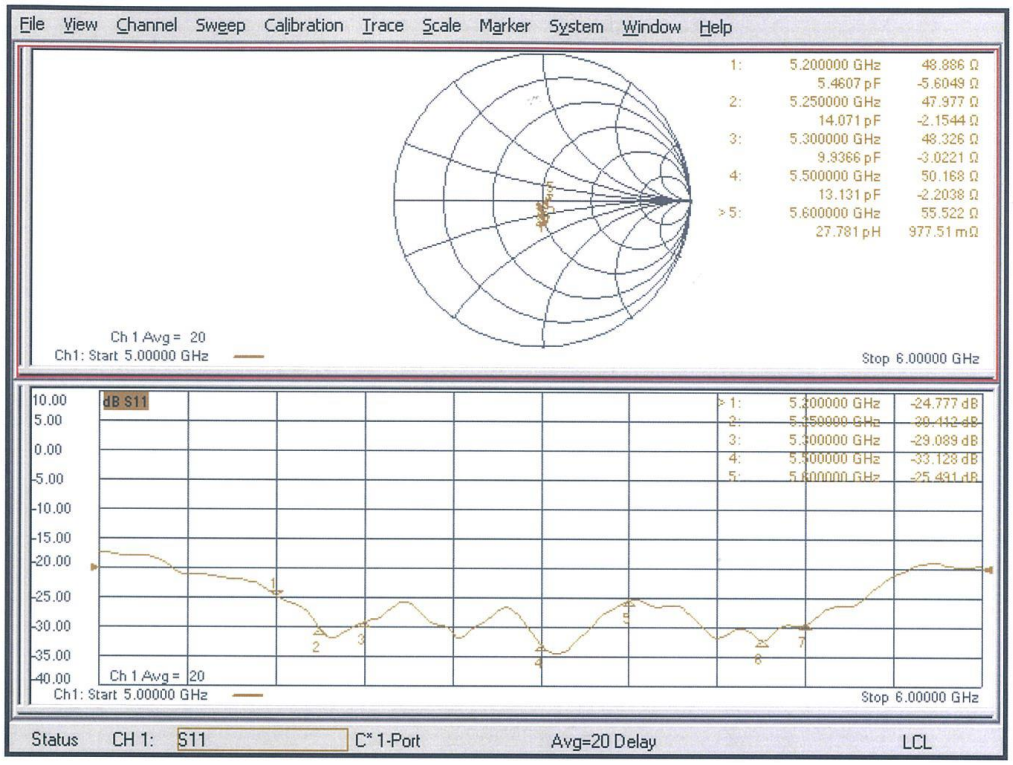
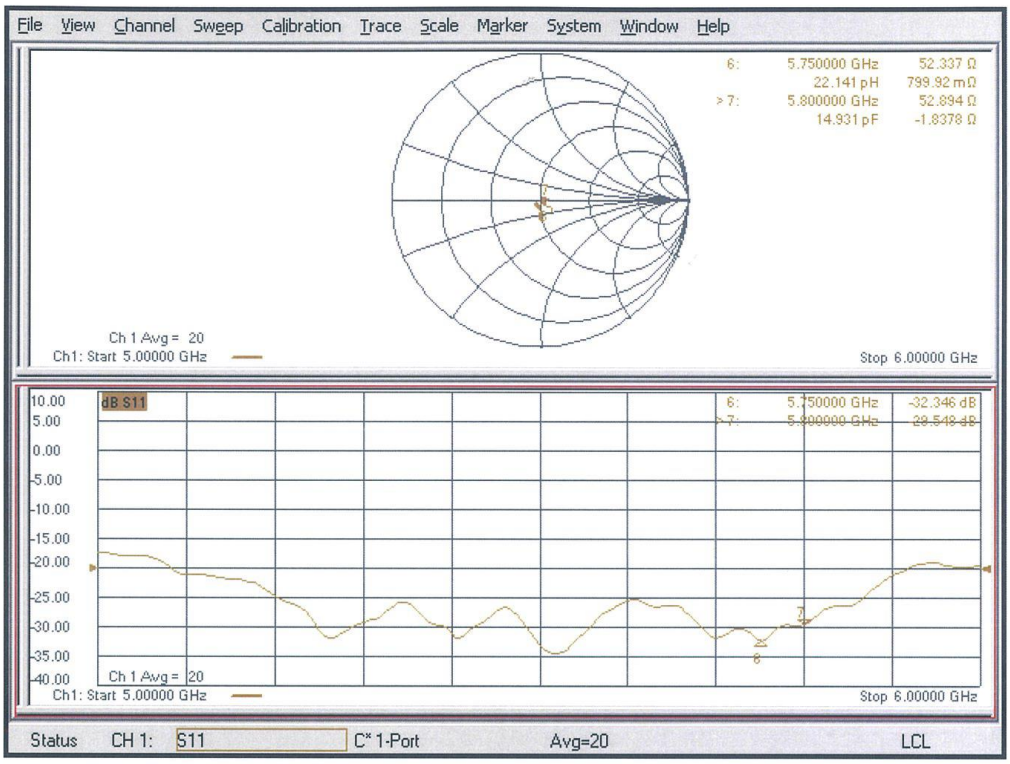
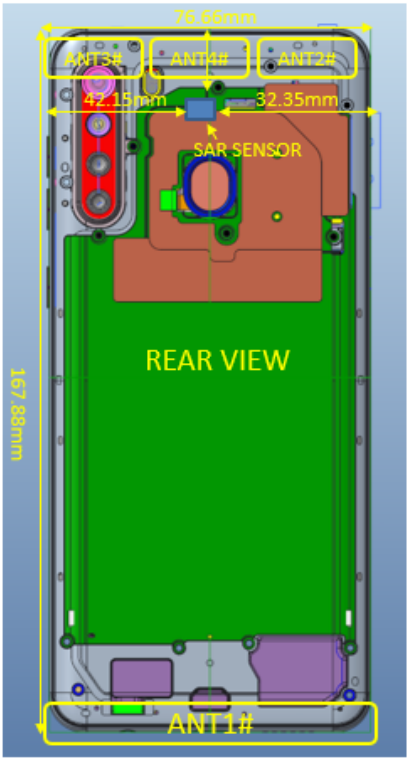
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL (5200, 5250, 5300, 5500, 5600 MHz)



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



ANNEX I Sensor Triggering Data Summary



Antenna	Band	Maximum power Level (dBm) (Body)	Maximum power Level (dBm) (Head)
3# Wifi Antenna	11B/G/N	17	14
4# Wifi Antenna	11A/N/AC	18	13

Antenna	Trigger Position	Trigger Distance(mm)
1# Main Antenna	Rear	22
	Bottom	22
	Front	16
3#&4# WIFI Antenna	Rear	18
	Top	16
	Front	14

According to the above description, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the SAR sensor triggering distances for the rear, left edge and top edge of the device. The measured power state within ±5mm 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, left edge and top edge. But the manufacturer has declared 22mm (rear/bottom) / 16mm (front) 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 21mm (rear/bottom) / 15mm (front) for main antenna.

We tested the power and got the different proximity sensor triggering distances for rear, left edge and top edge. But the manufacturer has declared 18mm (rear) / 14mm (front) /16mm (top) are the most conservative triggering distance for main antenna. Therefore base on the most conservative

triggering distances as above, additional SAR measurements were required at17mm (rear) / 13mm (front) /15mm (top) for wifi antenna.

Rear/Bottom of main antenna

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	**27**	**26**	**25**	**24**	**23**	**22**	**21**	**20**	**19**	**18**	**17**
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Front Edge of main antenna

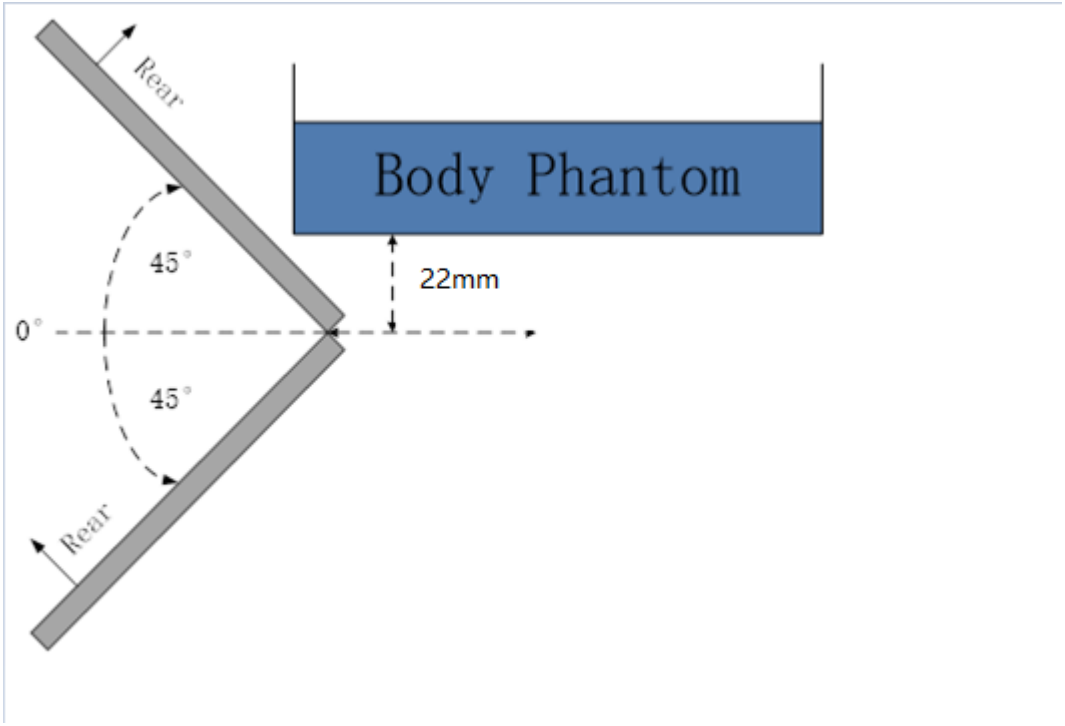
Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	**21**	**20**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**
Main antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

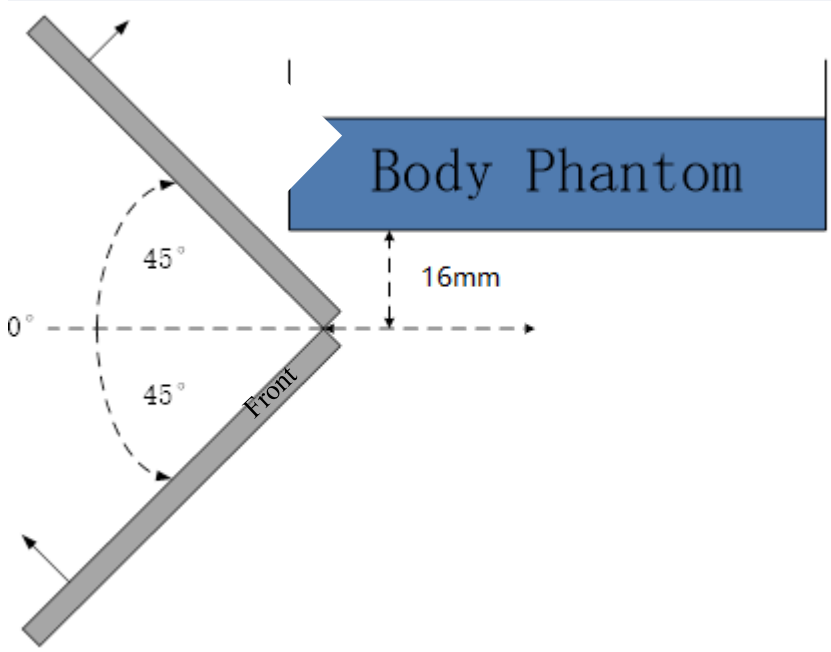
Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**
Main antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

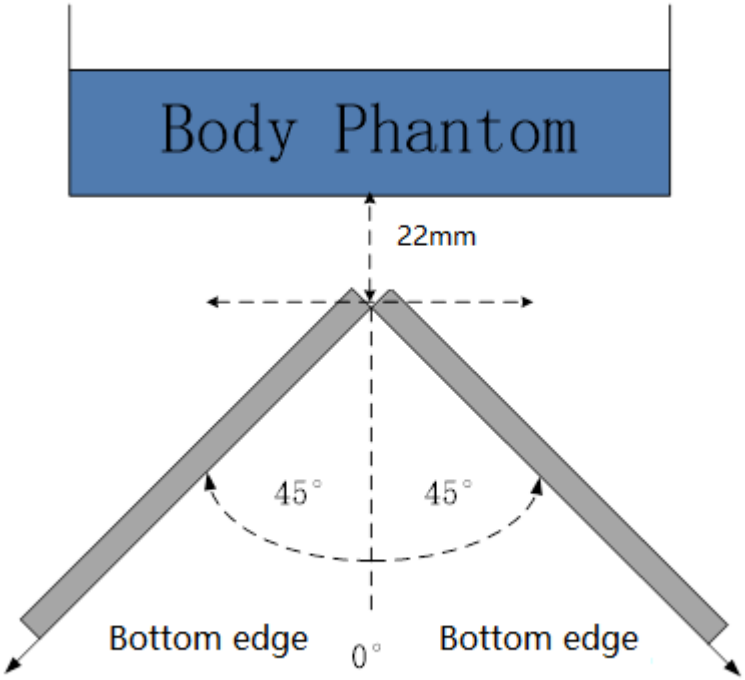
The influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distance by rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in ≤ 10° increments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



The Rear evaluation



The Front edge evaluation



The bottom edge evaluation

Rear of wifi antenna

Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	**23**	**22**	**21**	**20**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**
Wifi antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**
Wifi antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Front Edge of wifi antenna

Moving device toward the phantom:

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

Top Edge of wifi antenna

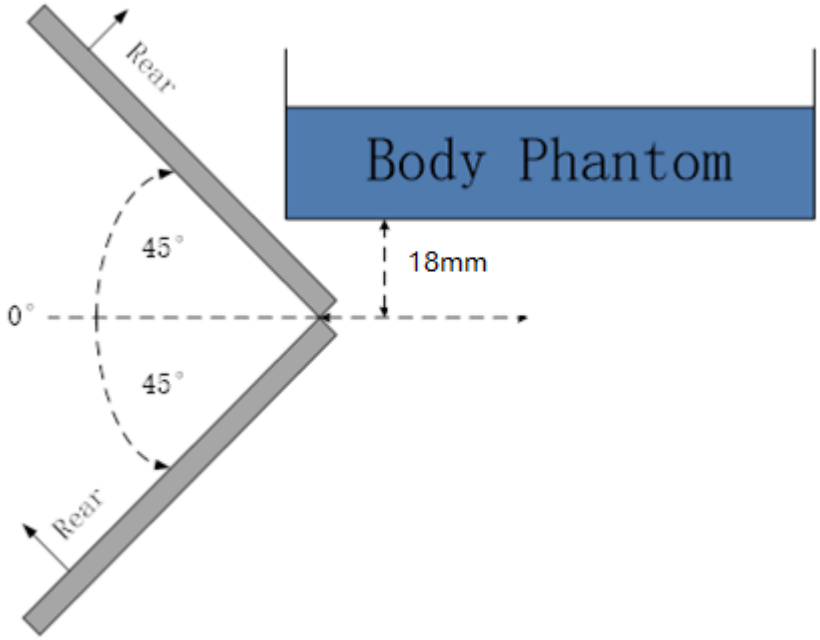
Moving device toward the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	**21**	**20**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**
Wifi antenna	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

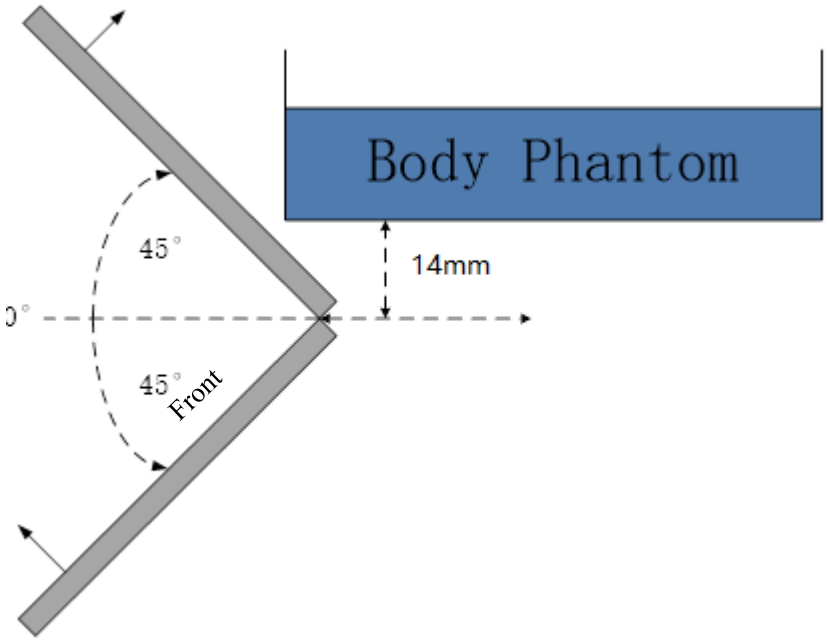
Moving device away from the phantom:

The power state											
Distance [mm]	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**
Wifi antenna	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

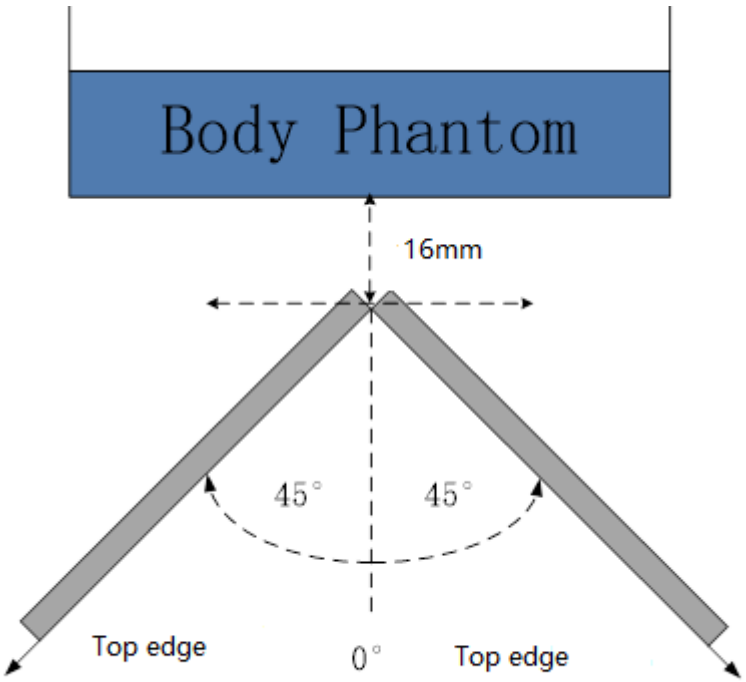
The influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distance by rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in ≤ 10° increments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



The Rear evaluation



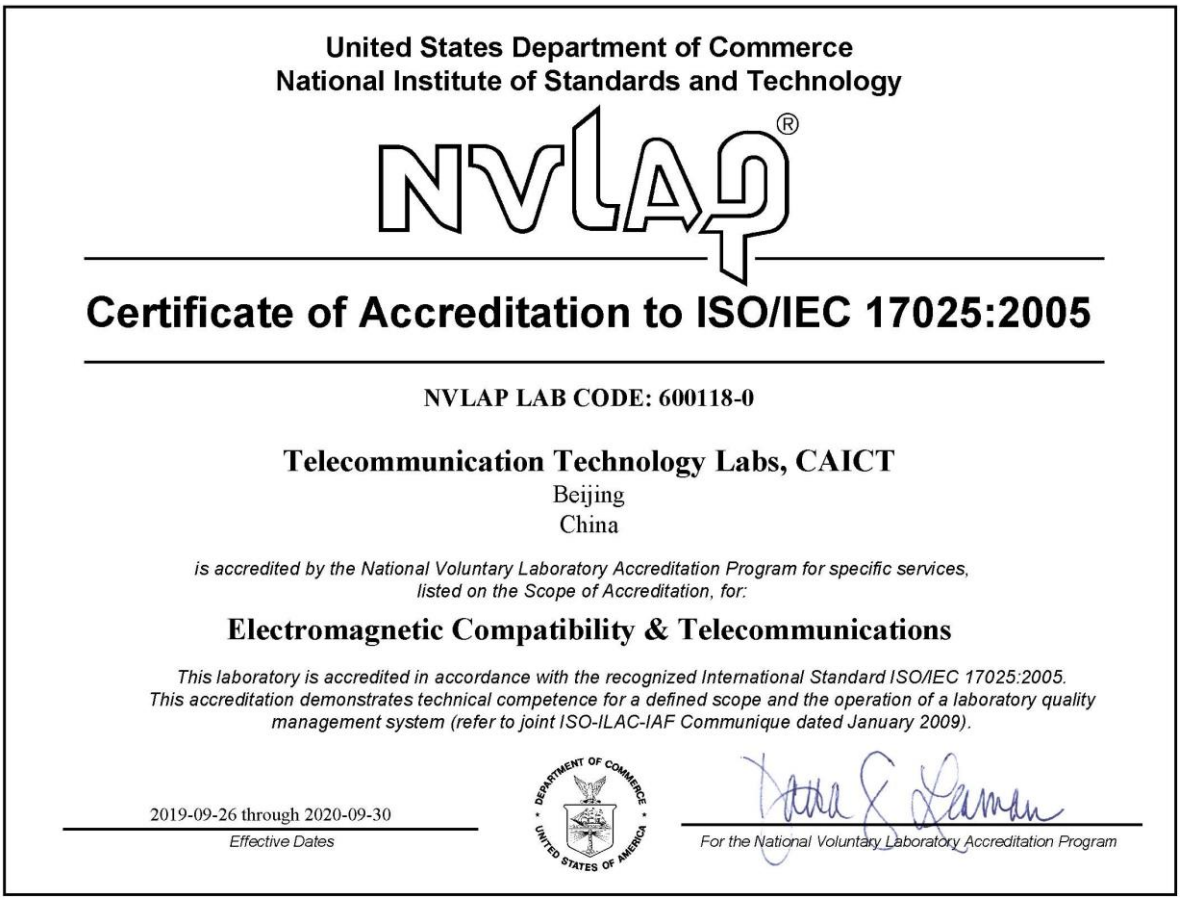
The Front edge evaluation



The Top edge evaluation

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

ANNEX J Accreditation Certificate



United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology

NVLAP®

Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005

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 17025:2005. 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).

2019-09-26 through 2020-09-30
Effective Dates

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE · UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program