

ANNEX I Sensor Triggering Data Summary

SAR Sensor Detect	Near	Far
rear	$\leq 21\text{mm}$	$> 21\text{mm}$
bottom	$\leq 21\text{mm}$	$> 21\text{mm}$
top	Not Detect	Not Detect
right	Not Detect	Not Detect
left	Not Detect	Not Detect

According to the above description, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the SAR sensor triggering distances for the rear, bottom of the device. The measured power state within $\pm 5\text{mm}$ 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, bottom. But the manufacturer has declared 21mm (rear) / 21mm (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 20mm (rear) / 20mm (bottom) for main antenna.

Rear 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	Normal	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	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Bottom of main antenna

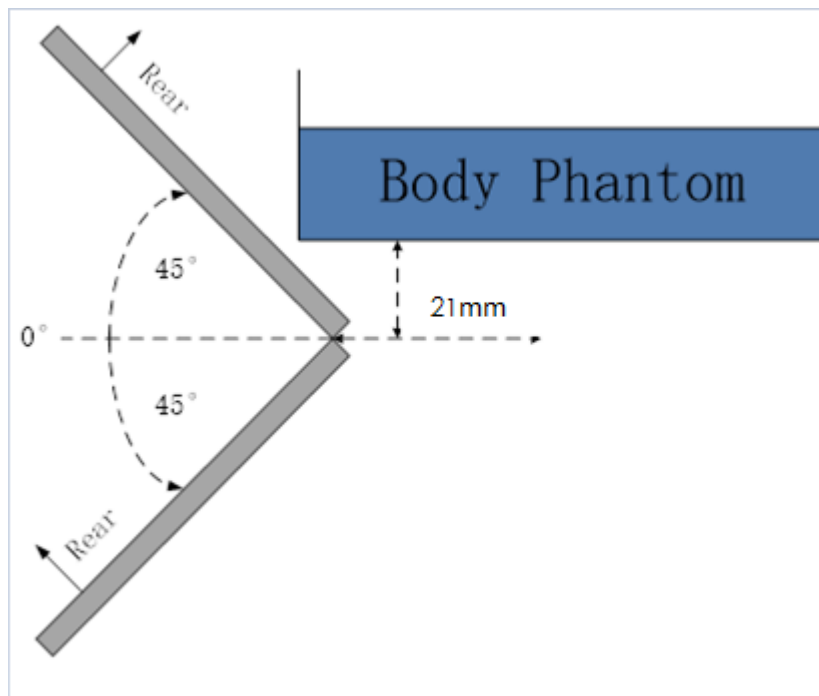
Moving device toward the phantom:

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

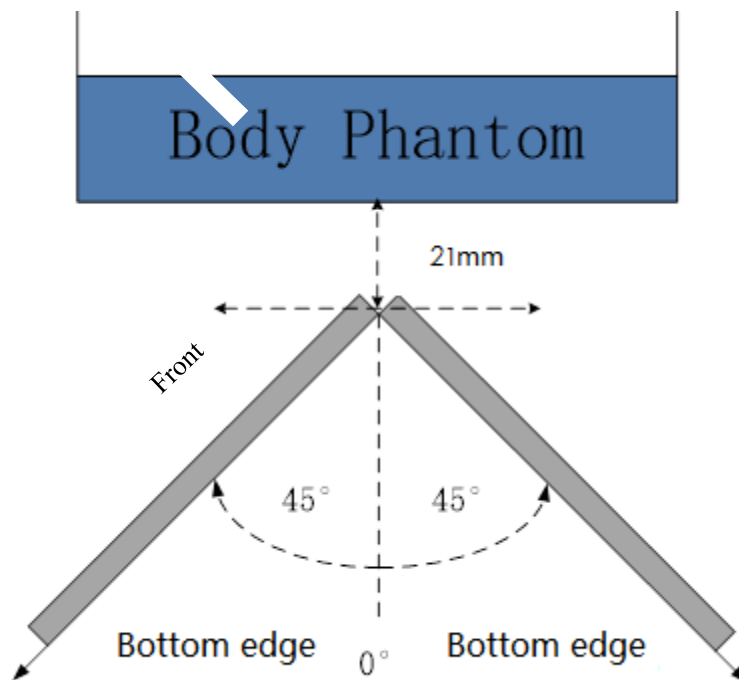
Moving device away from the phantom:

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



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.

ANNEX J Accreditation Certificate

<p>United States Department of Commerce National Institute of Standards and Technology</p> <p>NVLAP[®]</p> <hr/> <p>Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2005</p> <hr/> <p>NVLAP LAB CODE: 600118-0</p> <p>Telecommunication Technology Labs, CAICT Beijing China</p> <p><i>is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services, listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:</i></p> <p>Electromagnetic Compatibility & Telecommunications</p> <p><i>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).</i></p> <table><tr><td><p>2019-09-26 through 2020-09-30</p><p>Effective Dates</p></td><td></td><td><p></p><p>For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program</p></td></tr></table>		<p>2019-09-26 through 2020-09-30</p> <p>Effective Dates</p>		<p></p> <p>For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program</p>
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