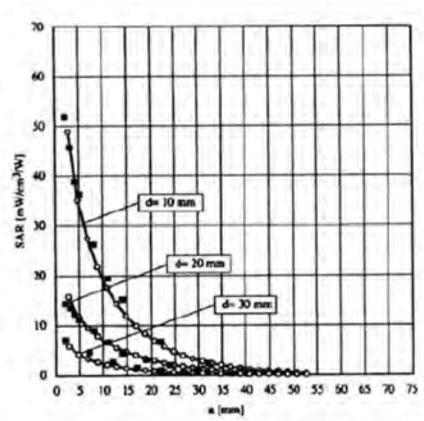


Figure F.3.2 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

F.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z) $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
ConvF = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

F.5 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V5.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. 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 the evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. F.5.1)

Figure F.5.1 SAM Twin Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom Specification:

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot. Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications:

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. F.5.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

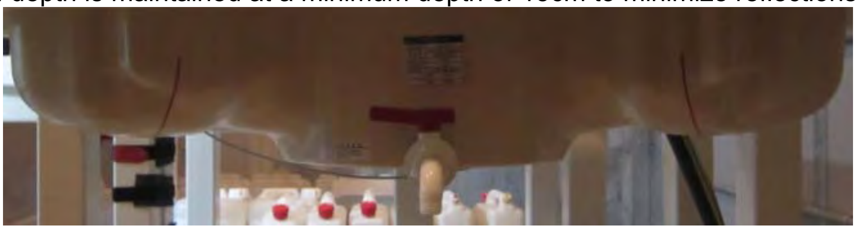


Figure F.5.2 Sam Twin Phantom shell

F.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

Figure F.6.1 Mounting Device

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c, V5.0 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).
Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

F.7 Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX90XL
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i7-3770
Clock Speed	3.40 GHz
Operating System	Windows 7 Professional
Data Card	DASY5 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software	DASY5
Connecting Lines	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 4 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model	EX3DV4 S/N: 3933, 7337
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm

Figure F.7.1 DASY5 Test System