

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 21.05.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2550 MHz; Type: D2550V2; Serial: D2550V2 - SN:1010**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2550 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2550$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

## DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.85, 7.85, 7.85) @ 2550 MHz; Calibrated: 28.12.2020
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.11.2020
- 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 = 119.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

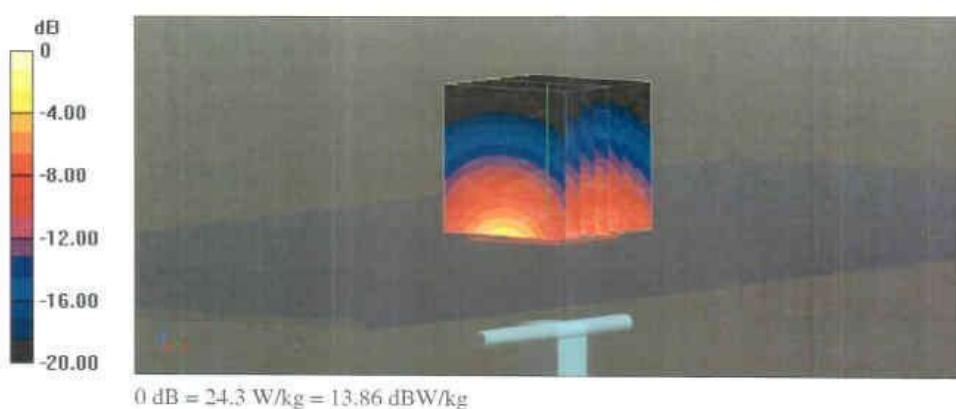
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 14.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.42 W/kg**

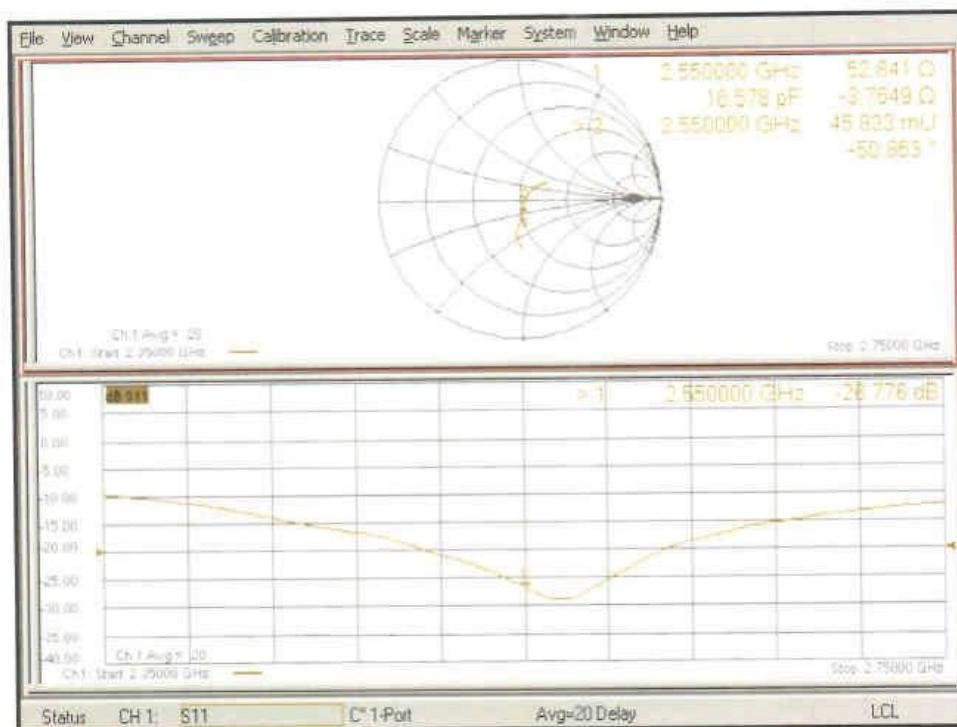
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 48.2%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.3 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 21.05.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2550 MHz; Type: D2550V2; Serial: D2550V2 - SN:1010**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2550 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 2550$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.16$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98) @ 2550 MHz; Calibrated: 28.12.2020
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.11.2020
- 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 = 110.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

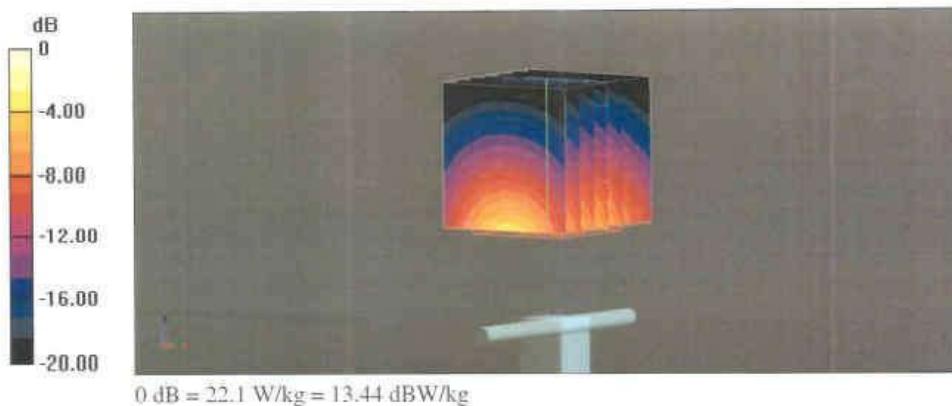
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 W/kg

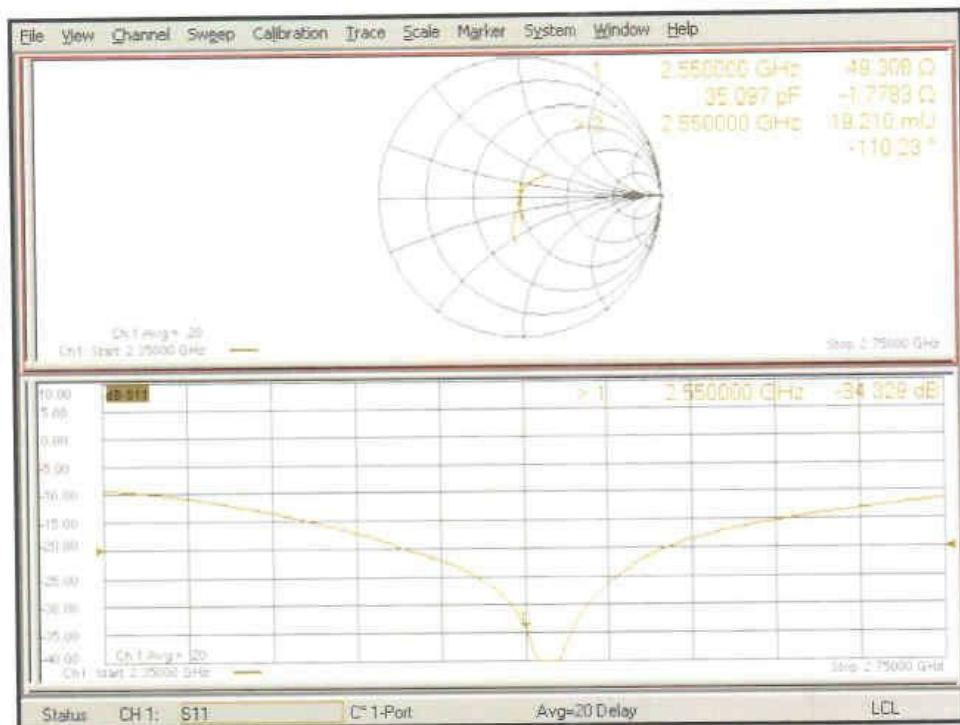
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.1 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## ANNEX J: Extended Calibration SAR Dipole

Referring to KDB865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dBm, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D835V2– serial no.4d057

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2018-10-09	-27.7	/	49.6	/	-4.08	/
2019-10-06	-26.9	2.9	50.1	0.5	-3.95	0.13
2020-10-05	-25.4	8.3	56.7	1.8	-2.15	0.15

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D1900V2– serial no.5d088

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2018-10-24	-23.2	/	52.7	/	6.63	/
2019-10-22	-22.9	1.3	53.5	0.8	6.86	0.23
2020-10-20	-20.7	10.8	54.4	1.7	6.95	0.32

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D2450V2– serial no.873

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2018-10-26	-28.0	/	53.5	/	2.11	/
2019-10-22	-27.3	2.5	54.4	0.9	2.29	0.18
2020-10-20	-24.9	11.1	55.1	1.6	2.46	0.35

The Return-Loss is <-20dB, and within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the value result should support extended calibration.

## ANNEX K: Sensor Triggering Data Summary

Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the proximity sensor triggering distances for all applicable sides and edges of the device. The measured output power at distances within  $\pm 5$  mm of the triggering points (or until touching the phantom) is included for back side and each applicable edge per Step i) in Section 6.2 of the KDB. The technical descriptions in the filing contain the complete set of triggering data required by Section 6 of FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04.

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

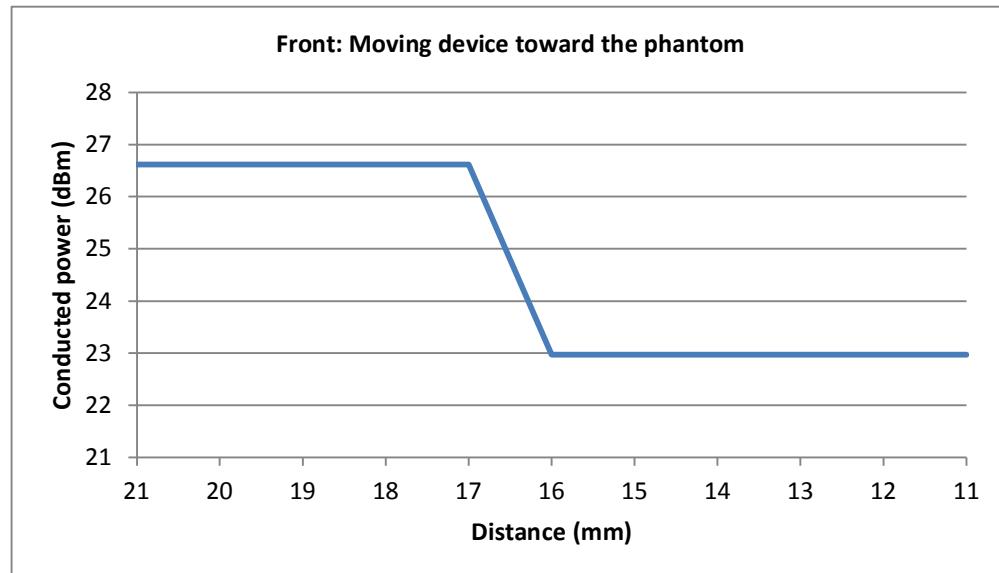
We tested the power and got the different proximity sensor triggering distances for rear side and top side. The manufacturer has declared 16mm is the most conservative triggering distance for main antenna with front side, 20mm distance for rear side and 20mm distance for bottom side

The operational description contains information explaining how this device remains compliant in the event of a sensor malfunction.

**Main Antenna (GPRS1900, 3TX-slots, Channel 661)**
**Front Side**

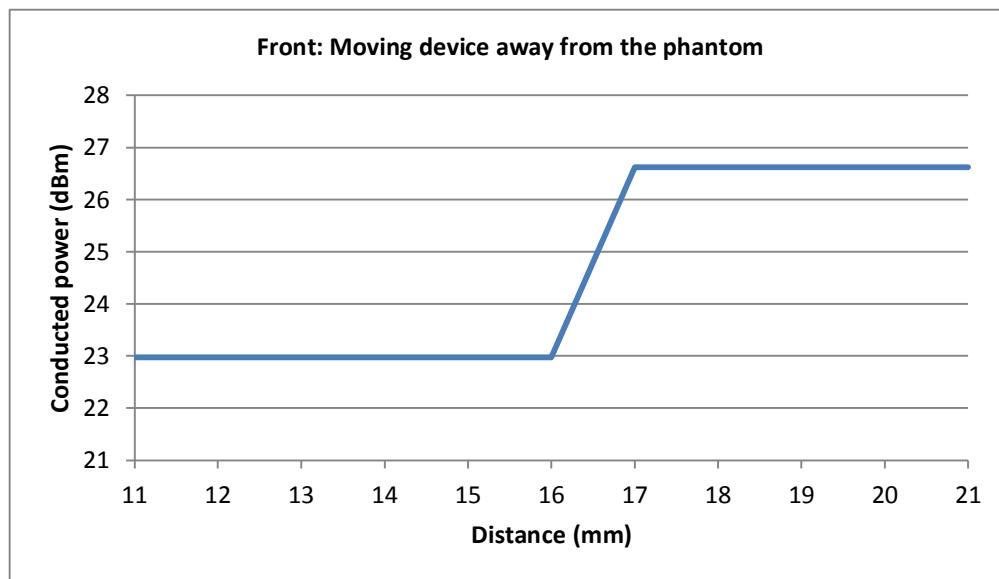
Moving device toward the phantom:

Distance(mm)	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
Power	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97



Moving device away from the phantom:

Distance(mm)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Power	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62

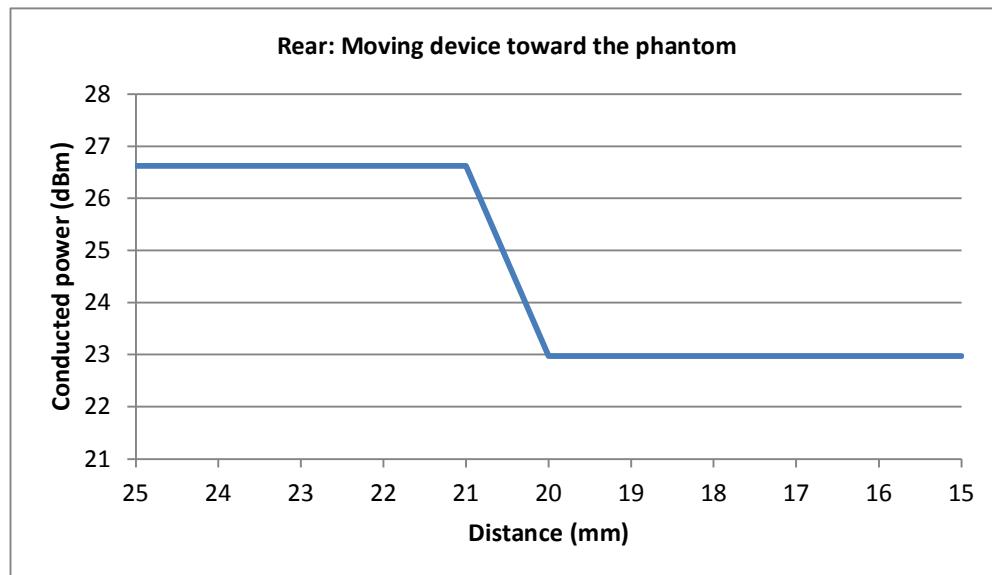


Based on the most conservative measured triggering distance of 16 mm, additional SAR measurements were required at 15 mm from the Rear side for the above modes.

**Rear Side**

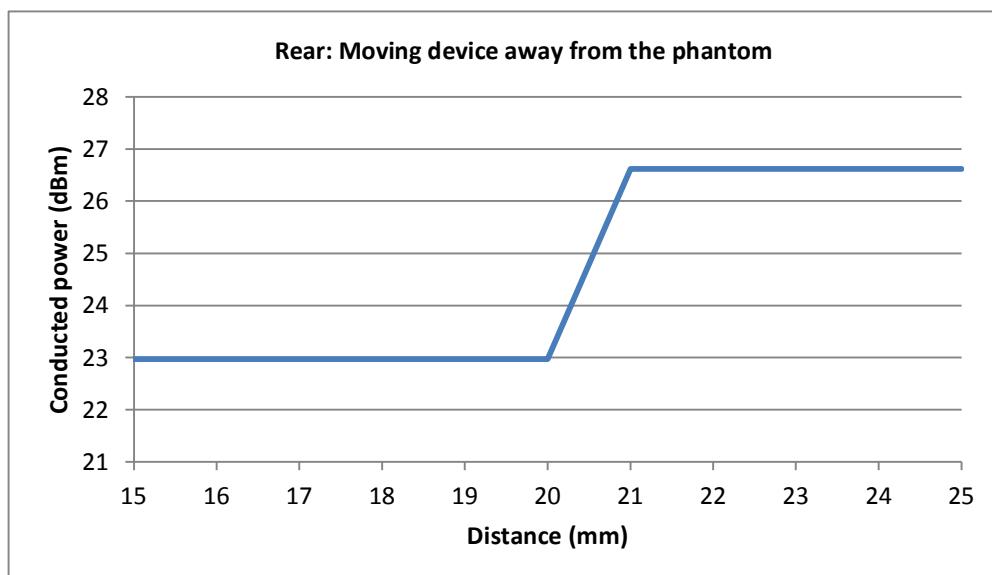
Moving device toward the phantom:

Distance(mm)	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
Power	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97



Moving device away from the phantom:

Distance(mm)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Power	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62

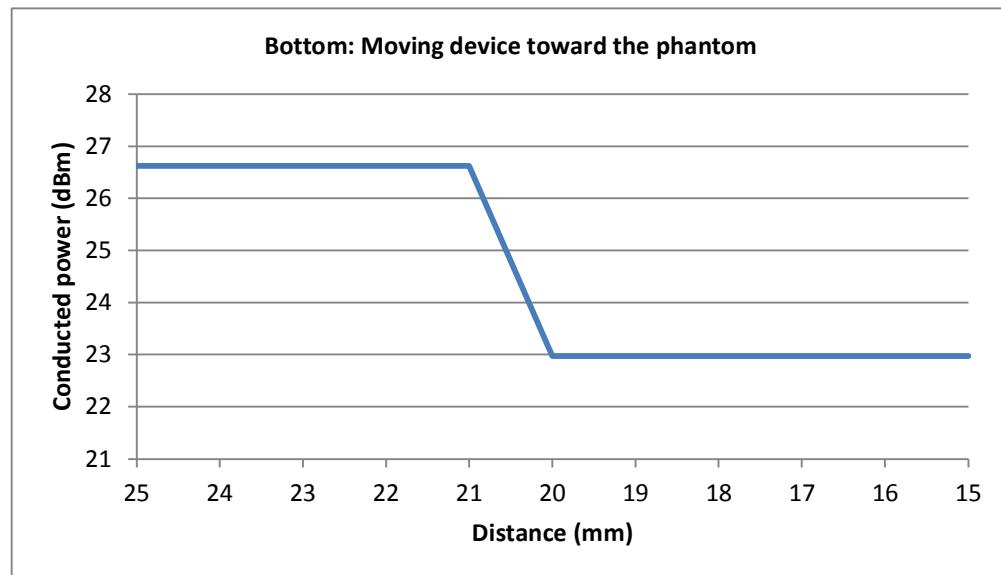


Based on the most conservative measured triggering distance of 20 mm, additional SAR measurements were required at 19 mm from the Top side for the above modes.

**Bottom Side**

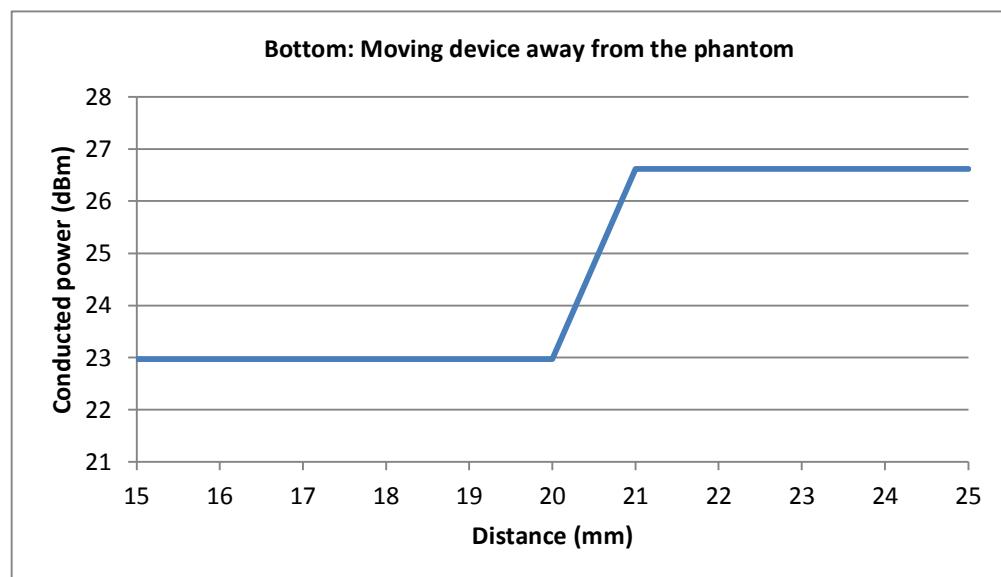
Moving device toward the phantom:

Distance(mm)	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
Power	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97



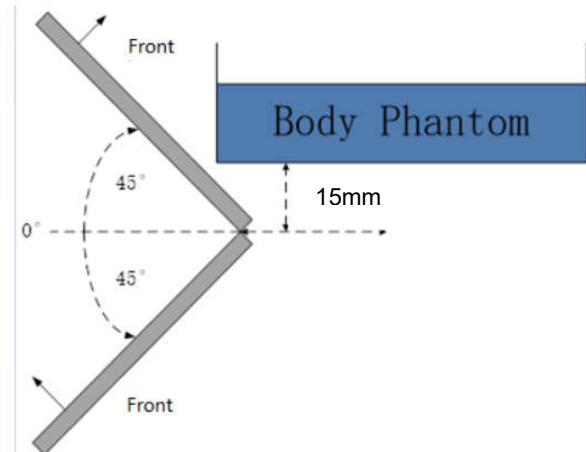
Moving device away from the phantom:

Distance(mm)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Power	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	22.97	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62

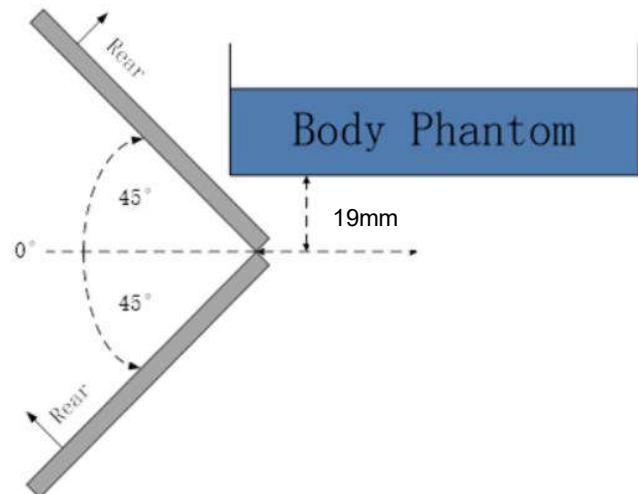


Based on the most conservative measured triggering distance of 20 mm, additional SAR measurements were required at 19 mm from the Top side for the above modes.

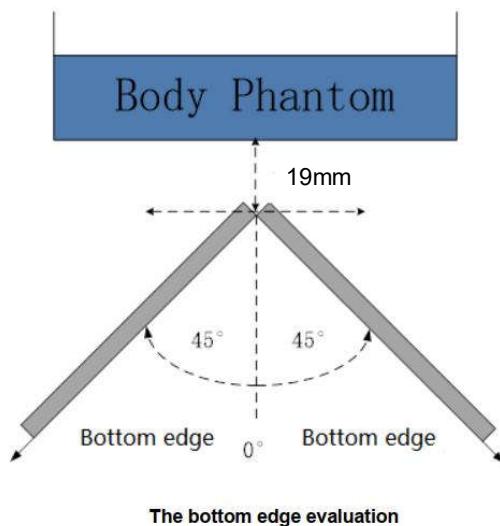
The influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distance by rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in  $\leq 10^\circ$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



The Front edge evaluation



The Rear 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.

\*\*\*END OF REPORT\*\*\*