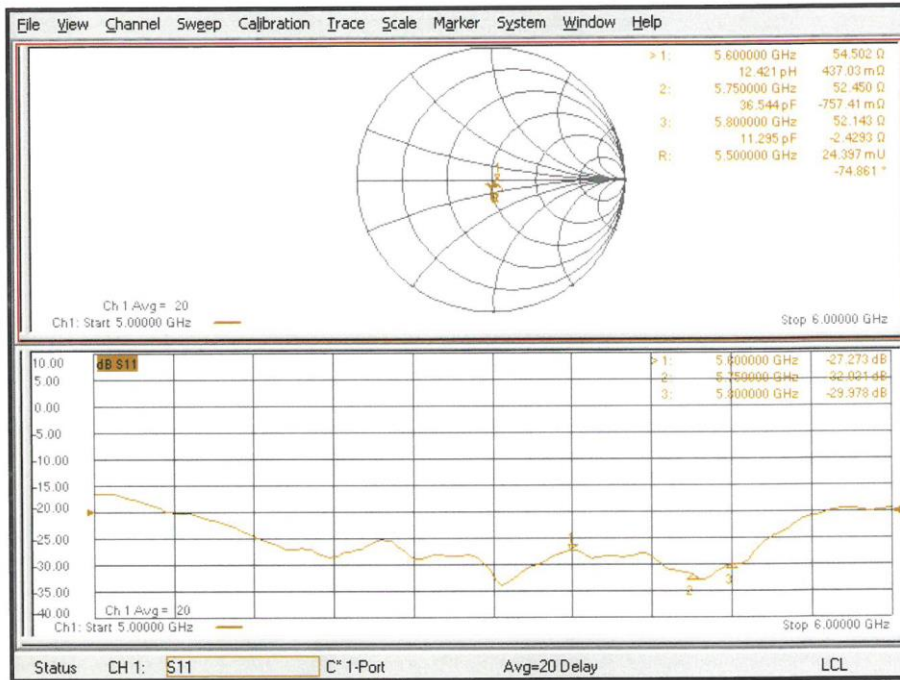


Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL (5600, 5750, 5800 MHz)



ANNEX I Sensor Triggering Data Summary

Main Antenna:

SAR Sensor	Back(mm)	6(mm)
SAR Sensor	Front(mm)	7(mm)
SAR Sensor	Top(mm)	7(mm)
SAR Sensor	Bottom(mm)	5(mm)

WIFI Antenna(2.4G&5G):

SAR Sensor	Back(mm)	25(mm)
SAR Sensor	Front(mm)	14(mm)
SAR Sensor	Top(mm)	21(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 and top edge for main antenna and front, rear, top edge for WIFI antenna of the device. The measured power state within ± 5 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 level and got the different proximity sensor triggering distances for front, rear, bottom edge and top edge. But the manufacturer has declared 7mm(front), 6mm (rear), 7mm (top) / 5mm (bottom edge) are the most conservative triggering distance for main antenna and 25mm (rear) / 21mm (top edge) , 14mm(for front) for WiFi antenna. Therefore base on the most conservative triggering distances as above, additional SAR measurements were required at 6mm(front), 5mm (rear), 6mm (top), 4mm (bottom edge) for main antenna and 244mm (rear) / 20mm (top edge) , 13mm(for front)for wifi antenna.

Main antenna

Rear

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Bottom Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

WIFI antenna
Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Top Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Rear

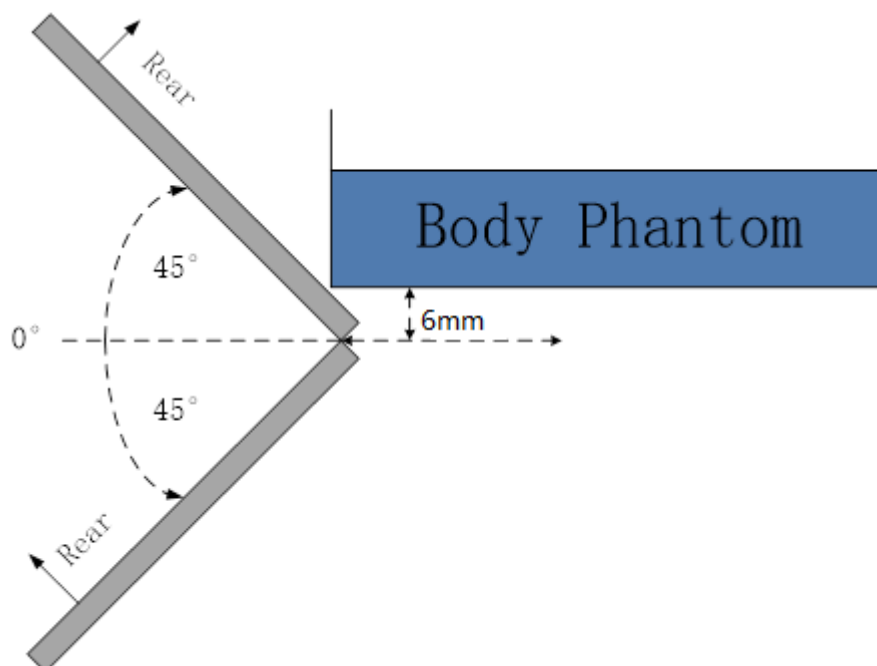
Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

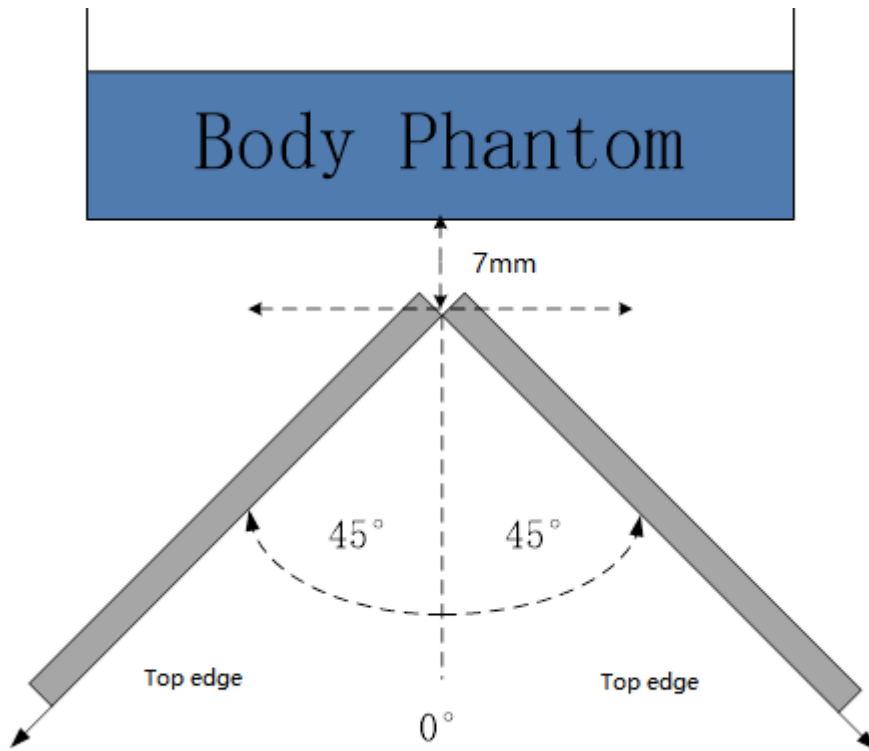
Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

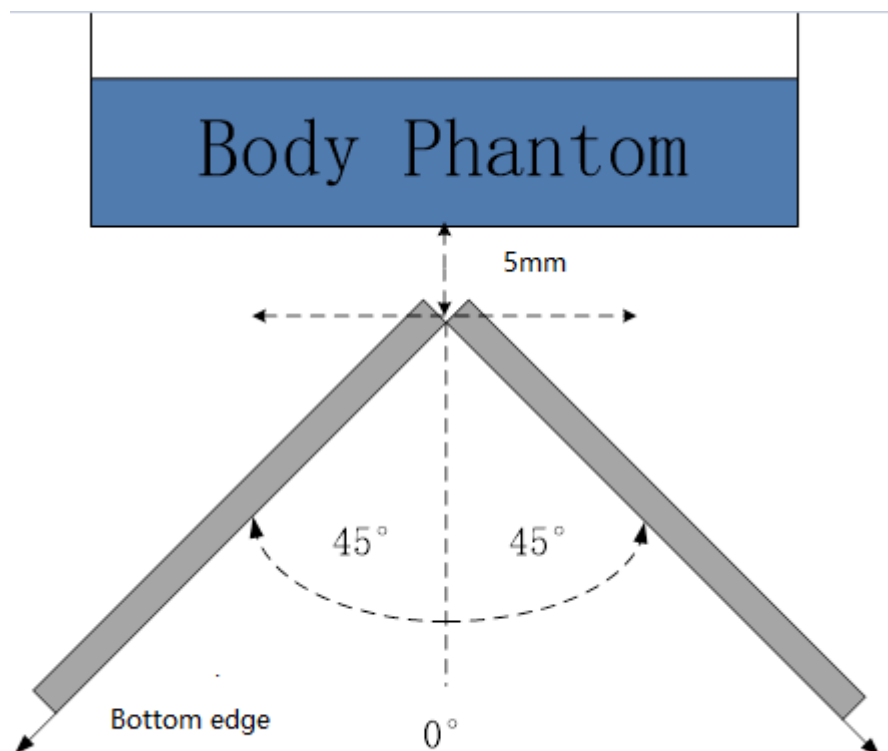
The influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distance by rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in $\leq 10^\circ$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



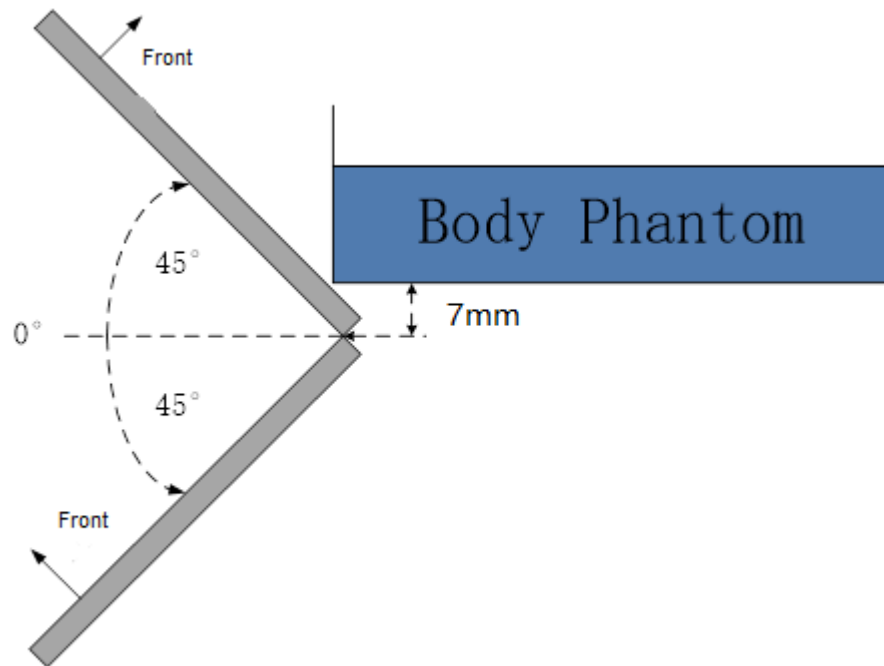
The rear evaluation for main antenna



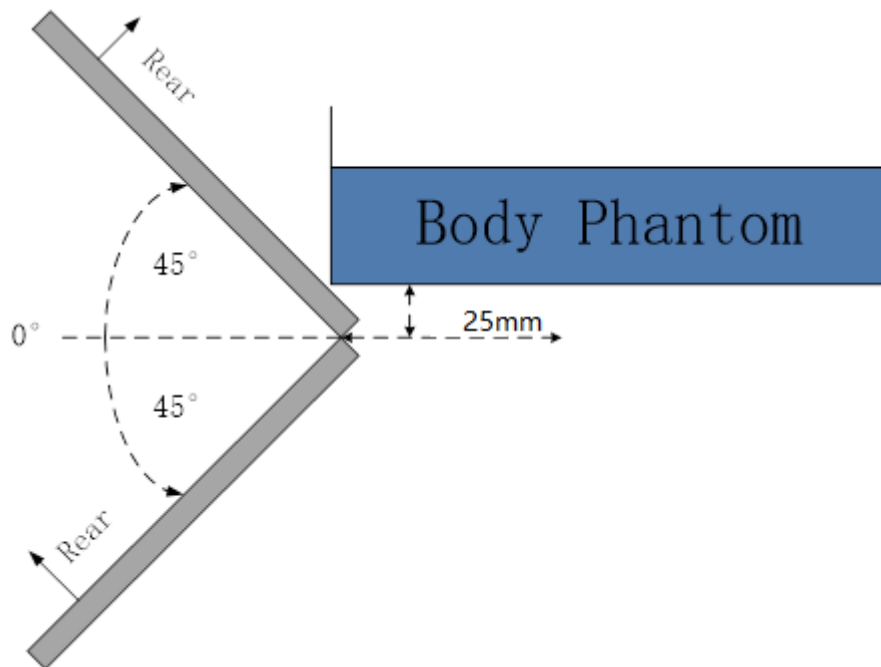
The top edge evaluation for main antenna



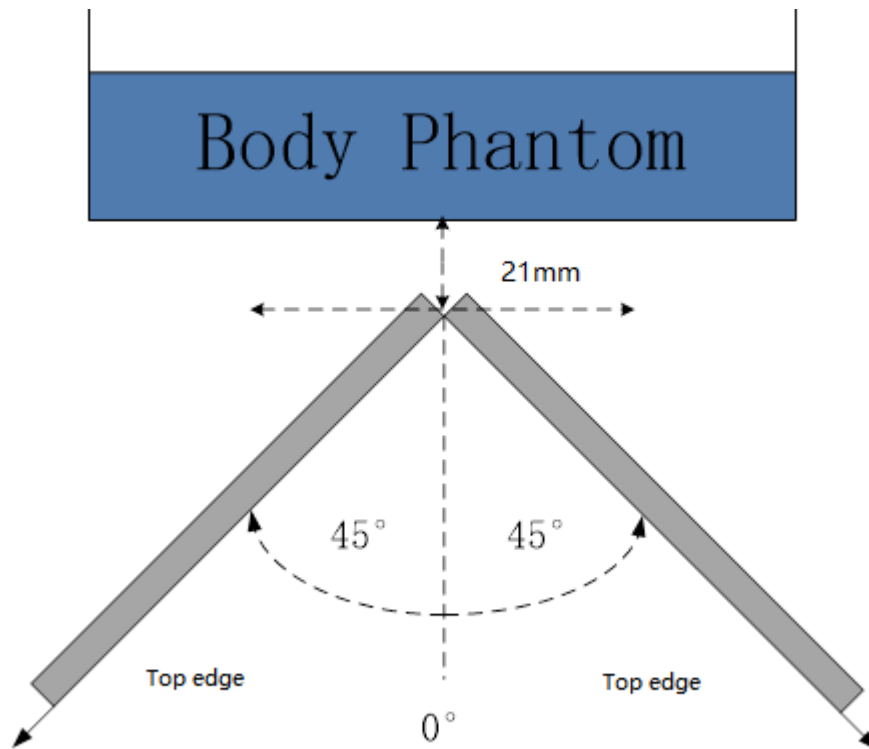
The Bottom edge evaluation for main antenna



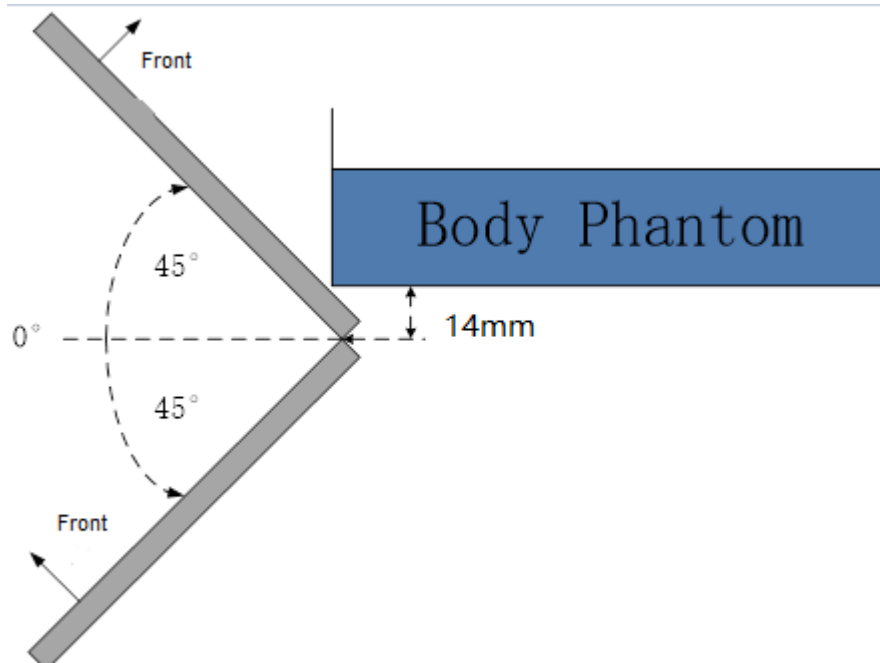
The Front evaluation for main antenna



The rear evaluation for WIFI antenna



The top evaluation for WIFI antenna



The front evaluation for WIFI antenna

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

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology

Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

NVLAP LAB CODE: 600118-0

Telecommunication Technology Labs, CAICT
Beijing
China

*is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services,
listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:*

Electromagnetic Compatibility & Telecommunications

*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 Communiqué dated January 2009).*

2020-09-29 through 2021-09-30
Effective Dates




For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program