

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.0 $\Omega$ - 5.6 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	44.6 $\Omega$ - 4.4 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.7 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.152 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

**Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 21.07.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN:1012**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.01$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.54, 7.54, 7.54) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 29.06.2020
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.12.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483)

**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 = 121.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

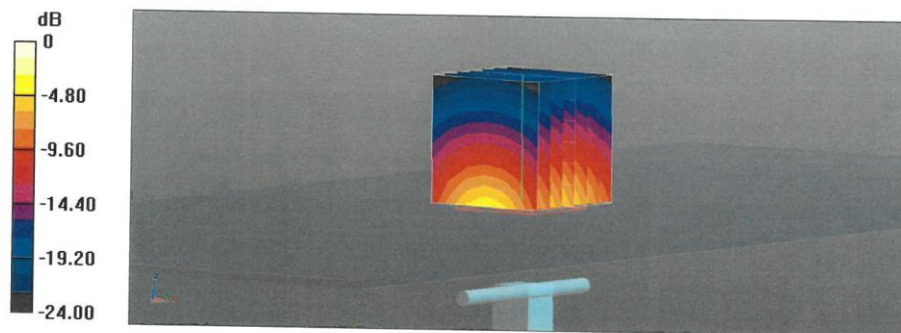
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 14.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.40 W/kg**

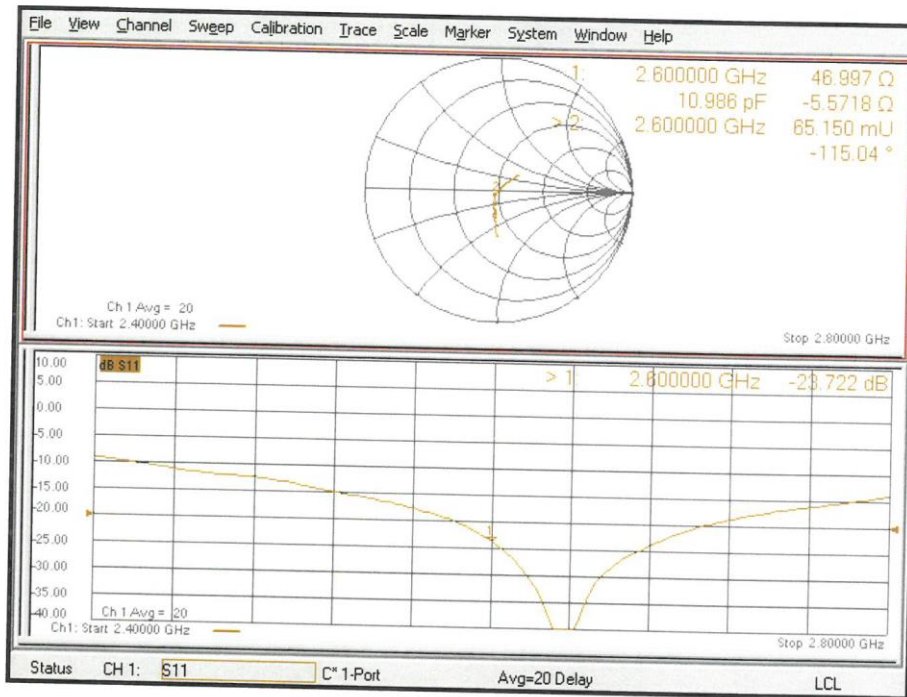
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 49.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.4 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 21.07.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN:1012**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.20$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.0$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.68, 7.68, 7.68) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 29.06.2020
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.12.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483)

**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 = 110.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

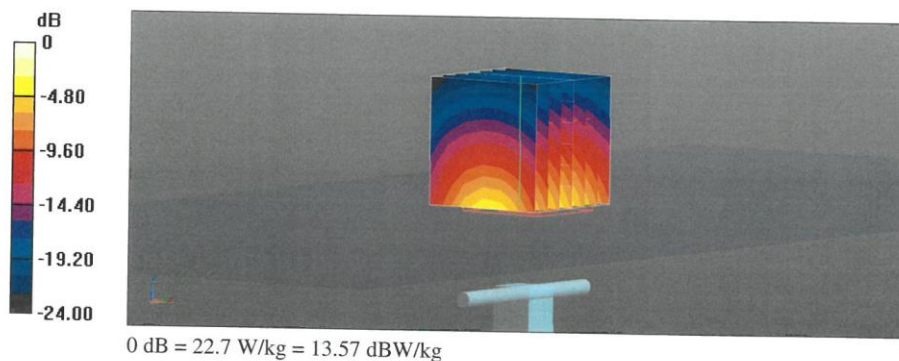
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 14.0 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.20 W/kg**

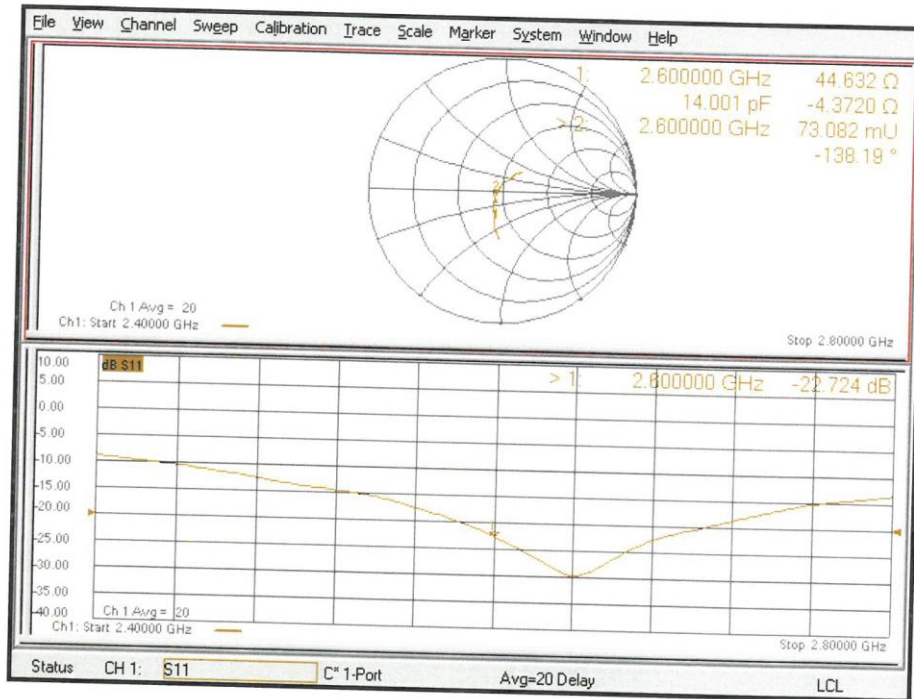
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 50.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.7 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## ANNEX I Sensor Triggering Data Summary

SAR Sensor Detect	Near	Far
back	$\leq 15\text{mm}$	$> 15\text{mm}$
front	$\leq 15\text{mm}$	$> 15\text{mm}$
bottom	$\leq 15\text{mm}$	$> 15\text{mm}$

According to the above description, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the SAR sensor triggering distances for the front, rear, bottom edge of the device. The measured power state within  $\pm 10\text{mm}$  of the triggering points (or until touching the phantom) is included for 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 with the device at maximum output power without power reduction.

We tested the power and got the different proximity sensor triggering distances for rear, front, bottom edge. But the manufacturer has declared 15mm (rear) / 15mm (front) / 15mm (bottom) are the most conservative triggering distance for main antenna. Therefore base on the most conservative triggering distances as above, additional SAR measurements were required at 14mm (rear) / 14mm (front) / 14mm (bottom) for main antenna.

### Rear Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

### Front Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

### Bottom Edge

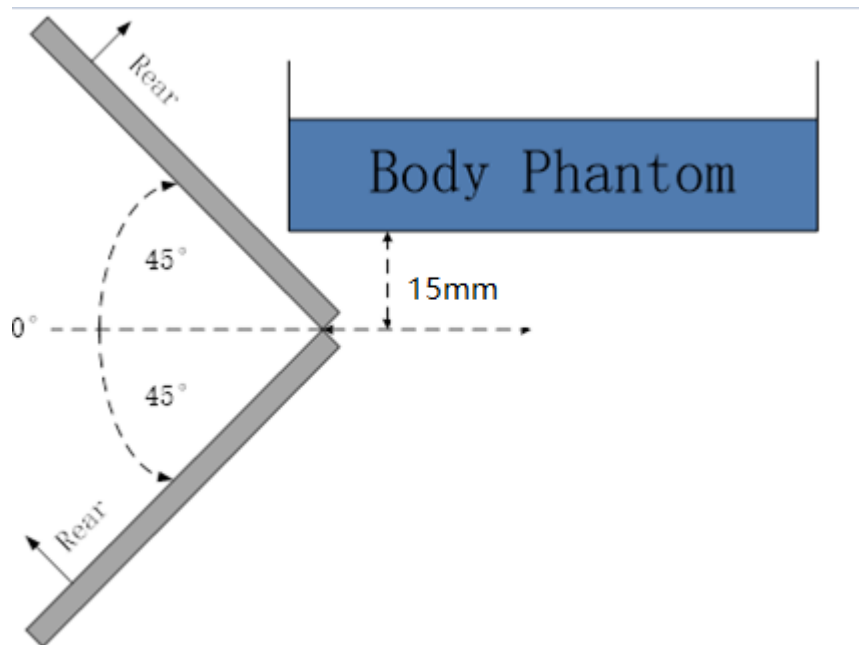
Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

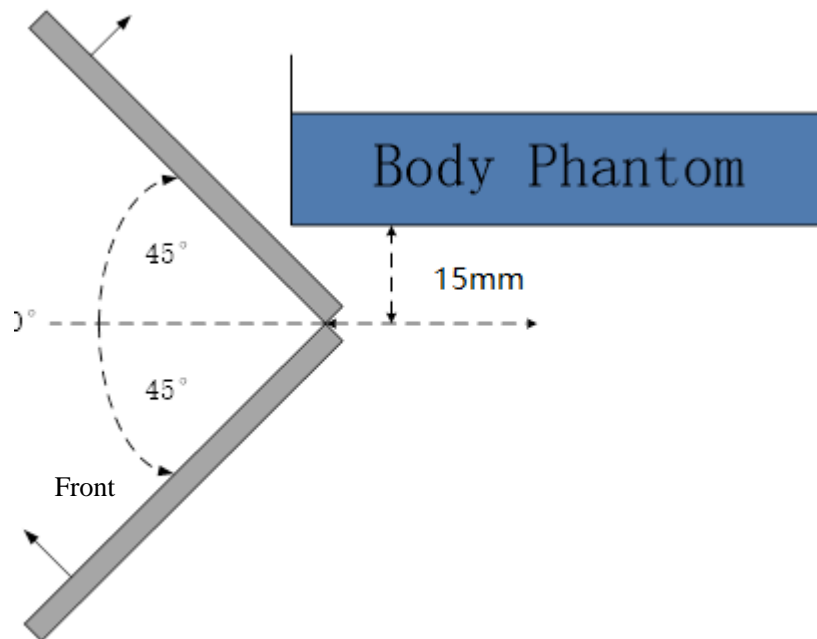
The power state											
Distance [mm]	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

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

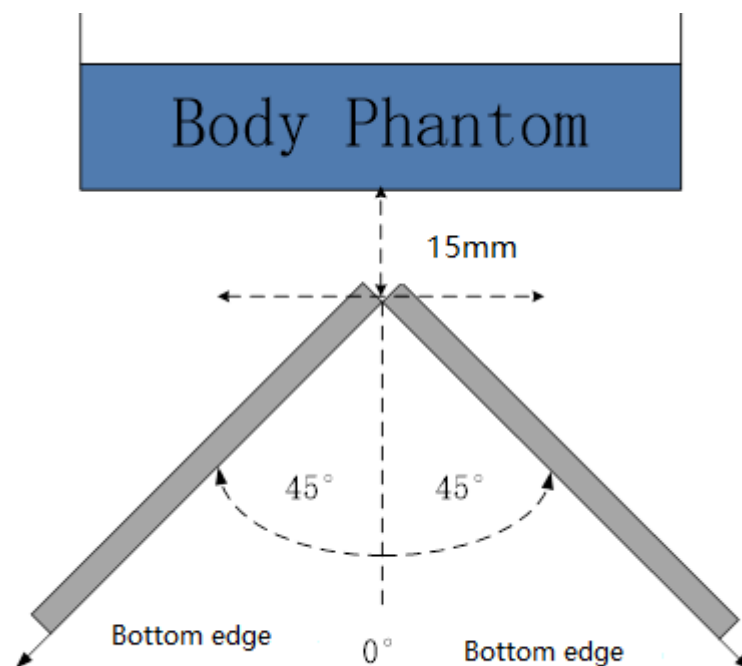


**The Rear evaluation**





**The Front edge evaluation**



**The Bottom edge evaluation**

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



**ANNEX J Accreditation Certificate**

<b>United States Department of Commerce National Institute of Standards and Technology</b>	
	
<hr/> <b>Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017</b> <hr/>	
NVLAP LAB CODE: 600118-0	
<b>Telecommunication Technology Labs, CAICT</b> Beijing China	
<i>is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services, listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:</i>	
<b>Electromagnetic Compatibility &amp; Telecommunications</b>	
<i>This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated January 2009).</i>	
<hr/> 2020-09-29 through 2021-09-30 Effective Dates	 For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program